ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Saturday, April 19, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of not more than six words. The CHARGE for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations as to "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Vente, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisements Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for three or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARMSTRONG.—On April 18, 1930, at 39, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, to ALEXIA, wife of FLIGHT LIEUTENANT GERALD C. A. ARMSTRONG—a son.

BAKER.—On April 13, 1930, at 35, George-road, Edgbaston, to EDNA, wife of F. B. BAKER, of Malvern—a daughter.

BARBER.—On April 17, 1930, at Torquay, to HENRIETTA (*née* Bonner), wife of DONALD BARBER, of 11, The Orchard, Welwyn Garden City—a son.

BARNE.—On April 16, 1930, at 50, Chester-square, to PEGGY (*née* Percival), wife of MICHAEL E. ST. J. BARNE, Scots Guards, of Sotterley, Suffolk—a daughter.

BROWN.—On April 15, 1930, at "Challoch," Crapstone, Yelverton, to MAY, wife of CHARLES P. BROWN—a son.

COWAN.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at 26, Aurora-terrace, Wellington, New Zealand, to DR. and MRS. ALASTAIR FORBES COWAN—a daughter.

EALES.—On April 16, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. GEOFFRY A. EALES (PEGGY, *née* Harding), 38, Coleridge-avenue, Sutton, Surrey—twin sons.

GARLAND.—On April 17, 1930, at "Rozel," Southview-road, Surbiton, to ETHEL, wife of VERNON GARLAND—a daughter.

GRAY.—On April 16, 1930, at Torquay, to EDITH MARY, wife of PERCY J. GILLEN—a daughter.

HADEN-GUEST.—On April 11, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to HILDA (*née* Russell-Cruise), wife of R. HADEN-GUEST—a daughter.

HICKEY.—On April 16, 1930, at 31, Chiltern-court, Baker-street, London, to ELSIE, wife of D. E. HICKEY—a son.

HUTCHISON.—On April 16, 1930, at Dromenagh, Iver Heath, Bucks, to JOVISE, wife of CAPTAIN C. R. M. HUTCHISON, R.H.A., Flora Manor, Northampton—a daughter.

KELLY.—On March 15, 1930, at a nursing home, Bangor, to KATHLEEN (*née* Knox), wife of WING-COMMANDER J. J. KELLY, M.C., M.D., R.A.F. Medical Service, Sarafand, Palestine—a son.

McNEILE.—On April 16, 1930, at 93, Cadogan-gardens, to LADY KATHARINE MCNEILE, wife of J. H. MCNEILE—a son.

MARTYN.—To LOTTIE, wife of R. F. MARTYN, Ministry of Education, Cairo—a daughter (RONA).

MATHEWS.—On April 16, 1930, at Camoween, Hill-road, Worthing, to VERA, wife of J. KENNETH MATHEWS—a daughter.

PARIS.—On April 17, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to EVELYN (Cherry), wife of CAPTAIN D. K. PARIS, M.C., Royal Artillery—a son.

POLITZER.—On April 17, 1930, at 19, Oxford-square, W.2, to FREDERICA, wife of HERBERT E. POLITZER—a daughter.

RITTNER.—On April 16, 1930, at 87, Hindenburg-strasse, Berlin-Rhine, Germany, to MARGARETA (*née* Hensel), wife of THOMAS H. RITTNER—a daughter.

ROBSON.—On April 16, 1930, at 32, The Avenue, Watford, Herts, to VERA MARY, wife of A. H. ROBSON, M.C.—a son.

ROSE.—On April 16, 1930, at 8, Jedburgh-gardens, Glasgow, W., to Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD ROSE—a daughter.

STONEY.—On April 15, 1930, at 89, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, to BRITANNIA, wife of ROBERT VESEY STONEY, of Rostark Castle, County Mayo—a son.

TREVES.—On April 15, 1930, to ELISABETH, wife of LIEUT. P. TREVES, Italian Navy—a son.

VERNON.—On April 15, 1930, at Meru, Kenya Colony, to MURIEL JOYCE HAVERGAL (*née* Shaw), wife of MAURICE VERNON, K.A.R.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BIRCHALL : WATSON.—On April 12, 1930, at Madrid, THOMAS BIRCHALL, only son of the late Llewelyn Bath Birchall, Esq., and Mrs. Birchall, of Swansea, to MARY PHYLLIS, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT A. F. WATSON, of Madrid.

COULSON : KNIGHT.—On April 18, 1930, at St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent, Paddington, by the Rev. R. H. SWANN, RICHARD P. COULSON to DORIS M. KNIGHT.

CRANKSHAW : MURISON.—On April 16, 1930, at the Register Office, Princes-row, London, S.W.1, HUGH MASON CRANKSHAW, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., of Birmingham, to HILDA OLIVE, younger daughter of the late JAMES ANDERSON MURISON and Mrs. O. M. Murison.

KIRMAN : MATHER.—On April 16, 1930, at Upperton Congregational Church, Eastbourne, by Rev. W. A. Prunell, O.B.E., brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by Rev. W. Macfadyen Scott, HERBERT KIRMAN, of Rutland Lodge, Watford, to CYRIL MATHER, of Eastbourne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Mather, of Wahsar, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.

LEE : SIMPSON.—On April 14, 1930, at St. Augustine's, South Kensington, DR. SIDNEY LEE, of Teddington, to MARY ROBERTON SIMPSON, of Hampton Wick.

PERRY : HYDE.—On Wednesday, April 16, 1930, at Trinity Row Chapel, by Rev. H. W. Petty, RONALD GRAFTON PERRY to AMY BEATRICE HYDE.

RUDD : BROCKBANK.—On April 15, 1930, at Nev. Dr. W. A. RUDD, of 39, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8, to ANNE WINIFRED, widow of ALBERT BROCKBANK and daughter of the late George Blackburn, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

DEATHS

ANGUS.—On April 17, 1930, at Ashtead, Surrey, ANDREA AGNES, beloved wife of JOHN H. ANGUS, Victoria-road, Kensington, in her 78th year. No flowers and no mourning, by her request. Funeral private.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, April 16, 1930, at 18, Roland-gardens, S.W.7, DAME CONSTANCE FRANCES GORDON, widow of LIEUT.-COL. SIR DAVID BAIRD, K.C.S.I. No flowers, by request.

BATES.—On Thursday, April 17, 1930, at Hampstead, ANNIE JANE BATES ("LA BA"), for 40 years a faithful friend in the service of the late Thomas and Marie G. Mathieson, and of their FAMILY.

BATES.—On Good Friday, April 18, 1930, at Gyrn Castle, Flintshire, CONSTANCE EMMANUEL, widow of Sir EDWARD PERCY BATES, of Penrhos, Denbigh, her 74th year. Funeral at Childwall. Arrangements later.

BOYCE.—On April 17, 1930, at a nursing home, GODFREY HOLE BOYCE, of 6, Rosslyn-mansions, N.W., and 74, Stratford-place, W., the dearly loved husband of CLARA W. BOYCE. Funeral Hampstead Cemetery, to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon.

BURY.—On April 18, 1930, at Colchester Hospital, suddenly, after an operation, WILLIAM BURY, for 30 years Rector of Great and Little Henny, Essex, in his 63rd year. Funeral Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

COOPER.—On April 16, 1930, passed peacefully away, after a long illness, JANE HOARE COOPER, beloved younger son of Henry and Maud Cooper, now of Wynchmore, Littlington-road, Worthing, late of Winchmore Hill, in his 59th year.

DARBY.—On April 16, 1930, at 45, Preston-drive, Brighton, SIDNEY BONNETT DARBY, aged 74 years. Funeral Rugby Cemetery to-day (Saturday), 12.30.

DAVIES.—On April 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Mrs. MARY LOUISA DAVIES, widow of Horace Addison Davies, of Garratts Hall, Banstead, Surrey, aged 77. Funeral service on Tuesday, April 22, at Banstead Parish Church, at 11.30. Interment at Norwood Cemetery, at 12.45. No flowers, by her special request.

DAVIS.—On April 16, 1930, at The Shaw, Oxted Surrey, Emily FLORA DAVIS, third daughter of the late Francis Arthur Davis, formerly of Ladywood, Maidenhead, in her 64th year. Requiem Mass at All Saints, Oxted, on Wednesday, April 23, at 10.30 a.m. Interment at Dominican Priory, Woodchester, Stroud, same day at 3 p.m. R.I.P.

DIESELHORST.—On April 16, 1930, at Colwyn, Surrey-road, Bournemouth, WILLIAM HENRY DIESELHORST, A.M.I.C.E., formerly General Manager, Bengal Iron, Ltd., Woolwich, aged 78.

EVANS.—On April 17, 1930, at Belleville Lodge Bellevue, Aberdeenshire, CHARLOTTE EVANS, widow of Lewis Evans and daughter of the late Thomas Adam of Eden, in her 92nd year. Funeral private, at Banff, to-day (Saturday).

FAUSSET.—On Monday, April 7, 1930, at Woking, MARGARET ELLEN FAUSSET, daughter of the late Robert FAUSSET, C.I.

FEVEZ.—On April 18, 1930, at Ladymead, Eastbourne, CORNELIA MARIE FEVEZ, eldest daughter of the late Victor and Cecile Fevez. Requiem at Morthake Roman Catholic Church, 61, Mary Magdalen, at 12.30 to-day (Saturday).

FOSTER.—On April 17, 1930, at The Grange, Sutton, Surrey, SIR HALDE COLLINGWOOD FOSTER, Bart., D.Litt., in his 81st year. Funeral service at Christ Church, Sutton, on Tuesday, April 22, at 2. Interment at Bromley Cemetery. No flowers.

GARDNER.—On April 16, 1930, at Parker's Close, Thursley Green, Basingstoke, JOHN GARDNER, late of Merlewood, York, and Sutton Valence, Kent, the beloved husband of Marian Gardner, in his 63rd year. Funeral at Sutton Valence on Monday, April 21, at 2 p.m.

GATHERCOLE.—On April 15, 1930, at Cheltenham, ALICE JANE, widow of the Rev. E. C. GATHERCOLE, late Rector of Bradstone, Devon, aged 85 years. Funeral at Bradstone Church-yard, to-day (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.

GILLATT.—On April 14, 1930, at Cannero, Italy, MARGARET SABINA BIDDE, only daughter of the late MR. GILLATT, Row, Dumbartonshire.

GODSON.—On April 15, 1930, suddenly, at Buhawan, Rhodesia, GEORGE BIRD GODSON, aged President of London Master Builders' Association, by cable.

GREAVES.—On April 16, 1930, suddenly, FRANCIS LEY AUGUSTUS GREAVES, F.R.C.S., of 83, Friar-gate, Derby, dear husband of Constance May Greaves, aged 52 years.

HARRISON.—On April 16, 1930, at 25, Raikeswavenue, Ealing, ERNEST HENRY, the beloved husband of DOROTHY MARY HARRISON, born 1877. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon.

HAYWOOD.—On April 14, 1930, EDITH AMY HAYWOOD, the very dearly loved eldest daughter of the late Richard Chaffey and of Amy Chaffey, Ashpondo, Chard.

HERIZ-SMITH.—On April 16, 1930, EDITH LETITIA HERIZ-SMITH, passed away after a short illness, at Broadwater. "At rest."

HOLT.—On April 16, 1930, at Ravenswyke, Kirby Moorside, HARRISON HOLT. Service Kirby Moorside Church to-day (Saturday), 2.15. Burial (private) Gillamoor, 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

HORSFALL.—On April 17, 1930, suddenly, at Beanlands, Crosshills, Keighley, SARAH EMILY HORSFALL, wife of the late Sir John Cousin Horsfall, Bt., in her 69th year. Funeral at Sutton Baptist Chapel, at 12 noon to-day (Saturday).

HUNTER.—On April 18, 1930, at Cadbury House, Fleet, Hants, ELFREDA HANNAH, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL G. D. (Nunkie) HUNTER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 54 years. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Fleet, Hants, to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m.

INMAN.—On April 17, 1930, ROBERT MATTHEWS INMAN, L.R.C.P., of 82, Brighton-road, Stoke Newington, N.16, in his 94th year. Funeral, New Southgate, Tuesday, 11½ o'clock.

JOSEPH.—On April 17, 1930, at 11, Gloucester-terrace, W., the REV. MORRIS JOSEPH, Minister Emeritus of the West London Synagogue, in his 82nd year. Funeral arrangements later.

KEITH.—On April 15, 1930, at 52, Prince's-road, Wimbledon, JANE MARY, widow of WILLIAM GREGORY KEITH, late Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon, aged 82. Funeral at Swanage to-day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock, Ceylon papers, please copy.

KNIGHT-GREGSON.—On April 17, 1930, at 49, Blackwater-road, Eastbourne, CLARENCE KNIGHT GREGSON, of Lowlynn, Northumberland, beloved husband of Lillian Ellen Knight Gregson.—No flowers.

LANDER.—On April 16, 1930, CUTHBERT WILLIAM, husband of FLORENCE LANDER, of Datchett and Stock Exchange. Inquiries of Mills and Scott, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. Telephones: Paddington 6173, 6386, 1585.

LAZONBY.—On April 17, 1930, at "Leesden," Benenden, Kent, MARY MCLAUGHLIN, beloved wife of CHARLES LAZONBY, late of Valparaiso, Chile. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Tuesday, at Benenden.

LINDER.—On April 10, 1930, at Great Yarmouth, MARGARET MARIA, the beloved wife of WILLIAM LINDER, interred at Hayling Island.

LUNTON.—On April 2, 1930, at Sóller, Majorca, MAX LUNSTON, late of Nottingham, in his 74th year.

PEELE-HOBSON.—On April 8, 1930, at Arborfield, Southampton, EMMELINE LETITIA, wife of RICHARD PEELE-HOBSON and daughter of the late Rev. E. S. Bessonnett, Rector of Bolingbroke, Lincs.

RALLI.—On April 17, 1930, at Ealing, PANDIA ANTONIO RALLI, only son of the late ANTONIO PANDIA RALLI and of, Hypatia Ralli, 2, Place Montbenon, Lausanne, Switzerland, in his 42nd year.

ROOPER.—On April 15, 1930, at Little Court, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells, suddenly and peacefully, PERCY LENS ROOPER, beloved husband of Daisy Rooper and dearly loved son of the late Captain John Rooper, The Rifle Brigade, aged 68. Funeral Speldhurst, 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Cars meet train leaving Charing Cross 1.15 p.m. for Tunbridge Wells.

ST. LEGER.—On April 15, 1930, at Burton, Westmorland, MARY ISABEL, widow of JOSEPH ST. LEGER, Funeral at Beetham Church, 11.30 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

SANDERS.—On April 17, 1930, HILDA, wife of ROBERT SANDERS, D.Sc., of Buckland Court, Surrey (formerly of Charleville Park, Co. Cork), daughter of the late F. H. Beaumont, D.L., of Buckland Court. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Monday, at Buckland Church.

STAFFORD.—On April 9, 1930, suddenly, at Manchester, B. V. SANDFORD, of Alton House, Dutton, the beloved husband of Florence Charteris Sandford.

SCLANDERS.—On April 16, 1930, at 16, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, BERTHA MORRISON, eldest daughter of the late DAVID SCLANDERS, of New Zealand, aged 81. No flowers, by request.

SLADEN.—On April 17, 1930, at Whiteholm, West Moors, Dorset, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOSEPH SLADEN, late formerly of Ripple Court, Dover, in his 90th year. Funeral service at the Cemetery, Sidmouth, on Tuesday, April 22, at 3 p.m. No flowers. Train leaves Waterloo 11 a.m.

SMILEY.—On Sunday, April 13, 1930, at Bayonne, of acute septicæmia, following an operation, MAJOR SIR JOHN SMILEY, Bt. Funeral at St. John's Church, Whitchurch Hill, on Wednesday, at 3.15. Cars will meet the 1.45 from Paddington to Pangbourne. Return trains, 4.12 or 4.56.

SPLEES-BROWNE.—On April 16, 1930, at 11, Warnborough-road, Oxford, MARGARET PATTISSON SPLEES-BROWNE. Funeral will take place at Oddington, Oxford, at 2.30 to-day (Saturday).

TREVELYAN.—On April 17, 1930, at a London nursing home, JOHN GEORGE, Thornhaugh, of Kew Gardens, Surrey. Cremation at Golders Green, Tuesday, April 22, at 11.30 a.m.

TURNBULL.—On April 16, 1930, at Park House, Shaftesbury, Dorset, after long suffering, RICHARD ELLIOTT TURNBULL, M.C., aged 48.

UNWIN.—On April 18, 1930, suddenly, at 78, London-road, Reading, MAURICE EVERETT UNWIN, of Sheffield, husband of Jane Cutherine Unwin and younger son of the late S. Philip Unwin, of Bradford, Yorks, aged 54. Cremation at Woking, 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday). No flowers.

WALFORD.—On Good Friday, 1930, at 88, Lancaster-gate, W.2, CECILY LANCE, widow of DESBOROUGH WALFORD. Funeral, Tuesday, April 22, at St. James's, Gerrards Cross, at 3 p.m.

WARRACK.—On April 16, 1930, at 13, Greyfriars-gardens, St. Andrews, HARRIET GRACE WARRACK, second daughter of the late James Warrack, Montrose. Funeral at Montrose to-day (Saturday).

WHITCOMBE.—On April 18, 1930, the result of an accident, Dr. W. S. WHITCOMBE, of 4, Harley-street, and 202, Holland-road (formerly Aldermaston). No mourning, by request.

WIGENS.—On April 18, 1930, at 72, Huntingdon-road, Cambridge, MARY AGNES WIGENS.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BERTRAM-WEARE.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, CAPTAIN BERTRAM-WEARE (BERTIE), D.L.I., 20th Div., and att. General Staff, 2nd Army, and 123rd Brigade, killed in action, April 18, 1918.—GERMAINE.

du PLERGNY.—In proud memory of 2ND LIEUT. VICTOR WILDER DU PLERGNY, 1st (attd. 2/5th) Lincolnshire Regiment, fell in action April 19, 1918, aged 19. Dulce et decorum est.

HILLS.—In ever-loving memory of ARTHUR HYDE HILLS, 2nd Lieut. Hants Regiment, killed in action at Gaza, April 19,-1917.

JOB.—In proud and loving memory of SEC. LIEUT. BERNARD CRAIG JOB, Royal West Kents, killed in action on Hill 60, April 18, 1915.—From FATHER and MOTHER.

MYLES.—In loving memory of our youngest son, MAURICE TREVOR MYLES, Canadian Pioneers, who died of wounds in France, April 20, 1917.

PLAISTOWE.—On April 19, 1917, at Gaza, in Palestine, LIEUT. RICHARD REEVES PLAISTOWE, 1/5th Norfolk Regiment, killed in action, aged 23.

Also, on April 24, 1917, at Gillemont Farm, in France, CAPTAIN ALAN PLAISTOWE, 1/8th Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action, aged 20.

Always in our most loving and proud memory.

POLLARD-URQUHART.—In loving memory of WILLIAM EDWARD POLLARD-URQUHART, Lieut., 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, killed near Shap Kadr, India, April 18, 1915.

PONTIFEX.—In loving memory of my SON, FLYING OFFICER RUPERT W. PONTIFEX, of No. 6 Squadron, R.A.F., killed in action, Mirkhan, April 18, 1925.

BANCROFT.—In loving memory of my father, SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT, who died April 19, 1926.

BANCROFT.—In ever-grateful and affectionate remembrance of SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT, April 19, 1926.—RAE.

BYRON.—GEORGE GORDON NOËL, LORD BYRON, died nobly for Greece, at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824, aged 36.

"When love who sent forgot to save
The young, the beautiful, the brave."
"The Bride of Abydos."

Sir Walter Scott, speaking of his death, said: "It is as if the sun had gone out."

FARMILOE.—In proud and ever-loving memory of EDITH CAROLINE FARMILOE, the dearly loved wife of the Venerable W. T. Farmiloe, Archdeacon of Sudbury, who passed to her rest on Easter Eve, 1921.

GARDINER.—In loving remembrance of our Mother, HARRIET FRANCES MABEL GARDINER, who died at Richmond on April 18, 1928.—GERMAIN and GAVINS.

GRAY.—In ever-loving memory of my darling Wife CAROLINE, who passed away April 19, 1929. Also my dear Son ARTHUR, who passed away on Easter Day, April, 1928.

GWYNNE.—In cherished memory of our dearest Sister and Auntie, KITTY (Mrs. MONTAGUE GWYNNE), who fell asleep April 20, 1921.—BETTY, OLIVE, ESID, KITTY.

HAMILTON.—In loving memory of DR. EDWARD WALLACE HAMILTON, who was fatally injured on April 18, 1929. Deeply mourned by his loving wife and sons. (Irish papers, please copy.)

HARMSWORTH.—HILDEBRAND AUBREY, first Baronet. In loving memory of him, who passed on April 18, 1929.
His Wife and Sons.

HULBERT, HENRY LOUIS POWELL.—April 18, 1928. Villa Jeannette, Grasse, A.M.
"He pleased God, and was beloved of Him."

McCALL.—In honoured memory of WILLIAM MCCALL, late Chairman of Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. He devoted many years of his life to the service of the children. He passed to his rest April 20, 1926.

MARTIN.—In loving memory of my dear husband, ALBERT J. MARTIN, who died April 18, 1929.
Beloved and ever remembered.

MOWLL.—In ever loving memory of HENRY MARTYN MOWLL, who entered into his rest on April 20, 1926, at Chaldercot, Dover.

NORMAN.—In ever loving remembrance of my husband, THOMAS NORMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who died April 15, 1928, aged 45.

PRICE.—In sweet and loving memory of ALEX ELIZABETH.—JOY and JIMMY. April 20, 1928.

PROUDFOOT.—In loving memory of my dear husband, BRIG.-GENERAL ANDREW PROUDFOOT, who passed into the Higher Life April 20, 1927.
"I thank my God for every remembrance of you both."

THOMAS.—In tender memory of my beloved husband, ARNOLD THOMAS, who passed away at Severn Bank, Newnham, April 19 (Easter Day), 1908.

FUNERAL

RIDGEWAY.—The funeral of SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., P.C., will be 12.15 p.m., to-day (Saturday), Easthampstead Church, Bracknell, Berks. (Amended notice.)

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SOCIETIES

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CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Life Membership £5 5s. includes cremation at any Crematorium at death.—23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4164.

DEATHS (continued)

HAYWOOD.—On April 14, 1930, EDITH AMY HAYWOOD, the very dearly loved eldest daughter of the late Richard Chaffey and of Amy Chaffey, Ashpondo, Chard.

HERIZ-SMITH.—On April 16, 1930, EDITH LETITIA HERIZ-SMITH, passed away after a short illness, at Broadwater. "At rest."

HOLT.—On April 16, 1930, at Ravenswyke, Kirby Moorside, HARRISON HOLT. Service Kirby Moorside Church to-day (Saturday), 2.15. Burial (private) Gillamoor, 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

HORSFALL.—On April 17, 1930, suddenly, at Beanlands, Crosshills, Keighley, SARAH EMILY HORSFALL, wife of the late Sir John Cousin Horsfall, Bt., in her 69th year. Funeral at Sutton Baptist Chapel, at 12 noon to-day (Saturday).

HUNTER.—On April 18, 1930, at Cadbury House, Fleet, Hants, ELFREDA HANNAH, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL G. D. (Nunkie) HUNTER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 54 years. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Fleet, Hants, to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m.

INMAN.—On April 17, 1930, ROBERT MATTHEWS INMAN, L.R.C.P., of 82, Brighton-road, Stoke Newington, N.16, in his 94th year. Funeral, New Southgate, Tuesday, 11½ o'clock.

JOSEPH.—On April 17, 1930, at 11, Gloucester-terrace, W., the REV. MORRIS JOSEPH, Minister Emeritus of the West London Synagogue, in his 82nd year. Funeral arrangements later.

KEITH.—On April 15, 1930, at 52, Prince's-road, Wimbledon, JANE MARY, widow of WILLIAM GREGORY KEITH, late Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon, aged 82. Funeral at Swanage to-day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock, Ceylon papers, please copy.

KNIGHT-GREGSON.—On April 17, 1930, at 49, Blackwater-road, Eastbourne, CLARENCE KNIGHT GREGSON, of Lowlynn, Northumberland, beloved husband of Lillian Ellen Knight Gregson.—No flowers.

LANDER.—On April 16, 1930, CUTHBERT WILLIAM, husband of FLORENCE LANDER, of Datchett and Stock Exchange. Inquiries of Mills and Scott, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. Telephones: Paddington 6173, 6386, 1585.

LAZONBY.—On April 17, 1930, at "Leesden," Benenden, Kent, MARY MCLAUGHLIN, beloved wife of CHARLES LAZONBY, late of Valparaiso, Chile. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Tuesday, at Benenden.

LINDER.—On April 10, 1930, at Great Yarmouth, MARGARET MARIA, the beloved wife of WILLIAM LINDER, interred at Hayling Island.

LUNTON.—On April 2, 1930, at Sóller, Majorca, MAX LUNSTON, late of Nottingham, in his 74th year.

PEELE-HOBSON.—On April 8, 1930, at Arborfield, Southampton, EMMELINE LETITIA, wife of RICHARD PEELE-HOBSON and daughter of the late Rev. E. S. Bessonnett, Rector of Bolingbroke, Lincs.

RALLI.—On April 17, 1930, at Ealing, PANDIA ANTONIO RALLI, only son of the late ANTONIO PANDIA RALLI and of, Hypatia Ralli, 2, Place Montbenon, Lausanne, Switzerland, in his 42nd year.

ROOPER.—On April 15, 1930, at Little Court, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells, suddenly and peacefully, PERCY LENS ROOPER, beloved husband of Daisy Rooper and dearly loved son of the late Captain John Rooper, The Rifle Brigade, aged 68. Funeral Speldhurst, 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Cars meet train leaving Charing Cross 1.15 p.m. for Tunbridge Wells.

ST. LEGER.—On April 15, 1930, at Burton, Westmorland, MARY ISABEL, widow of JOSEPH ST. LEGER. Funeral at Beetham Church, 11.30 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

SANDERS.—On April 17, 1930, HILDA, wife of ROBERT SANDERS, D.Sc., of Buckland Court, Surrey (formerly of Charleville Park, Co. Cork), daughter of the late F. H. Beaumont, D.L., of Buckland Court. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Monday, at Buckland Church.

STAFFORD.—On April 9, 1930, suddenly, at Manchester, B. V. SANDFORD, of Alton House, Dutton, the beloved husband of Florence Charteris Sandford.

SCLANDERS.—On April 16, 1930, at 16, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, BERTHA MORRISON, eldest daughter of the late DAVID SCLANDERS, of New Zealand, aged 81. No flowers, by request.

SLADEN.—On April 17, 1930, at Whiteholm, West Moors, Dorset, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOSEPH SLADEN, late formerly of Ripple Court, Dover, in his 90th year. Funeral service at the Cemetery, Sidmouth, on Tuesday, April 22, at 3 p.m. No flowers. Train leaves Waterloo 11 a.m.

SMILEY.—On Sunday, April 13, 1930, at Bayonne, of acute septicæmia, following an operation, MAJOR SIR JOHN SMILEY, Bt. Funeral at St. John's Church, Whitchurch Hill, on Wednesday, at 3.15. Cars will meet the 1.45 from Paddington to Pangbourne. Return trains, 4.12 or 4.56.

SPLEES-BROWNE.—On April 16, 1930, at 11, Warnborough-road, Oxford, MARGARET PATTISSON SPLEES-BROWNE. Funeral will take place at Oddington, Oxford, at 2.30 to-day (Saturday).

TREVELYAN.—On April 17, 1930, at a London nursing home, JOHN GEORGE, Thornhaugh, of Kew Gardens, Surrey. Cremation at Golders Green, Tuesday, April 22, at 11.30 a.m.

TURNBULL.—On April 16, 1930, at Park House, Shaftesbury, Dorset, after long suffering, RICHARD ELLIOTT TURNBULL, M.C., aged 48.

UNWIN.—On April 18, 1930, suddenly, at 78, London-road, Reading, MAURICE EVERETT UNWIN, of Sheffield, husband of Jane Cutherine Unwin and younger son of the late S. Philip Unwin, of Bradford, Yorks, aged 54. Cremation at Woking, 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday). No flowers.

WALFORD.—On Good Friday, 1930, at 88, Lancaster-gate, W.2, CECILY LANCE, widow of DESBOROUGH WALFORD. Funeral, Tuesday, April 22, at St. James's, Gerrards Cross, at 3 p.m.

WARRACK.—On April 16, 1930, at 13, Greyfriars-gardens, St. Andrews, HARRIET GRACE WARRACK, second daughter of the late James Warrack, Montrose. Funeral at Montrose to-day (Saturday).

WHITCOMBE.—On April 18, 1930, the result of an accident, Dr. W. S. WHITCOMBE, of 4, Harley-street, and 202, Holland-road (formerly Aldermaston). No mourning, by request.

WIGENS.—On April 18, 1930, at 72, Huntingdon-road, Cambridge, MARY AGNES WIGENS.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BERTRAM-WEARE.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, CAPTAIN BERTRAM-WEARE (BERTIE), D.L.I., 20th Div., and att. General Staff, 2nd Army, and 123rd Brigade, killed in action, April 18, 1918.—GERMAINE.

du PLERGNY.—In proud memory of 2ND LIEUT. VICTOR WILDER DU PLERGNY, 1st (attd. 2/5th) Lincolnshire Regiment, fell in action April 19, 1918, aged 19. Dulce et decorum est.

HILLS.—In ever-loving memory of ARTHUR HYDE HILLS, 2nd Lieut. Hants Regiment, killed in action at Gaza, April 19,-1917.

JOB.—In proud and loving memory of SEC. LIEUT. BERNARD CRAIG JOB, Royal West Kents, killed in action on Hill 60, April 18, 1915.—From FATHER and MOTHER.

MYLES.—In loving memory of our youngest son, MAURICE TREVOR MYLES, Canadian Pioneers, who died of wounds in France, April 20, 1917.

PLAISTOWE.—On April 19, 1917, at Gaza, in Palestine, LIEUT. RICHARD REEVES PLAISTOWE, 1/5th Norfolk Regiment, killed in action, aged 23.

Also, on April 24, 1917, at Gillemont Farm, in France, CAPTAIN ALAN PLAISTOWE, 1/8th Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action, aged 20.

Always in our most loving and proud memory.

POLLARD-URQUHART.—In loving memory of WILLIAM EDWARD POLLARD-URQUHART, Lieut., 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, killed near Shap Kadr, India, April 18, 1915.

PONTIFEX.—In loving memory of my SON, FLYING OFFICER RUPERT W. PONTIFEX, of No. 6 Squadron, R.A.F., killed in action, Mirkhan, April 18, 1925.

BANCROFT.—In loving memory of my father, SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT, who died April 19, 1926.

BANCROFT.—In ever-grateful and affectionate remembrance of SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT, April 19, 1926.—RAE.

BYRON.—GEORGE GORDON NOËL, LORD BYRON, died nobly for Greece, at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824, aged 36.

"When love who sent forgot to save
The young, the beautiful, the brave."
"The Bride of Abydos."

Sir Walter Scott, speaking of his death, said: "It is as if the sun had gone out."

FARMILOE.—In proud and ever-loving memory of EDITH CAROLINE FARMILOE, the dearly loved wife of the Venerable W. T. Farmiloe, Archdeacon of Sudbury, who passed to her rest on Easter Eve, 1921.

GARDINER.—In loving remembrance of our Mother, HARRIET FRANCES MABEL GARDINER, who died at Richmond on April 18, 1928.—GERMAIN and GAVINS.

GRAY.—In ever-loving memory of my darling Wife CAROLINE, who passed away April 19, 1929. Also my dear Son ARTHUR, who passed away on Easter Day, April, 1928.

GWYNNE.—In cherished memory of our dearest Sister and Auntie, KITTY (Mrs. MONTAGUE GWYNNE), who fell asleep April 20, 1921.—BETTY, OLIVE, ESID, KITTY.

HAMILTON.—In loving memory of DR. EDWARD WALLACE HAMILTON, who was fatally injured on April 18, 1929. Deeply mourned by his loving wife and sons. (Irish papers, please copy.)

HARMSWORTH.—HILDEBRAND AUBREY, first Baronet. In loving memory of him, who passed on April 18, 1929.
His Wife and Sons.

HULBERT, HENRY LOUIS POWELL.—April 18, 1928. Villa Jeannette, Grasse, A.M.
"He pleased God, and was beloved of Him."

McCALL.—In honoured memory of WILLIAM MCCALL, late Chairman of Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. He devoted many years of his life to the service of the children. He passed to his rest April 20, 1926.

MARTIN.—In loving memory of my dear husband, ALBERT J. MARTIN, who died April 18, 1929.
Beloved and ever remembered.

MOWLL.—In ever loving memory of HENRY MARTYN MOWLL, who entered into his rest on April 20, 1926, at Chaldercot, Dover.

NORMAN.—In ever loving remembrance of my husband, THOMAS NORMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who died April 15, 1928, aged 45.

PRICE.—In sweet and loving memory of ALEX ELIZABETH.—JOY and JIMMY. April 20, 1928.

PROUDFOOT.—In loving memory of my dear husband, BRIG.-GENERAL ANDREW PROUDFOOT, who passed into the Higher Life April 20, 1927.
"I thank my God for every remembrance of you both."

THOMAS.—In tender memory of my beloved husband, ARNOLD THOMAS, who passed away at Severn Bank, Newnham, April 19 (Easter Day), 1908.

FUNERAL

RIDGEWAY.—The funeral of SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., P.C., will be 12.15 p.m., to-day (Saturday), Easthampstead Church, Bracknell, Berks. (Amended notice.)

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BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Ranpura ..	16,500	Lyndon	—	Apr. 25
*Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Lomonia ..	16,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
*Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Ralputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mahsud ..	11,000	Hinnett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 25	Aug. 1

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia ..	16,580	Allin	—	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia ..	16,000	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Meetan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	18,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Kovara (cargo)	7,000	Pigot	Apr. 25	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Jack	May 9	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	Cooper	May 23	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranpura ..	16,600	Lyndon	—	Apr. 25
Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Nevasa ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Ralputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*WARKFIELD ..	6,060	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA ..	5,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER ..	—	June 14	June 11	June 21
*A STEAMER ..	8,441	July 5	July 2	July 12

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANORA ..	7,888	—	Apr. 26	May 3
*MORVADA ..	8,192	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17
†*MULBERA ..	—	May 14	May 24	May 31
*MANTOLA ..	—	May 28	June 7	June 14

* Calls Tangier. † Calls Jeddah

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MAITANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	9,800	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
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RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
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ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	Aug. 29
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

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beCity of Calcutta ..	7,679	Sept. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
sbCity of London ..	8,346	Sept. 20	Bombay and Karachi
sCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
sbCity of Simla ..	9,463	Oct. 18	Bombay and Karachi
beCity of Canterbury ..	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
sCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
sbCity of Venice ..	8,396	Oct. 25	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

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Cheshire ..	15,000	May 16	May 24
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(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Apl. 19
Cedric ..	Sat., Apl. 26
(2) †Adriatic ..	Sat., May 3
Arabic ..	Sat., May 10

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(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

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Doric ..	Fri., Apl. 25
Albertic ..	Fri., May 9
Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16

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Via Havre and Queenstown.

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MAURETANIA - APRIL 19

*LANCASTRIA ..	April 19
AQUITANIA ..	April 26

*Via Havre, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†LACONIA - - - APRIL 19

*CARONIA ..	April 26	†SCYTHIA ..	May 3

* Via Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - APRIL 19

†ALAUNIA ..	April 23	*AUSONIA ..	May 2

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡ATHENIA - - - APRIL 19

ANTONIA ..	April 23	‡LETITIA ..	May 3

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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
‡LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Apl. 24	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Apl. 25
BARTH CASTLE ..	May 1	—
*ELMER CASTLE ..	—	May 2

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

PORTHOS ..	May 2 and May 16

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

Ex. GRANDIDIER ..	May 7
PIERRE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUTH ..	GARROS
THEOPHILE GAUTIER ..	May 6 and May 20
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.	ANGKOR
LOTUS ..	April 30 and May 6 .. CHAMPOLLION

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	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKUSAN MARU ..	10,400	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	Apr. 28
KITANO MARU ..	8,000	May 2	May 10	May 12
HARUNA MARU ..	10,500	May 17	May 24	May 26

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"BURMA" ..	23th Apl.	3rd May
"ONDA" ..	9th May	17th "

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CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
*ESPANIA ..	15,000	—	July 1
*†CIRCASSIA ..	12,000	May 30	*CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Junkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

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CAMERONIA ..	Apl. 23	CALIFORNIA ..	May 10
TRANSYLVANIA ..	May 3	CALEDONIA ..	May 16

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America ..	Apl. 23	LEVIATHAN ..	Apl. 23
		President Harding	May 1

SHIPPING (continued)

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Shamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Apl. 25	—
†DARRO ..	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—
†DESEADO ..	11,477	—	May 10
†ARLANZA ..	14,930	May 23	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
DEMERARA ..	11,444	—	June 7

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain,	PERU. PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA ..	15,406	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15
OROMA ..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,298	June 12

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" SPRING CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN,

BLACK SEA, CRIMEA, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) ..	Apr. 23
METAGAMA (via Queenstown) ..	Apr. 26
MONTCALM ..	May 2
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	May 3

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	Apr. 25
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..	May 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) ..	May 9
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	May 16

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL

D. OF BEDFORD	Apr. 26	MELITA ..	May 2

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	May 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA ..	May 29

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
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NIAGARA ..	Apr. 30	AORANGI .. May 28

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62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute - road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Hector" ..	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas" ..	10,058 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,521 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	Aug. 16th
"Hector" ..	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 13th
"Anchises" ..	10,000 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 27th

* Calls at Kobe and Yokohama.
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(1) S.S. NESTOR ..	Liverpool	6th JULY	
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BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.		
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Passenger lift. Centrally heated. Furnished for comfort.
Bed rooms with hot and cold running water, &c.
Professional and Service people recommend.
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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMAN (20) requires ACCOMMODATION with good English family in or near London, with opportunity to mix with young people. Paying guest, or would reciprocate by taking English youth for similar period Berlin and German seaside resort with his parents. About four weeks from early July.—Write, giving particulars and further details, to Box E.16, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A Delightfully situated house for PAYING GUEST; facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens, sheltered position; every care, comfort, and attention; Naval surgeon.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

BARTON-ON-SEA, HANTS.

AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff) combining country and seaside; 2½ acres; tennis courts, bridge, dancing; garage; near golf; recommended. A.A.—Apply Barton House.

BARTON-on-SEA.—Restful HOLIDAY, gentlewoman's sunny home, facing sea, safe bathing; near tennis; bracing air; riding New Forest; beach hut.—Write Box F.1692, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone New Milton 291.

ASHDOWN PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COULSDON, SURREY. Delightfully situated, sheltered position, facing South, 15 miles Town, near golf links and hard courts; gas fires in bed rooms; billiards; garages.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone Purley 185.

BARMOUTH.—MIN-Y-MOR. (HAPPY HOLIDAYS.) Accommodation 120; good chef; ball room; garage; from 9s. daily inclusive, according season. 'Phone 55.

BEXHILL — ST. CATHERINE'S. 8, Dorset-road; minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; highly recommended; gas fires; moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, highly recommended; near golf and sea.—Miss M. Watts, Rock Hill, Rock, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—NEWLANDS, FRANCES-ROAD. Central. Excellent catering. Every comfort. From 3gns. inclusive.—Write for tariff, or 'phone 6235. Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH, DUNHOLME MANOR. Manor-road; finest position facing sea, 9s. daily; no extras; free garage; vacancies after Easter.

BOURNEMOUTH, St. John's, Alum Chine-road.—BOARD-RESIDENCE. Ideal position near Alum Chine and new Promenade. Beach hut. 'Phone 3754.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER hotels, boarding and apartment houses; with map, gratis.—Required, Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD.

CRAG HEAD.

GUEST HOUSE of highest class, standing in 2½ acres beautiful grounds; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; lift; hot and cold running water; tennis courts; garage. Easter vacancies. 'Phone 2007.

CROMER. — LYNDHURST BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT; Front; electric light; personal supervision; from 2½gns. according season; tariff.—C. Trus.

DEVON, SOUTH. — THURLESTONE. — APARTMENTS, CROSS PARK HOUSE. Telephone: Thurlestone 2. Central heating, hot and cold bed basins; garage; golf, sea and river fishing one mile; camping field.—Frank Tiley.

DEVON, DARTMOOR, BEECHFIELD, YELVERTON.—Ideal place for quiet, restful holiday; golf, fishing; hot and cold water; home comfort; good cuisine.

DORSET.—VISITORS RECEIVED farmhouse; sunny rooms; tennis, golf, garage; half hour of Bournemouth. Mrs. Coleman, Tarrant Keynston, Blandford.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; luxurious house at strictly moderate terms; own garage; grounds, tennis; dance room; good table.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless, 'phone; garage; tennis; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house facing sea; healthy Kent Coast; every comfort; near golf; tennis; garden; wireless, bridge.—Write Box P.1515, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box P.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

HARROGATE.—Artistic MODERN VILLA standing in pretty garden; every convenience; two large sitting rooms, two large bed rooms; well furnished; good cooking and every comfort; apartments or board-residence; five minutes from station; tele. 4651.—Purcell, "Greystones," Crudleigh-road, Harrogate.

HOVE, PORTSDOWN HALL.

Wilbury-road. Close Sea. Easter Vacancies. From 4gns.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME offered couple or family; beautiful gardens; good tennis; farm, near town and station, half-hour Cambridge, Newmarket; moderate.—Write Box E.41, The Times, E.C.4.

HOVE, SUSSEX.

LARGE well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; gas ring; quiet, well-equipped house.—Apply Pearse, 46, Brunswick-place, Hove, Sussex.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—Private APARTMENTS with BOARD; central position, near sea, golf; tennis, river; every comfort and convenience; also private nursery suite with bath room, &c.; for gentlemen's children; in charge of own nurse. Book now for Easter.—Apply Mrs. Goodwin, Victoria Lodge. Tele. 175.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

NEAR CLOVELLY.—PAYING GUESTS, farmhouse, overlooking sea; beautiful surroundings; bracing air.—Turner, Northway House, Herns Cross, North Devon.

NORTH DEVON.—"HILLSIDE," MORTEHOE, in beautiful unspoilt country, facing Atlantic; every modern improvement; garage. Tariff, Mrs. Wright.

NORFOLK BROADS.—Staithe Farm, Sutton, near Norwich; newly extended; modern conveniences; dining, ball room; boats; tennis; near coast; garage; or apply Thrasers gardens, W.2. Padd. 8135.

OXFORD.—Lady receives STUDENTS or GUESTS in her private house; comfortable home; good position.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road.

ROSECLIFF COURT, Bonchurch, ISLE OF WIGHT. Appealing exclusively to lovers of beauty, luxury, comfort; private; 20 acres enchanting grounds; sea; sunshine; wonderful climate; R.A.C.—Write for Booklet.

SHELLEY HOUSE, WORTHING.—Delicate or Convalescent GUESTS received; Diet; Comfort; Sunny Home; own grounds; central heating. Tele. 191.

SUNNY DEVON.—Mildest climate in England. Gas fires bed rooms. Terms from 37s. 6d. weekly.—THE CROFT, Hyde-road, Paignton.

SURREY HILLS.

Warmth, comfort, wonderful air. 500ft. up. The "HYDRO" RESIDENTIAL CATERHAM. Central heating everywhere; fires ad lib.; City 36 minutes. Moderate.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM

Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Book Easter now, from 3½gns. weekly. Tele. 2379.

CONTINENTAL

ANGLO-GERMAN FAMILY takes one or two young ladies as PAYING GUESTS; beautiful situation, all comforts; every facility for German, music, housekeeping, gardening, bridge; references exchanged; 7gns. monthly.—Lohde, 23, Beethoven Allee, Barmen, Germany.

BAVARIAN ALPS.—Two lady GUESTS RECEIVED by German lady; 63 years' beautiful scenery, sports; best references; English spoken.—Write Box P.1860, The Times, E.C.4.

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER, Ker-Mélanie. Pension familiale; garden; near beach and tennis. Excellent cooking. Inclusive 200frs. weekly.

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-L.

OSTEND.—VISITORS RECEIVED in charming little boarding house, best part, near sea; moderate terms.—Villa Elisabeth, 9, rue de Varsovie.

PARIS.—Comtesse de Caumont receives, private flat. Girl (or two Sisters) or Boy wishing learn French.—2, Rue Jacques Mawas, 15e.

NURSING HOMES

A TRAINED NURSE with charming house on coast near Cromer, magnificent sea views, would like PATIENT; moderate fees; recommended by London specialist.—Write Box 8971, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOCTOR can RECEIVE LADY or GENTLEMAN requiring care and supervision; home situated 50 miles from Town; highest references; years of experience with care of patients. Terms from £3 13s. 6d. weekly.—Write Box G.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—TWO PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.—Telephone, Archway 2211.

YORKSHIRE MOORS.—VACANCY for MENTAL PATIENT in large country private house; reference; from well-known doctors and former patients.—Write Box P.1891, The Times, E.C.4.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ANNIE JANE FORRESTER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27, as amended. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of ANNIE JANE FORRESTER late of 3, Wadhams Hill, Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford, Widow, deceased, who died on the 27th day of February 1930, and whose Will was proved by The Public Trustee the sole Executor therein named on the 5th day of April 1930, in the Birmingham District Probate Registry, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors of the said executor on or before the 24th day of June 1930, and that after that day the said executor will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executor shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated, this 16th day of April 1930.
THORNE BECKETT & Co. Old Bank Chambers, Wolverhampton.

EMILY BROWN Deceased Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. V. Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of EMILY BROWN late of 56, Lewisham Park in the County of London Widow who died on the 17th day of February 1930 and whose Will and codicil were proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of April 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 37, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 17th day of April 1930.
ALFRED DOUBLE & SONS, 63, Fore Street, E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 18th day of April, 1930.

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD.	
Laurel Cottage, St. Peters Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset. (P.60685.)	Kate Wilson, of Tangley, Danecourt Road, Parkstone, Dorset.
Land and houses in Whitton Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex. (P.60880.)	Rhys J. Rees and Company, Limited, of 13, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.
Land in Colney Hatch Lane, Friern Barnet, Middlesex. (P.60893.)	Charles McLean, of 50, Wightman Road, Harringay, N.4.
Merrow Croft, Merrow Road, Merrow, Surrey. (P.60897.)	The Church Army, of 55, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W.
Villa Chartres, 39, Clare Road, Tankerton, Whitstable Urban, Kent. (P.60921.)	James Flam, of Villa Chartres, 39, Clare Road, Tankerton, Whitstable, Kent.
Central Garage, Cavendish Street, Ulverston, Lancs. (P.60941.)	Geoffrey Skirrow, of Gale Lodge, Ambleside, Westmorland.
Strip of land south of Wesley Avenue, Acton, Middlesex. (P.60944).	Harold Wesley, of Harlesden Works, Acton Lane, W.
Land in Northwood Gardens, Ealing, and Wembley, Middlesex. (P.60948.)	William Lancaster, of Beechwood, Carleton, near Blackpool.
Land in Farleigh Road, at rear of Selsdon Park Farm, Sanderstead, Surrey. (P.60995.)	The Tamworth Park Construction Company, Limited, of 54, Tamworth Park, Commonside East, Mitcham, Surrey.
Land in Ratten Row and Mere Plantation, Ratten Row, Seamer, Yorks. (P.61014.)	Arthur Edward Peck, of Tostl, 20, Avenue Road, Scarborough, Yorks.
Land at the junction of Dorchester Avenue, and Walden Avenue, Edmonton, Middlesex. (P.61035.)	Robert Henry Trout and Leonard Horace Dillon-way, both of 46, Buller Road, Tottenham, N.17.
Land in Queens Drive, Ealing, and Acton, Middlesex. (P.61079.)	Hanger Hill Garden Estate, Ealing, Limited, of 218, Strand, W.C.2.
Haslemere, Wynn Road, Tankerton, Whitstable Urban, Kent. (P.61080.)	William John Low Brewer, of 16, Tankerton Road, Tankerton, Kent, Frances Henry James Brewer, of 6, Ridge Road, Stroud Green, N., and Cyril Edward Stanislaus Brewer, of 49, Grasmere Road, Purley, Surrey.
1 to 9 (all) and 11 and 12, Hunton Court, 16 to 32 (even), Hunton Street, and 1 to 40 (all), Derby Avenue, Stepney, London. (385527.)	Rachel Doom, of 53, Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, N.W.6, Albert Doom, of 60, Teignmouth Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2, and Kenneth Vernon Woolnough, of 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
The Coach and Horses (P.H.), Great Marlborough Street, City of Westminster, London. (385607.)	E. Lacon and Co., Limited, of 24, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
1 to 6 (all), Yarmouth Mews and building at corner of Yarmouth Mews, City of Westminster, London. (385765.)	Townshend Evelyn Bouverie, Reginald Basil Astley, and John Percival Townshend Boscawen, all of 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.1.
LEASEHOLD.	
5, 6, 8, and 11, George Street, Northam, St Mary, Southampton. (P.60929.)	Kathleen Nora White, of 16, Cromwell Road, Southampton.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE Chief Land Registrar.

IN the Matter of LETTERS PATENT granted to the Westinghouse Electric Company Limited bearing date the 18th May 1914 and numbered 141,047 for the invention of "Improvements relating to Signalling by High-frequency Currents as in Wireless Telephony."

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 20th day of May 1930 an ORIGINATING SUMMONS (1929 W. No. 3803) issued out of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division will be heard before Mr. Justice Clauson sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitors (formerly Western Electric Co., Ltd.), asking that the term of the Patent may be extended for a further term or fifteen years or such other term as Your Lordship may direct.

For directions as to the hearing and any persons desirous of being heard in opposition must at least seven days before that date lodge notice of such opposition (giving an address for service within the United Kingdom) at Room No. 175 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitors and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated this 15th day of April 1930.
ERISTOWS COOKE & CARPMAEL, 1 Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.2. Or upon whom all documents proper to be served in the matter should be served.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate) JOHN HEBDEN GILLESPIE Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made by Charles Stanley Reed, Registrar of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of JOHN HEBDEN GILLESPIE late of Victoria, British Columbia deceased granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia at Victoria on the 15th day of June, 1929.

J. WESTCOTT & SONS 140, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitor for Mary Ann Isabella Gillespie the Executrix.

No. 00207 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of THE MALTBY MAIN COLLIERY COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 1st day of April 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £700,000 to £315,000.

And notice is hereby further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Eve at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday, the 5th day of May 1930.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said Reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1930.
JOHNSON WEATHERALL STURT & HARDY, 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Company.

IN the Matter of LETTERS PATENT granted to HORACE WAYTH CULLUM dated the 23rd January 1914 and numbered 1875 of 1914 for the invention of "Improvements in or relating to Blocks employed for building purposes."

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 20th May 1930 an originating Summons (1930 C.No.1129) issued out of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division at the instance of Horace Wayth Cullum (the patentee) asking that the time within which the Application may be made may be extended and that a Grant of New Letters Patent for the term of seven years may be made will come before Mr. Justice Luxmoore for directions as to the hearing and any person being desirous of being heard in opposition must at least seven days before that date lodge Notice of Opposition (giving an address for service within the United Kingdom) at Room 175 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitors and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated 15th April 1930.
ROBIN HAMP & GREEN, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Applicant Upon whom all documents requiring service should be served.

No. 00208 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of THE ROSSINGTON MAIN COLLIERY COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the 1st day of April 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £750,000 to £500,000.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Eve at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Monday the 5th day of May 1930.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said Reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 15th day of April 1930.
INGLEDEW SONS & BROWN 30 Great St. Helens, London, E.C.3. Agents for DAVIES SAUNDERS & LEWICK Glumaan Gate, Chesterfield. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the COUNTY COURT of MERIONETHSHIRE holden at Bala and Corwen. In the Matter of the County Courts Acts 1888 to 1919 and In the Matter of the Trusts of the Will of LEWIS ROBERTS late of Llys-y-Berras, Corwen, deceased. All persons interested or claiming to be interested in and entitled to share in the Fund now in Court to the credit of the above matter are required to appear before the Judge at a sitting of the Court to be held at Corwen on Tuesday the 24th day of June 1930 at the hour of 12.30 in the afternoon when they will be heard and such order made in the premises as the Judge shall then deem expedient.

Dated this 14th day of April 1930.
D. LLOYD JOHN, Registrar.
Messrs. GOLD EDWARDS & SWAYNE, Solicitors, Denbigh.

No. 00137 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of SAGAR-RICHARDS Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 6th March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) SANCTIONING a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT between the Company and the holders of its A Preferred Ordinary Shares, the holders of its Participating Preference Shares, the holders of its B Preferred Ordinary Shares and the holders of its Deferred Ordinary Shares and its unsecured creditors (loanholders) being persons firms or companies who have made loans to the above named Company or for the purpose of the Company's business or for the year 1928 and the Company's non-secured trade creditors (other than loanholders and Martins Bank Ltd.) whose debts were incurred prior to the 11th July 1929; and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the said Company from £40,000 to £4,412 1s. 0d. And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Eve at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Monday the 5th day of May 1930.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order sanctioning the said Scheme of Arrangement and confirming the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 15th day of April 1930.
JAQUES & Co., 8 Fir Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.1. Agents for GODFREY RHODES & EVANS, Halifax. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00179 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of TYPKE & KING Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 21st day of March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £85,000 to £12,750.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Eve at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Monday the 5th day of May 1930.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order sanctioning the said Reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this sixteenth day of April 1930.
STANNARD, ROSANQUET & Co 19, Eastcheap, London E.C.3. Solicitors for the Company.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

JAMES FREDERICK BEVAN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. V. cap. 19 Section 27) Notice is Hereby Given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES FREDERICK BEVAN, late of The Haven, Ditton Lane, Cheam,

Sporting News

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE LAST INTERNATIONAL MATCH

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

More than usual will depend upon the last international match of the season 1929-30. If France beat Wales at Colombes on Easter Monday they will have the best record among the countries for the season, and no one will grudge them a success for which they have been struggling ever since 1910, the first year in which they played England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

France may be said to hold a double chance, for the drawn game between England and Scotland at Twickenham meant that nothing less than a Welsh victory in France would give England the first place. France, therefore, can afford to draw their final game and yet share the honour with England, an honour they have not yet achieved. As for Wales, who started the season with every promise but soon fell away, they will be glad, with a rather depleted side, to avert their third defeat.

France have played a fourth international match since beating Scotland and Ireland and failing to come off best against England at Twickenham. The game against Germany, though it can hardly be regarded as seriously as the others, at least produced a decisive victory. It also appears to have driven home to the French selectors the value of C. Magnanou as a match-winning player at stand-off half-back. Magnanou, probably because he had not recovered sufficiently from the injury that helped to prevent him from showing his best form against England, was left out of the side that played Germany. His presence against Wales, on French soil, may well make all the difference. The other chief scoring cards, of course, will be the forwards, and especially those dangerous three in the back row, Bioussa, Gallis, and Ribère. Wales also will have trouble to hold in check the French wing three-quarter backs should the half-backs and centres play really good football. So far the French midfield players have not shown themselves of the same high standard as, for example, Borde and Crabos and the brothers Behotéguy. It says much for their forwards and not a great deal for the backs of the other countries that France, possessing by no means one of their strongest back divisions, have done so well.

Wales have suffered rather badly from the demands of the British tour, which, last week, took overseas to Australia and New Zealand such outstanding players as J. Bassett, T. E. Jones-Davies, H. M. Bowcott, and I. Jones. The loss of Bassett, who is the best full-back in the five countries, may be the most serious of all, for the Welsh defence so far has depended too much upon Bassett all the season. The new full-back, T. Scourfield, is one of the growing number of Welsh Rugby players who have made a name for themselves in the South-West of England, but he is scarcely as good as Bassett.

EASTER TOURS

The Old Millhillians will play Hartlepool Rovers, at Hartlepool, to-day; Otley, at Otley, on Monday; and Harrogate Old Boys, at Harrogate, on Tuesday. The following players will take part:—

W. C. Ramsey, F. W. G. Hume, C. E. M. Wiernsz, H. F. Carre, W. F. Leslie, G. M. Mestrie, A. J. McLennan, J. F. Mestrie, K. E. Colman, J. S. Anderson, J. Lapthorn, T. Springer, J. E. Benhaus, T. G. Blackwell, and W. D. Gibbs.

Nuneaton Rugby F. C., who have had a successful season, are going on tour in South Wales. To-day they meet Neath; on Monday, Aberavon; and on Tuesday, Penygraig. About 20 players will undertake the tour.

The Old Alleynians have gone to Germany on an Easter tour, when the Frankfurt a/M. 1880 Club celebrates its jubilee, for which the following programme of matches has been arranged:—

TO-DAY.—Hanover 1878 Club v. Combined team of Old Alleynians and Greyhounds.
TO-MORROW.—Old Alleynians v. Oxford Greyhounds.
MONDAY.—Frankfurt 1880 v. Old Alleynians; Hanover 1878 v. Oxford Greyhounds.

The Old Alleynian team is:—E. C. F. Whitelaw, back; J. E. Pettifer, C. A. Osborne, E. D. Miller, A. F. Woodward, W. D. Talbot, three-quarter backs; J. F. Attree, R. E. W. Andrew, half-backs; A. F. Bennett (captain), W. C. F. Wiesmann, H. M. Dixon, J. L. Foster, C. A. Wenstall, G. G. V. Knight, H. R. P. Perta, and H. Russell, forwards.

The Old Merchant Taylors' team for their Easter tour, when they play Plymouth Albion, at Plymouth (3.30), to-day, and Bath, at Bath (3.30), on Monday, will be selected from the following:—

F. F. Spragg, G. E. Buncombe, R. G. Turnbull, N. E. Brwater, A. N. Newell, H. D. Rock, J. F. Tebbutt, J. C. Arnold, K. M. Wilkins, J. S. Andrews, T. G. Bimson, M. Vaughan, O. M. Taylor, R. K. Melhuish, and P. O. C. Edwards.

RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
BLACKHEATH	21	*WESTON-SUPER-MARE	19
BARNSTAPLE	24	*PENARTH	0
NORTHAMPTON	13	*BRIDGWATER ALBION	9
EDGWARE	19	*TAUNTON	3
THURSDAY'S MATCHES			
*ABERAVON	0	LLANELLY	0
NEATH	8	*POSTYPRIDD	7
		*Home Team.	

TO-DAY'S RUGBY FIXTURES

ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Hartlepool Old Boys (3.30).
BATH.—Bath v. Northampton (3.30).
BRISTOL.—Bristol v. Leicester (3.30).
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Oxon Keys (3.0).
BARNSTAPLE.—Barnstaple v. Headingley.
BRIDGWATER.—Bridgwater Albion v. Blackheath (3.30).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Barbarians (3.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Halifax (3.0).
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. U.C.S. Old Boys (2.15).
HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepool Rovers v. Old Millhillians.
NEWPORT.—Newport v. London Welsh (3.30).
NEATH.—Neath v. Bridgwater (3.30).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Old Merchant Taylors (3.30).
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Aberavon (4.15).
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Harlequins (3.30).
DUBLIN.—Dublin Wanderers v. Birkenhead Park.
BELFAST.—North of Ireland v. Manchester.
NEWTON ABBOT.—Newton Abbot v. Birmingham.
ABERGAVENNY.—Abergavenny v. Lloyds Bank.
HAYLE.—Hayle v. Old Dunstonians.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. R.A.F. Uxbridge.
FINCHLEY.—Finchley v. Old Northamptonians.
DORKING.—Dorking v. Esher.
CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Blackwell.
EPPING.—Epping v. Wellesbourne v. Upper Clapton.
TEIGNMOUTH.—Teignmouth v. Tavistock.
CHINGFORD.—Chingford Guild v. Polytechnic.
ST. IVES.—St. Ives v. Catford Bridge.
OTLEY.—Otley v. Wasps.
LILLE.—Lille v. Sevenoaks.
ESHER.—Esher v. Dorking.
BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Old Edwardians v. Moseley.
TAUNTON.—Taunton v. Edgware.
MARKET.—Market v. Old Cranleighans.
BEDFORD.—Bedford v. Cardiff.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BAYLEY.—Bailey v. Hull (3.30).
BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Rochdale Hornets (3.30).
BRAMLEY.—Bramley v. Wakefield Trinity (3.30).
FEATHERSTONE.—Featherstone Rovers v. Dewsbury (3.30).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Keighley (3.30).
HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. Leeds (3.30).
LEEDS.—Hunslet v. Warrington (3.30).
LEIGH.—Leigh v. York (3.30).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. St. Helens Recreation (3.30).
SALFORD.—Salford v. Huddersfield (3.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens v. Broughton Rangers (3.30).
WIDNES.—Widnes v. Wigan (3.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Castleford (3.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE FINAL

The Rugby League Cup final between the two Lancashire teams, St. Helens and Widnes, is to be played at the Wembley Stadium on Saturday, May 3. Tickets can be obtained from the Stadium. The prices of seats are 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., with reserved standing room at 3s. A running commentary is to be broadcast by the B.B.C. A sound film is to be made of the play and the community singing before the match.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*WARRINGTON	11	WIDNES	5
DEWSBURY	0	*BRADFORD NORTHERN	11
*LEEDS	26	*BATLEY	11
*WAKEFIELD TRINITY	36	HUDDERSFIELD	0
HALIFAX	20	*HUNSLET	0
*ST. HELENS RECREATION	38	BATLEY	11
*KEIGHLEY	11	BRAMLEY	11
*CASTLEFORD	11	FEATHERSTONE ROVERS	3
OLDHAM	9	*SWINTON	3
SALFORD	4	*BARROW	3
WIGAN HIGHFIELD	8	*ROCHDALE HORNETS	0
*LEIGH	16	BROUGHTON RANGERS	7
ST. HELENS	8	*WORKSOP	3
HULL	11	*HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

A REHEARSAL OF THE CUP FINAL

Amid all the struggles for leadership in the various divisions of the League, to escape from the lowest places and banishment to an inferior division next season or to reach the top and thus be promoted to a higher, there is one match on the programme of fixtures for to-day which is not involved in any of these struggles but will yet command almost universal attention among those who follow the game. The Arsenal and Huddersfield Town, who are to meet at Wembley next Saturday in the final battle for the F.A. Challenge Cup, have by some strange dispensation of fate to meet in a League match at Huddersfield to-day. That game was arranged long before it was dreamed that either would reach the final. It is one of those coincidences that occasionally arise to show how strangely things may fall by mere chance.

The game may be regarded as having some bearing on the great match at Wembley next Saturday, and that fact will be uppermost in the minds of the players, the onlookers, and others. In the League competition itself it has little bearing, for only by the most undreamed-of occurrences could it have any effect on the ultimate results at either the top or the bottom of the League. Yet neither side will be at the full strength which it will command next Saturday. Jack, perhaps the shrewdest tactician and the most deadly of The Arsenal forwards, will be absent from the one side through injuries which he received some weeks ago, while Wilson, the Huddersfield captain, will not be playing on the other for reasons perhaps more regrettable which will keep him out of the game till two days before the final tie.

Both sides will be watching one another closely to-day, studying each other's methods in the hope of finding some key to the strength and organization of their opponents which may help them on the way to victory in the more important game at Wembley. Huddersfield may find The Arsenal's defence, so often forgotten but so sound, a tougher matter to deal with than they may have expected, Huddersfield's defence may be found to be even more brilliant and more assertive. The attack on both sides will be watched with interest—the dash of the young players on The Arsenal side, with the subtle cunning and strategy of that master of ball control, James, from whom, almost unnoticed, start most of their movements in the direction of goal; on the other the ubiquity, the speed, the match-winning abilities of that wizard Jackson, so hard to shadow, so impossible to keep still in one place, so difficult to keep unoccupied, for he will chase the ball like a hound and always be in at the death; the craft of the veteran, R. Kelly, the sudden dashes of another veteran, Smith, and his lightning crosses to the spot to meet which Jackson, ever present to find an opportunity, has stolen up unobserved. The Arsenal will be playing on their opponents' ground to-day. That will not favour them at all, and they will on that account start at a disadvantage which they will not have at Wembley. The game may give some clue to the prospects for the final, but it need not tell the whole truth, for there is little at stake to-day and all next Saturday, and among many of the players there will be a measure of caution lest they should be deprived of the privilege of playing in the greater match.

The three teams at the foot of the First Division of the League, Everton, Grimsby Town, and Newcastl) United, all won their matches yesterday, and have drawn closer to the teams just above them, Sheffield United, Middlesbrough, and Burnley. Burnley have only two g mes to play, and are therefore in serious danger. At the top of the Second Division Blackpool beat Oldham Athletic and therefore lead, while Chelsea, by winning, are now level with Oldham. Plymouth Argyle strengthened their position at the head of the Southern Section of the Third Division, while Port Vale once again drew level with Stockport County with one fewer match played.

F.A. TEAM TO PLAY GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

The English team that beat Scotland at Wembley on April 5 will represent the Football Association on their Continental tour next month, when Germany will be played in Berlin on May 10 and Austria in Vienna on May 14. The team is:—

Hibbs (Birmingham), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Blenkinsop (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Webster (Middlesbrough), and Marsden (Sheffield Wednesday), half-backs; Crooks (Derby County), Jack (The Arsenal), Wilson (West Ham United), Bradford (Birmingham), and Rimmer (Sheffield Wednesday), forwards.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Portsmouth (3.0).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Sheffield Wednesday (3.15).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Derby County (3.15).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. The Arsenal (3.15).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Manchester City (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Sunderland (3.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester United v. Everton (3.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Burnley (3.0).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Leeds United (2.45).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Aston Villa (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Bolton Wanderers (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.15).
BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. Bradford City (3.0).
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Stoke City (3.15).
BURY.—Bury v. Swansea Town (3.15).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Cardiff City (3.30).
NEW CROSS.—Millwall v. Notts County (3.30).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Preston North End (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. Bristol City (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Reading (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Charlton Athletic (2.30).
TUFNELL PARK.—West Bromwich Albion v. Hull City (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (3.30).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Walsall (3.15).
CLAPTON.—Clapton Orient v. Luton Town (3.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Southend United (3.0).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Northampton Town (3.15).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Argyle v. Norwich City (3.15).
SWINDON.—Swindon Town v. Fulham (3.15).
SOUTHPORT.—Torquay United v. Gillingham (3.30).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Exeter City (3.15).

NORTHERN SECTION

BARROW.—Barrow v. Tranmere Rovers (3.15).
CARLISLE.—Carlisle United v. Rochdale (3.0).
CREWE.—Crewe Alexandra v. Darlington (3.0).
NELSON.—Nelson v. South Shields (3.15).
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. Chesterfield (3.15).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Lincoln City (3.15).
SOUTHPORT.—Southport v. Accrington Stanley (3.15).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. Doncaster Rovers (3.0).
WIGAN.—Wigan Borough v. Rotherham United (3.15).
WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. Halifax Town (3.30).
YORK.—York City v. Hartlepools United (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen v. Queen's Park.
AIRDRIE.—Airdrieonians v. Rangers.
AYR.—Ayr United v. Clyde.
GLASGOW.—Celtic v. Kilmarnock.
COWDENBEATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Hamilton Academicals.
DUNDEE.—Dundee United v. Hibernians.
EDINBURGH.—Heart of Midlothian v. Dundee.
MOTHERWELL.—Motherwell v. Morton.
PAISLEY.—Partick Thistle v. St. Mirren.
PERTH.—St. Johnstone v. Falkirk.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

BARKING.—Barking Town v. Southall.
ENFIELD.—Enfield v. Sutton United.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

EASTBOURNE.—Eastbourne v. Kew.
HASTINGS.—Hastings and St. Leonards v. Cambridge Town.
EAST GRINSTEAD.—East Grinstead v. Civil Service.

ATHLETICS

MIDLAND COUNTIES SPORTS

J. W. Winfield (Derby and County A. and C.C.) won the Amateur Athletic Association's 10 miles running championship at Perry Barr (Birmingham) yesterday in 53 min. 5 3-5sec., the event being included in the programme of the Midland Counties Amateur Cross-Country Association's meeting which attracted 5,000 spectators to the Alexander Sports Ground.

The principal results were:—

A.A.A. 10 MILES CHAMPIONSHIP.—J. W. Winfield (Derby and County A. and C.C.), 1; E. Harper (holder) (Hallamshire Harriers), 2; T. Evenson (Salford Harriers), 3. Won by five yards. Fifteen yards separated second and third. Time, 53min. 5 3-5sec. Evenson, Bailey (Salford H.), and W. Benson (Birchfield H.) beat the second class standard time of 55min. 30sec., and Bourton (Birchfield H.) and J. G. Shaw (Birchfield H.) beat the second class standard time of 57min. 30sec.

100 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.—F. C. Scalbrook (Wolverton A.C.), 8½ yards start, 1; J. Hamilton (Birchfield H.), 7 yard, 2; J. Bartlett (Birchfield H.), 4 yards, 3. Won by a foot. Time, 10 2-5sec.

1,000 YARDS SECOND-CLASS HANDICAP.—C. E. Cornbleet (Nuneaton A.C.) won.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP.—R. D. More (Derby and County A. and C.C.), 59 yards, won in 1min. 55 1-5sec.

TO-DAY'S ATHLETIC FIXTURES

WIMBLEDON (The Ridgway).—Belgrave Harriers' 20 miles walking championship.
ROSSLYN PARK (The Angel).—Ashcombe A.C. 15 miles walking championship.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Aston Villa	2	Sunderland	1
*Birmingham	3	Burnley	0
*Blackburn Rovers	1	Huddersfield Town	0
*Manchester United	3	Liverpool	1
*Newcastle United	3	Leicester City	1
*Tottenham Hotspur	2	Portsmouth	1
West Bromwich Albion	1	Sheffield United	0
*West Ham United	1	Everton	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	35	21	7	7	86	46	49
Derby County	37	19	8	10	77	66	46
Manchester City	37	18	8	11	82	54	44
Aston Villa	38	20	4	14	83	74	44
Leeds United	37	18	5	14	71	54	41
Huddersfield Town	38	17	7	14	58	62	41
Blackburn Rovers	38	17	6	15	93	89	40
Liverpool	39	16	8	15	63	72	40
Leicester City	39	16	8	15	77	80	40
Bolton Wanderers	39	15	9	15	69	62	39
West Ham United	39	17	5	17	78	73	39
The Arsenal	38	14	9	15	68	53	37
Birmingham	37	14	8	15	62	57	36
Portsmouth	38	14	8	16	64	60	36
Manchester United	38	15	6	17	60	75	36
Sunderland	36	14	7	15	66	71	35
Burnley	40	13	8	19	72	92	34
Middlesbrough	38	14	5	19	73	77	33
Sheffield United	39	14	5	20	81	89	33
Newcastle United	38	13	6	19	67	88	32
Grimsby Town	38	12	7	19	68	87	31
Everton	38	9	10	19	68	85	28

SECOND DIVISION

	Goals		Goals
*Cardiff City	2	Reading	1
(Williams, L. Davies)		(Nelson own goal)	
*Hull City	0	Bradford City	0
Swansea Town	2	*Charlton Athletic	0
(R. Williams, Thomas)			
*Chelsea	2	Bristol City	1
(Mills, Wilson)			
*Millwall	2	Barnsley	1
(Forsyth, Poxton)		(Gibbs)	
West Bromwich Albion	2	*Tottenham Hotspur	0
(Wood, Beston)			
*Blackpool	3	Oldham Athletic	0
(Oxberry, Hampson, Rattray)			
*Bury	0	Nottingham Forest	0
*Preston North End	3	Notts County	1
(Harrison, Nisbet, Smith)		(Mays)	

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Blackpool	38	22	3	10	93	63	53
Oldham Athletic	38	21	9	8	85	44	51
Chelsea	38	20	11	7	79	42	51
Bradford	38	20	11	7	75	41	51
Cardiff City	37	17	9	11	75	61	43
Southampton	38	17	8	13	56	55	42
Bury	37	18	6	13	72	56	42
Nottingham Forest	38	18	4	16	71	60	41
West Bromwich Albion	38	13	14	11	59	49	40
Stoke City	38	17	5	16	86	68	39
Wolverhampton Wanderers	38	15	8	15	70	64	38
Charlton Athletic	38	15	8	15	70	69	38
Tottenham Hotspur	38	13	11	14	54	54	37
Reading	38	14	9	15	55	52	37
Swansea Town	38	11	11	17	50	61	33
Millwall	38	12	9	18	52	61	33
Notts County	38	9	15	14	52	66	33
Bradford City	38	9	14	15	53	64	32
Preston North End	38	10	12	16	55	71	32
Hull City	38	11	10	17	55	74	32
Barnsley	38	12	7	19	47	81	31
Bristol City	38	11	8	19	49	80	30
	38	10	7	21	44	75	27

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION

	Goals		Goals
*Bristol Rovers	0	Clapton Orient	0
*Plymouth Argyle	3	Newport County	1
(Sloan 2, Mackay)		(Thomas)	
Watford	3	*Swindon Town	1
(McWilliam, James 2)		(Dowdall)	
*Brighton and Hove Albion	1	Coventry City	1
(Wallace)		(Pick)	
*Gillingham	1	Southend United	0
(Jones)			
*Luton Town	2	Crystal Palace	2
(Yardley, Dronan)		(Simpson, Butler)	
*Queen's Park Rangers	2	Brentford	1
(Rounce, Goddard)		(Blakemore)	

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	37	25	5	7	82	42	55
Brentford	37	23	6	8	87	39	52
Brighton and Hove Albion	38	22	5	11	77	46	49
Northampton Town	37	20	7	10	81	51	47
Queen's Park Rangers	38	18	9	11	77	58	45
Southend United	37	17	10	10	68	53	44
Norwich City	37	15	12	10	65	44	42
Coventry City	37	16	10	11	61	41	42
Fulham	37	17	7	13	79	66	41
Crystal Palace	37	16	9	12	71	47	41
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	39	15	11	13	71	67	41
Luton Town	37	14	12	11	64	54	40
Clapton Orient	38	14	12	12	61	65	40
Swindon Town	38	14	12	12	64	65	40
Exeter City	38	14	11	13	58	55	39
Watford	37	11	10	16	57	59	32
Walsall	38	12	8	18	64	68	32
Newport County	38	13	6	19	67	88	32
Torquay United	37	10	10	17	54	68	30
Bristol Rovers	37	8	9	20	51	89	25
Gillingham	37	9	7	21	58	86	25
Merthyr Town	38	9	7	22	47	122	25

NORTHERN SECTION

	Goals		Goals
*Carlisle United	2	Accrington Stanley	1
(McConnell, Henderson)		(Parsons)	
*Chesterfield	2	Halifax Town	0
(Hunt 2)			
*Crewe Alexandra	6	Barrow	0
Doncaster Rovers	2	Rotherham United	0
(Liversedge, Taylor)			
Lincoln City	1	*Tranmere Rovers	0
(Maidment)			
*New Brighton	3	Stockport County	2
(Cowper, Taylor 2)		(Brown, Newton)	
*Port Vale	1	York City	0
(Austin)		(Gardner)	
*Rochdale	1	Hartlepools United	1
(Shiell)		(Wright)	
*Southport	5	Wrexham	2
(Twell 3)		(Bamford 2, Bell)	
*South Shields	3	Darlington	3
(Talbot, Charlton, Murdock)		(Laycock 2, Siddle)	
Wigan Borough	3	*Nelson	1
(Hughes, Collins, Scurr)		(Carnesby)	

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Stockport County	38	25	7	6	100	42	57
Port Vale	37	24	7	6	87	34	55
Chesterfield	38	21	9	8	75	44	51
Darlington	39	19	6	14	100	72	44
Crewe Alexandra	37	17	8	12	80	58	42
York City	38	15	12	11	76	58	42
Lincoln City	38	16	9	13	68	57	41
Hartlepools United	38	14	10	14	70	67	38
Tranmere Rovers	38	15	8	15	67	69	38
South Shields	38	14	8	16	64	69	36
Doncaster Rovers	38	15	9	14	67	69	39
New Brighton	39	16	7	16	64	72	39
Rochdale	37	15	7	15	72	76	37
Southport	38	12	12	14	74	87	36
Carlisle United	38	14	7	17	71	74	35
Accrington Stanley	38	13	7	18	80	74	33
Nelson	38	13	7	18	74	94	33
Wigan Borough	38	12	8	18	72	82	32
Wrexham	38	12	8	21	54	82	30
Rotherham United	38	10	8	20	54	78	28
Halifax Town	38	9	10	19	58	94	28
Barrow	40	8	8	24	40	75	24
	39	10	4	25	39	95	24

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*Leyton	3	Walthamstow Avenue	2
*Barnet	5	Redhill	2
Bromley	4	*Southall	3
*Sutton United	2	Barking Town	0
*Wealdstone	3	Uxbridge Town	2
SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE			
Aquarius	5	*Hastings and St. Leonards	1
*Ipswich Town	3	Old Lyonians	1
LONDON LEAGUE			
*Chelmsford	4	Romford	2
*Erith and Belvedere	6	Bromley	1
*Ewell Town	4	Dagenham Town	3
*Grays Athletic	3	Bostall Heath	0
*Tooting Town	3	Carshalton Athletic	1
*Mitcham Wanderers	2	Whyteleafe Albion	1
Walthamstow Grange	3	*Cray Wanderers	1
SPARTAN LEAGUE			
Metropolitan Police	4	*Colchester Town	1
Chesham United	3	*Cuttalls Athletic	1
Slough	2	*Maidenhead United	1
*Staines Town	5	Hayes	0

* The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played, and the names in parentheses are those of players who scored the goals.

Tufnell Park beat a combined Copenhagen team by one goal to none at Copenhagen.—*Reuter.*

The Final of the Territorial Army Association Football Championship will be played at the Armoury House, Finsbury, on Saturday, April 26, at 3 p.m., between the 4th Battalion, The Essex Regiment (54th East Anglian Division) and the 6th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry (50th Northumbrian Division). Major-General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Adjutant-General to the Forces, will present the challenge cup and medals.

The Surrey A.F.A. Senior Cup final, Merton v. Catford Wanderers, will be played on the Ibis F.C. ground, New Malden, on April 24, at 6.30.

SERVICES CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Corporal J. A. Broadley, the Army Champion and international runner, was first home in the Inter-Services Cross-Country Championship at Portsmouth on Wednesday, and the Army retained the team title with a score of 37 points, the Royal Navy and Royal Marines being second with 57 points, and the Royal Air Force third with 79 points. Broadley, who as a member of the Hampstead Harriers finished second in this year's Southern Counties Championship, covered the distance of just over five miles in 32min. 15sec., 30sec. faster than the time made by A./B. Grant when winning the R.N. and R.M. Inter-Port Championship over the same course last week. Grant finished fifth in Wednesday's race, second to Broadley, with A./C. Brown (R.A.F.) third, and L./Cpl. Wilson (Army) fourth.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*Leyton	3	Walthamstow Avenue	2
*Barnet	5	Redhill	2
Bromley	4	*Southall	3
*Sutton United	2	Barking Town	0
*Wealdstone	3	Uxbridge Town	2
SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE			
Aquarius	5	*Hastings and St. Leonards	1
*Ipswich Town	3	Old Lyonians	1
LONDON LEAGUE			
*Chelmsford	4	Romford	2
*Erith and Belvedere	6	Bromley	1
*Ewell Town	4	Dagenham Town	3
*Grays Athletic	3	Bostall Heath	0
*Tooting Town	3	Carshalton Athletic	1
*Mitcham Wanderers	2	Whyteleafe Albion	1
Walthamstow Grange	3	*Cray Wanderers	1
SPARTAN LEAGUE			
Metropolitan Police	4	*Colchester Town	1
Chesham United	3	*Cuttalls Athletic	1
Slough	2	*Maidenhead United	2
*Staines Town	5	Hayes	0

* The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played, and the names in parentheses are those of players who scored the goals.

POLO

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS

There has been little about which to become enthusiastic in London polo during the past few years, but this season promises to be as interesting at least as any of its predecessors since the War. In the first place the British international team will be practising before their departure for Meadowbrook towards the end of July, and the trial matches which have been arranged should produce some excellent games. In addition to home talent several of the best British players from abroad have arrived to compete for places in the side, and Captain C. H. Tremayne's task of selecting the best available team does not seem likely to be easy.

Polo history in a small way is also being made this season by four brothers named Ashton, who will compose the first representative Australian team ever to take part in a London season. They total 24 points in handicap, and, while they may not be strong enough to beat our best sides in the open events, they should have a successful time in the handicap tournaments.

Although play in London does not start until May 1, the polo season will begin on Monday at the Beaufort Club at Norton, near Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, which has four full-sized boarded grounds and is therefore better equipped in that respect than any of the London clubs. All the best players in the country, including the Australians, are there to take part in the various competitions, and two international trial matches will be played, on April 26 and May 1. It seems very early to begin trial games, but most of the probables, and possibles, have been training and playing at the Beaufort Club for some weeks past and will be much more in practice than is usual at this time of the year. The stud of 40 ponies got together by Hurlingham for the international side have been wintering at the Beaufort Club in charge of Captain M. J. Kingscote, an experienced horse-master who will accompany the side to America in that capacity. It is understood that the ponies will be played in the trial matches.

To return to the London season, it seems probable that the Hurricanes and El Gordo, who between them have won all the Open Cups for the last three years, will not have things entirely their own way this summer. Major J. F. Harrison, the Hurricanes' back, has formed a side including Mr. A. Roark, Captain R. George, and Count de la Maza, and the vacancy thus caused in Mr. Sanford's team will be filled by Mr. G. Balding. These three will be the strongest combinations playing, El Gordo, who will have Mr. L. L. Lacey at No. 3 in place of Mr. E. W. Hopping, totalling 32 points, the Hurricanes 31, and Major Harrison's side 29. Then comes a drop to 24 points, on which mark are Mr. A. Grisar's Pilgrims, who had such a successful season last year, making a record when they won the Buenos Aires Cup at Ranelagh, after having won the Whitney Cup at Roehampton earlier on the same afternoon. The 17th/21st Lancers, who have had things practically all their own way in Army polo since the War, the Australian team, and Major R. L. Benson's side, the Cavaliers, all total 24 points, and there should be keen competition in the various handicap tournaments.

The tournament for the King's Coronation Cup at Ranelagh, which is open to the winners of the three Open Cups and the Inter-Regimental tournament of the current year, has been something of a fiasco several times in recent years. The Australians probably will be invited to compete, and, as the Open Cups seem to be more "open" than usual, the tournament should be a good one this summer. Another competition that should produce some excitement is that for the Guest Challenge Cup at Hurlingham, which is open to teams who enter for the Champion Cup, but is played under handicap. Starting on May 24 the general public will be admitted to watch the polo at Hurlingham each Saturday and on Whit-Monday, June 9, when a trial match between England and The Rest

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

RACKETS

RADLEY WIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP

Radley (P. I. Van der Gucht and W. H. Vestey) beat Eton (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) in the final of the Public Schools Rackets Championship (holders, Winchester) at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Thursday by four games to one (15—7, 15—12, 15—1, 7—15, 15—10).

This is the first year that Radley have ever won the Cup, though they entered for the competition in 1887 and have been representetd every year since then, with the exception of 1904, 1905, and 1907. F. C. Dawnay and A. E. Blair, who played together for Radley in 1921, 1922, and 1923, were in the final in their last two years, but were beaten by Eton in 1922 and Rugby in 1923, the score in both matches being four games to two against them. This was the third time that Van der Gucht had played as first string for Radley, and Vestey was his third second string.

Apart from the facts, as pointed out by Lord Aberdare in presenting the cup to the winners, that Radley are a small school and that for a new school to win the cup is a good thing, nobody could grudge Radley their victory on Thursday. They had the hardest draw of any school in the competition, excepting Winchester. Radley and Winchester met in the first round, and Radley, after a fine match in which the games were level at 2—2, won by four games to two.

Two hard matches in three days might have made any pair a trifle jaded in the final, and most second strings in their first year, after playing well for three matches in succession, would have been expected to have a slightly off day in the final. It says much for the personality of Vestey that those who had followed the matches most closely looked to him to pull the match round, if the hard hitting of the Eton pair put them at any time definitely on top.

Whitaker did not take service as well as he can do, and appeared to play too much for safety for the first part of the match. Nothing destroys a player's confidence as much as his failure to take service; and if there is one more nerve-straining business in the world than to be set up as Aunt Sally in the final of the Public Schools Rackets Championship, with orders, as second string, "just to get everything up," one has yet to hear of it.

THE PLAY

Eton won the spin of the racket, but Whitaker was put out without scoring. Van der Gucht scored a point by service, and Vestey two by service. Radley led 3—2 with both hands in, but not another point was scored for seven individual hands. Grant scored an ace by service, but put himself out by hitting an easy ball on to the very top of the board, a tremendously hard hit from which the ball shot up nearly to the roof. Two lucky shots off the wood put Radley out without scoring, and Eton reached 7—8. Radley scored two points in their next hand, but Eton were in again at 7—10. They had their chance then, but Radley, playing very well, were in again at 10—7. Van der Gucht scored a point, and Vestey added three most important aces by service. Grant returned the next service, Van der Gucht volleyed the ball straight at him, and Grant, playing a little late, hit the ball down. That made Radley 1—0.

In his first hand in the second game Grant went from 0—0 to 5—0, scoring two aces by service and one with a terrific forehand shot. Radley drew up to 6—6 after three hands. Whitaker went from 6—6 to 9—6, making a point by service, and Grant took the score to 12—6, scoring two aces by service. Vestey killed the next service with a cross volley, and Van der Gucht, scoring three aces by service, got to 11—12. Grant killed the next service, but Vestey made it 12—12 with a forehand cross kill and reached the safety point, 13, with a service. Van der Gucht made a beautiful backhand drop from the back of the court for game-ball, and Vestey won the game with a service which Grant might have returned.

In the third game Van der Gucht made a run of five aces, three by service, and Radley put on two more to lead 8—1. Eton were put out without scoring and Van der Gucht went to game, scoring five out of seven aces by service. Van der Gucht went on to 3—0 in the fourth game, and later Radley led 5—2 and 7—5. Grant put Vestey out with a forehand cross kill, and then, suddenly, Whitaker found his service. In a run of six aces, which took Eton to 7—7, Whitaker scored five aces by service, and Grant made another good forehand cross kill. Whitaker was put out, but Eton played fine rackets to win the next rally, and Grant made the score 13—7 with a service. Radley were in and out without scoring. Whitaker winning both rallies. Whitaker scored an ace by service and Grant won the game with a really good service into the left court.

Eton led 1—0 in the fifth game. Vestey put Grant out with a length cross stroke and Van der Gucht made a run of six aces, four by service. Grant put him out with a forehand double boast from right at the back of the court, and Whitaker put his side in again at 4—8. Eton only scored one ace and Vestey went from 8—5 to 12—5, making two points by service. The last rally of this run was brilliant. Whitaker hit a half-volley from a good service hard down the left wall; the stroke looked a winner, but Van der Gucht took one very quick, long stride and slashed the ball back, on the half-half volley, an inch above the wood and down the same wall, the stroke of the match. Eton got in again, and in Whitaker's hand, playing fine rackets in the rallies, pulled up to 9—12. Van der Gucht killed an easy ball off the back wall to put Whitaker out, but Grant scored an ace in his own hand with a fine shot. A high slow return of service by Vestey bounced foul in the backhand corner and Grant could not get it back. Grant put Van der Gucht out before he had made a point with a beautifully hit forehand half-volley, but Vestey finished off a great day's play with three services to win the match.

BILLIARDS

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The first heat in the Professional Championship between Davis, the holder, and Falkiner will be concluded at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square this evening, and the winner will play either Newman or Inman, who meet in the next heat, in the final. For the first time the matches are being played by time, each session lasting for 1½ hour, and as there was no play yesterday an extra session was played on Thursday and another will be held this morning.

As Falkiner was nearly 3,000 points behind at one stage of the game the recovery he made was a fine achievement, and he will begin the final day of the game only 273 points behind.

The scores at the end of the morning session were:—Davis, 16,674; Falkiner (in play), 15,967.

Falkiner outpointed his opponent at the second session, when he scored 1,038 for an average of 115, while Davis made 860 for an average of 95. Falkiner increased his unfinished run to 260, the break including 89 cannons, and he scored steadily afterwards, his chief runs being 74, 41, 83, and 77, while Davis made breaks of 118, 250 (70 cannons), 214, 61, 66, and 127. At that stage Davis had had the better of the play, but Falkiner showed brilliant form afterwards and played out time with a break of 501 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Davis, 17,534; Falkiner (in play), 17,005.

Falkiner had the better of some very good play in the evening, when he scored 1,124 for an average of 125, while his opponent made 868 for an average of 108. The lead changed several times, and the play all through was quite exciting. When he appeared to stand a very good chance of making a thousand break, Falkiner missed a comparatively easy screw loser when he had increased his unfinished run to 900. Falkiner increased his incompleted run of cannons to 122, and all through the break he played well. His judgment generally was particularly good, and many of the most difficult strokes were made with the greatest ease. With his opponent failing to make much use of his early chances, Falkiner added runs of 73 and 149 (including 60 cannons), in the course of which he took the lead. This Davis regained with a break of 204, but Falkiner went in front again with a run of 203, which included a run of 61 cannons. Davis, however, played splendidly in a break of 557, which placed him in a fairly strong position. The break included a run of 52 cannons, but when Davis failed to make a little close cannon Falkiner took advantage of the opportunity to score 97 cannons in a break of 241, after which Davis played out time with a run of 66 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Davis (in play), 18,402; Falkiner, 18,129.

GOLF

THE SIDGWICK CUP

The weather was bleak and wintry when the Foursomes tournament under handicap for the Sidgwick Cup was begun yesterday. Two rounds were decided, and in the first one of the strongest pairs, Major Thorburn and E. R. Campbell (+1), were beaten by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crookenden and Mr. C. E. Murphy (9) by 3 and 2. D. Grant and F. A. Worth, a well-tried pair, were also beaten.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

J. G. Robertson and J. A. Robertson (9) beat A. E. L. Stanyforth and Major W. M. K. Marshall (14) by 3 and 2.
F. S. A. Baker and A. R. Cook (4) beat A. P. Davison and Major W. H. A. Hankey (10) by 5 and 4.
W. L. Hartley and R. H. Marriott (1) beat H. G. Sicklemore and B. E. Riggs (9) at the 19th hole.
Colonel R. E. Myddelton and Major G. Cornwallis-West (8) beat R. G. Chittenden and the Hon. O. Scott (1) by 4 and 3.
The Hon. M. Scott and G. C. Elliot (2) beat H. E. du C. Norris and Sir G. Prescott (11) by 3 and 2.
Colonel C. S. Fellows and W. V. D'Arcy Rutherford (6) beat Major J. S. Hughes and Captain D. S. Peploe (2) by 1 hole.
Major G. F. Mappin and G. S. Hughes (3) beat J. N. Robertson and Captain A. M. Wakefield-Saunders (5) by 5 and 4.
E. Martin-Smith and P. C. Quilter (2) beat J. Goddard and J. Marshall Thomson (3) at the 19th hole.
Wyn Harry, Hambro and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (1) beat Captain R. G. Orred and Captain R. A. Peto (9) by 2 and 1.
Captain J. C. Craigie and H. Cox (6) beat Lieutenant-Colonel S. Davenport and R. W. Turnbull (7) by 2 holes.
F. S. Cautley and N. F. Stainton (7) beat A. Tylor and S. Mayer (8) by 4 and 2.
Lord Leach Lewis and Captain R. N. Russell (7) beat M. V. Ramsay and R. C. Ramsay (7) by 5 and 4.
H. R. Shurey and Colonel L. W. Robinson (7) beat S. D. Greig and J. S. Campbell (7) by 3 and 2.
R. Rees and C. E. Hue Williams (8) beat G. D. Hannay and J. S. C. Maughan (scratch) by 2 and 1.
A. D. Erskine and C. A. Wrench (14) beat Captain T. E. J. Bigg and N. McCall Smith (10) by 1 hole.
Lord Charles Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alastair Innes-Kerr (3) beat Lord Winchilsea and J. B. Pease (2) at the 19th hole.
Major S. E. Allen and B. K. Allen (10) beat Admiral S. Sir C. Farquhar and Colonel E. F. Cresswell (5) by 3 and 1.
F. Barlow and R. van der Woude (8) beat F. C. Brooke Hunt and E. R. Tongue Croxall (10) by 2 and 1.
A. H. Read and R. P. Bendall (1) beat S. Weigall and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Popham (10) by 4 and 3.
Major W. G. P. N. Palmer and W. L. Steele (3) beat A. Farquhar and G. A. Daniell (5) by 4 and 3.
C. F. Whigham and R. Harris (1) beat C. W. Spein and A. R. Bosman (14) by 3 and 2.
H. Snowden and R. A. C. Druce (4) beat Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Archer and Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. L. Prescott Westcar (11) by 6 and 5.
J. Holloway and P. Stanley May (5) beat C. Marzetti and G. A. Boddam Whetham (3) by 3 and 2.
Brigadier-General R. C. Haig and Major E. C. M. Flint (5) beat Commander C. M. Graham, R.N., and Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. W. Troughton (2) by 5 and 3.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Crookenden and Dr. C. Murphy (9) beat Major S. C. Thorburn and E. R. Campbell (+1) by 3 and 2.
F. E. Monins and R. A. C. Toynbee (5) walked over.
G. E. Bellamy and E. Bellamy (13) scratched.
R. Grant, jun., and Colonel J. Attenborough (5) walked over. W. C. Pettigrew and G. G. G. Loch (4) scratched.
K. W. Newall and E. R. C. Booth (5) beat D. Grant and F. A. Worth (scratch) by 1 hole.

SECOND ROUND

Captain T. L. Wall and Captain C. R. Jorgensen (13) beat W. J. Martin Tomson and C. J. Bolton (3) at the 19th hole.
Baker and Cook beat Robertson and Robertson by 6 and 5.
Hartley and Marriott beat Myddelton and Cornwallis-West by 8 and 7.
Scott and Elliot beat Fellows and Rutherford by 5 and 4.
Martin-Smith and Quilter beat Mappin and Huzhes by 3 and 2.
Hambro and Moore-Brabazon beat Craigie and Cox by 4 and 2.
Chaffey and Stainton beat Leach Lewis and Russell by 2 and 1.
Shurey and Rolleston beat Rees and Hue Williams by 7 and 6.
Horne and Innes-Ker beat Erskine and Wrench by 2 and 1.
Barlow and van der Woude beat Allen and Allen by 4 and 3.
Palmer and Steele beat Read and Bendall by 1 hole.
Wigham and Harris beat Snowden and Druce by 4 and 3.
Holloway and May beat Haig and Flint by 8 and 6.
Crookenden and Murphy beat Monins and Toyntbee by 2 up.
Grant, jun., and Attenborough beat Newall and Booth by 4 and 2.
F. B. Whately and R. G. Williams (3) beat Major G. C. Campbell and Captain R. Gordon Canning (4) by 2 holes.

LORD BRASSEY CUP AT DEAL

The annual Singles tournament under handicap for the Lord Brassey Challenge Cup was begun over the links of the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal yesterday, when the first two rounds were played.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

Scratch		Scratch	
H. H. Barber (10) beat R. Ambrose (6) by 1 hole.			
W. Bell (12) beat P. G. Brereton (15) by 4 and 2.			
C. H. A. French (15) beat F. le Smith (scratch) by 6 and 4.			
G. Simpson (2) beat A. R. Reed (12) by 3 and 2.			
C. Powers (3) beat G. T. Eagleton (3) by 2 holes.			
Captain C. S. Lousada (5) walked over; H. Tilbury (14) scratched.			
J. J. Corrigan (12) beat R. R. Campbell (16) at the 20th hole.			
H. Arbour (8) beat P. W. Dimond (12) by 2 holes.			
A. Harding (14) beat H. M. Stanley (17) at the 19th hole.			
G. E. V. Crutchley (7) beat E. L. Phillips (12) by 6 and 5.			
M. W. Bovill (9) beat S. Low (15) by 8 and 6.			
W. F. Beaumont (4) and Cecil Mack (18) both scratched.			
J. L. de la Cour (9) walked over; F. W. Jones (13) scratched.			
O. R. Wace (12) beat D. A. Davies (13) by 2 and 1.			
D. Watney (7) beat A. C. H. Pearson (11) by 4 and 3.			
L. O. Munn (+1) beat T. H. C. Dunn (16) by 9 and 7.			
C. Cooper (10) beat C. H. P. Betenson (18) by 2 and 1.			
H. J. Pearson (15) beat J. G. Walmesley, jun. (10), by 5 and 3.			
Captain V. G. Clayton (9) beat J. A. Macdonald (10) by 7 and 6.			
L. C. Hubble (9) beat Surgeon Commander H. E. Stephens (12) by 1 hole.			
G. Turner (14) beat R. H. W. Saunders (12) by 3 and 2.			
A. C. Denne (6) beat H. W. Hurnard (11) by 6 and 4.			
A. R. Denne (11) beat C. E. Cherrill (18) by 1 hole.			
Lieutenant-Commander W. L. Huntingford (16) beat W. N. Bernard (11) by 2 and 1.			
Commander E. Stack (12) walked over; C. R. Taylor (13) scratched.			
G. A. Usher (4) beat Captain K. B. Stanley (12) by 3 and 2.			
W. T. Sanctuary (7) beat R. O. Burlison (9) by 3 and 2.			
C. Boys (4) walked over; Dr. F. J. Hathaway (6) scratched.			
Captain S. G. Fairbairn (1) beat J. G. Stevenson (8) by 3 and 2.			
C. S. Bignold (18) beat O. Hatch (12), retired.			

SECOND ROUND

J. V. Hitchcock (11) beat A. L. Stevenson (4) by 5 and 3.
Bell beat Barber by 6 and 4.
Simpson beat French at the 19th hole.
Powers beat Lousada by 4 and 3.
Corrigan beat Arbour by 3 and 1.
Crutchley beat Harding by 7 and 6.
Bovill walked over; no opponent.
De la Cour beat Wace by 6 and 5.
Munn beat Watney by 7 and 5.
Pearson beat Gears by 1 hole.
Hubble beat Clayton by 2 and 1.
S. V. Denne beat Turner by 3 and 1.
A. R. Denne beat Huntingford by 2 and 1.
Usher beat Stack by 5 and 4.
Sanctuary beat Boys by 3 and 2.
Fairbairn beat Bignold by 6 and 5.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Sussex beat Kent in the Southern section of the South-Eastern division of the Ladies' County Championship, at Cooden Beach, on Thursday, by five matches to two.

The results were:—

Sussex		Kent	
Mrs. F. de Winton (2 and 1)	1	Miss D. Fishwick	0
Mrs. V. G. Davies (4 and 3)	1	Miss D. Pearson	0
Miss S. Dampney (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. Cautley	0
Miss Archer	0	Miss W. Morgan (6 and 5)	1
Mrs. Dowson	0	Miss Oswald (4 and 3)	1
Mrs. D. Broughton (2 and 1)	1	Miss Doxford	0
Miss M. Fitch Jones (6 and 5)	1	Miss Butler	0
Total	5	Total	2

Burhill won all five games from Croham Hurst in a first-round match of the *Star* Inter-Club Ladies' Tournament at West Hill on Thursday.

Colonel A. W. Tate, with a return of 82, won the Club Scratch Gold Medal when the Royal West Norfolk Club's Easter meeting was begun at Brancaster.

The Easter series of open meetings on Welsh courses began at Aberdovey, where Miss Jean Buxles (Edgbaston) won a ladies' stroke competition with a net score of 79.

W. K. Bliss, the hon. secretary, won the London Press Club Golf Circle's Bogey competition for the Edgar Wallace Cup at Wentworth on Thursday with a score of 3 down.

Ashford Manor Ladies were beaten on their own course in a Pearson Trophy match on Thursday by Fulwell Ladies, who won by four matches to three.

The spring meeting of the Old Bradfieldian G.S. will be held at Knole Park, Sevenoaks, on Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27. Intending competitors should communicate with the hon. secretary, H. L. Batty-Smith, Padworth Manor, near Reading.

CRICKET

WEST INDIES' TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), April 17.—Sixteen players have been selected by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control to represent the West Indies in Australia during the season 1930-31. The board has selected Mr. R. H. Mallett, who recently managed the M.C.C. Team's visit to the West Indies, as manager for this tour. The following are the selected players:—

G. C. Grant (captain), E. L. Bartlett, I. Barrow, L. C. Birkett (vice-captain), L. S. Constantine, F. L. de Chiera, G. Francis, R. G. Griffith, G. Headley, E. Hunte, F. R. Martin, C. A. Roach, O. C. Scott, J. D. Sealey, E. St. Hill, O. S. Wright, with R. H. Mallett as manager and J. C. Thompson as assistant manager and treasurer.—*Reuter.*

CRYPTICS C.C. IN PORTUGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Cryptics' second match of their tour against Oporto was left drawn. Score:—

OPORTO, 212 and 158 for six wickets, declared; CRYPTICS, 219 and 63 for four wickets.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

To-night, at 7.30, there will be broadcast from the National station a variety entertainment, to which Mr. Alec McGill, Miss Gwen Vaughan, Mr. S. Rowan, Mr. Edgar Fairchild, and Mr. Robert Lindholm will contribute. At 9.5 p.m. the London String Players, conducted by Mr. Herbert Menges, with Mr. Stephen Bergman (pianoforte), will give a concert from the London Regional station, when their programme will include Handel's Concerto Grosso No. 1, and Bach's Concerto in D minor for pianoforte and String Orchestra. To-morrow afternoon the Bach Church Cantata, "Christ lay fast bound in Death's Harsh Chain," will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson and relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. At 5.30 p.m. listeners to the National programme will hear a pianoforte recital by Solomon, who will play Chopin's Polonaise in A flat, Mazurka in C sharp minor, Berceuse, and Ballade in G minor; and Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G and Prelude in G minor. Later in the evening Mr. Percy Pitt will conduct a concert consisting of music by Grieg.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for today, April 19, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Primrose Day and Primrose Ways, by Mr. A. L. Simpson. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30**:—Callender's Band, conducted by Tom Morgan; Philip Bertram (baritone); E. Farrington (cornet solo); Pat Greenee (xylophone solo). **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: The Minotaur—a Greek Legend told in Six Scenes, by L. Du Garde Peach, with music played by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Bach's Suites for Solo Violoncello, played by Maurits Frank. **7**:—Holidays at Home and Abroad, 5—A Golfing Holiday, by Mr. Bernard Darwin. **7.20**:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30:—Alec McGill and Gwen Vaughan; Rudy Starita in xylophone and vibrophone solos; Sandy Rowan (Scottish comedian); Stainless Stephen (comedian); Gotham Comedy Quartet; Janet Joye (in Types and Notions); at the Piano, Blandford Collier; Edgar Fairchild and Robert Lindholm: (American Twin Pianists). **9**:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m** only).

9.25:—Great Hoaxes—5. Travellers' Tales, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. **9.40**:—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Olive Groves (soprano); George Baker (baritone). **10.40-12**:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30:—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather, News, Announcements, and Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Arthur Cox (tenor). **7.45**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Hilda Blake (soprano). **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—The London String Players (Leader, Jean Pougnet), conducted by Herbert Menges; Stephan Bergman (pianoforte). **10.15-10.30**:—Weather, News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Paul Molchanoff (bass), Tom Freeman (violoncello). **5.15**:—Children: The Magic Muffler, a Fairy Story by Ruth Maschwitz; Musical Selections by Cyril Johnson's Juvenile Orchestra; The Moated Manor, by Mr. E. J. Griffiths. **6**:—See London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather, News. **6.40**:—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—See London Regional programme. **9**:—Midland News. **9.5**:—The Dumbleton Echo and Gala, presented by Emilie Waldron (soprano). Alice Vaughan (contralto), Geoffrey Dams (tenor), and James Howell (bass), the Midland Pianoforte Sextet, and the Dumbleton Brass Band; preceded by The Test Kiss, a comedy by Keble Howard, presented by Vera Ashe and Sidney Evans. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather, News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Glasgow. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—Dance Music. **4**:—The Orchestra; Tom Jamison (baritone); George Simpson (clarinet). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See Swansea. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. **7.15**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25**:—Music. **7.30**:—Topical Talk. **9.15**:—Regional News and Sports Bulletin. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The Dance Orchestra from Hamilton's Restaurant, Glasgow, by permission of F. A. Britton), directed by George C. Ferguson; Hugo Thompson (baritone). **10.0-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **1-2**:—National programme. **3.30-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See Swansea. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—West Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—A. G. Powell—The Diamond Jubilee of the Gloucestershire Cricket Club. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time Signal, weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Talk. **7.45**:—Irish Lesson. **8**:—Lecture Recital. **8.30**:—Frank Fay and Company in a Mystery Play. **9**:—The Station Orchestra. **9.40**:—Doorley, Dyer and Company in a Revue. **10.15**:—The Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **11-12**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Glasgow. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—Dumbarton Town's Prize Band, conducted by T. Fisher; Rose Herron (soprano); Edith Johnston (soprano); J. McCabe (cornet); Rose Herron and Edith Johnston (duets). **5**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children: Mr. Muggins' Marlborne. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. Hugh S. Roberton—The Art of Singing Songs—With Illustrations—1, Mr. Hugh S. Roberton. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12-1**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Lilian Whiteley (soprano). **3.30**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Mollie Haigh (pianoforte); Albert Sharpley (baritone). **5.15**:—National programme. **5.50**:—Birthdays. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. W. Cuming Walters: Easter Sports and Customs in the North. **7.30**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Herbet Leeming (entertainer). **10.40-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12-1**:—Gramophone Recital. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Items of Naval Information; Local News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children: Rugby Football Topics. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Cardiff. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc. (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **3.30**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Manchester. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—9.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 10:—Chimes, Weather, and Agricultural Report. 10.5:—Orchestral Programme from Madrid, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m., 2.5kw. 5.30:—Choral Concert. 8:—Organ Recital from the Catholic Church. 9:—Time and News. 9.40:—Debar of the Third Act of Mary Magdalene (Masterlinck).

BERLIN (Kœnigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4.30:—Concert from Hamburg. 5.30:—East Prussian Historical Programme. 5.55:—Talks. 6.40:—Advanced French Lesson. 7:—Vocalist for Farmers. 8:—Programme from Hamburg. 9.40:—Concert of German and Scenes from Goethe's Faust, from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—4.30:—Lanzenberg. 6.40:—Twenty-five Minutes Contemporary History. 7.10:—Song Recital. 7.30:—Reading. 7.55:—Labour Market Report. 8:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Rosamunde (Schubert); Music from the Ballet (Beethoven); Nocturne for Orchestra, op. 13 (Trapp); Slavonic Rhapsody in A flat major, op. 45, No. 3 (Dvorak); Intermezzo from Jealousy (Jaques-Dalcrozi), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert. 12 (midnight):—Selection from Goethe's Faust.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Variety Programme. 8.30:—Concert relayed from the Grand Theatre, Lausanne (**430m.**). 9.20:—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at 10:—News and Weather. 10.45:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.10:—See Prague. 6.20:—Programme from Brünn. 6.35:—Relay of Sacred Music from a church. 7.30:—Religious Programme. 8:—See Prague. 8.20:—Programme from Brünn. 10:—See Prague. 10.22:—Programme from Brünn. 10.55:—News, Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. 11:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m., 6:—Lesson in Esperanto. 5.10:—Orchestral Music for Children. 6.40:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.5:—Weather for Agriculturists. 7.7:—Concert—Rustic Overture (Sesnocks); Selection from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns); Selection from Der Waffenschmied (Lortzing-Mannfred. 8:—Weather. 8.7:—Talk. 8.30:—Programme from Leipzig. 10:—News.

BRUNN (342m., 2.4kw. 4.30:—Orchestral Concert—Overture No. 4 (Blodek); Selection from Dalibor (Smetana); Gondoliere (Zamrzla); Valse triste (Nedlal); Selection of Popular Songs (Lolsky). 5.25:—German Transmission—News and Selections from Parsifal (Wagner). 6:—Talk for Journalists. 6.10:—See Prague. 6.30:—English Lesson. 6.35:—Talk. 7:—Time and News from Prague. 7.5:—Orchestral Concert—Overture No. 6, Op. 124, Die Weihe de Hauses (Beethoven); Selection from Paradise Lost (Rubinstein-Bullerian); Selection from Tannhäuser (Wagner). 8.20:—Easter Customs in Hana, sketch, by Parlickova, music by Svoboda. 9.20:—Dance Music. 10:—See Prague. 10.22:—Popular Music. 10.55:—News and Theatre Review. 11:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Gramophone Records. 5.45:—Elementary English Lesson. 6.10:—Advanced English Lesson. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Le Journal Parle. 8.15:—Concert—Topical Talk in the interval. News and Esperanto Report after the programme.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—6.25:—Talk, followed by Organ Selections. 7.15:—Song Recital. 8:—Reading. 8.30:—Concert from the works of Wagner. 10.30:—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Emke.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—6.30:—Talk. 6.50:—Meteorological Report. News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Old Dance Music. 9:—The Danish Spring in Poem and Song—Songs (a) Vaarbebudelse (Invitations); (b) Mai (Henriksen); (c) Vaarnat Solen synker (Nielsen); (d) Det bye Forsar (Tofsdeff). 10:—News. 10.15:—Concert of Classical Operetta Music by the Radio Orchestra—Entry March from The Gipsy Baron (Joh. Strauss); Overture, The Betrothal by Lanternlight (Offenbach); Ballet Music from Ritter Pasman (Joh. Strauss). 11:—Dance Music. 12 (midnight):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313.m., 1kw., 11.58 a.m.:—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church, Cracow, and Time Signal. **12.10**:—Gramophone Records of Sacred Music. **1.10**:—Meteorological Report. **4.15**:—Talks. 5:—Children. **6**:—Divine Service. During the service, Relay of the Tolling of Sigismond, the Big Bell of the Old Polish Kings. **8**:—Concert of Sacred Music, relayed from Poznan.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—5.30:—Microphone Tour by Carl Stamber and Dr. Paul Laven—The Catacombs of the Dead Cities in Former Days. 6:—Educational Talk. 6.35:—Talk for Workers. 7.5:—Spanish Language Lesson. 7.30-11.30:—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call 1n (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (344m.)—7 a.m.—Chimes and Concert from the Liner New York in the Port of Hamburg. **8.15**:—Time Signal. **8.30**:—Weather, News and Programme Announcements. **8.40**:—Talks. **10.10**:—Easter Service in Bremen Cathedral. **11.45**:—Talks. **12.30**:—Instrumental Music. 1:—Orchestral Concert of Easter Music, conducted by Carl Rez. 2:—Gramophone Concert. **2.30**:—Reminiscences of a World Correspondent. 3:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert from the Works of Schumann. 4:—Choral Concert. 5:—Café Wailhof Concert. 6:—Variety Programme. **7.36**:—Talk on Physical Exercise. **7.40**:—Sports Notes and Weather. 8:—Gala Concert—Festival Music (Franckenstein); Festival Overture (Lortzing); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 (Liszt); Waldteufel, Chronological Waltz Suite (Fetras). **10.15**:—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and Sports Notes. **10.45**:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,071m., 2kw.—12.40:—Time Signal. 12.41:—Easter Chimes and Carillon Concert from the St. Jan Basilica Bells—Bach-Dupre. **1.25**:—Easter Hymn Concert—Overture, Alcestis (Gluck); Selection from Das Musikalische Opfer (Bach); Violin Solos: (a) Air on the G String (Bach); (b) Largo (Handel); Suite in A Minor No. 1 (Telemann); Largo e grave (Loeillet). **2.40**:—Weekly Book Review. **3.10**:—Concert. **4.10**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—Recitations. **5.10**:—Gramophone Records and Sports Notes. **5.40**:—V.A.R.A. Programme. **8.40**:—Time, News and Sports Notes. **8.55**:—Easter Concert—Fugue in A Minor for String Orchestra (Bach-Hellmesberger); Tenor Solos (H

Parliament

CADET CORPS

MR. SHAW'S DEFENCE OF HIS ACTION

LORDS AND THE DEATH PENALTY

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, APRIL 17

In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, LORD MARLEY, Lord in Waiting, took his seat on the Woolsack at 12 o'clock.

THE DEATH PENALTY

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, moving that the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their lordships' amendments to the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill be considered, said that the observations made during the debate in their lordships' House, in view of the great authority of the noble lords who made them, would be carefully considered by the competent authorities during the next 12 months. That was all he could say on the subject at the moment, and he hoped that it would satisfy noble lords opposite.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that he desired at once to recognize the tone in which Lord Thomson had moved his motion. Their lordships had not fully before them the reasons why the House of Commons differed from them, and they had not even the resources of Hansard, because the debate had occurred too late at night to be printed by that morning. He saw from a newspaper report, however, that some member of Parliament had committed himself to the phrase that their lordships' action was "a piece of arrogance, impertinence, and astounding audacity." That language was applied to their lordships for having followed the advice of the two most distinguished living soldiers in this country on a subject on which they had a special right to speak. (Hear, hear.) Their vast experience had a notable culmination in their commanding armies during the War, and they had told their lordships that the change proposed by the Government would prejudice the moral and the high standard of discipline which had hitherto been the proud tradition of the British Army. Was that an example of "arrogance, impertinence, and astounding audacity"? He did not think it was necessary for him to tell their lordships what was the proper method of treating such language. (Hear, hear.) He was obliged to Lord Thomson for his speech, which he accepted in the spirit in which it was made.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, regretted that the noble marquess should have thought it requisite to refer to an individual speech in another place.

It was then agreed, on the motion of LORD THOMSON, that their lordships should not insist on their amendments with which the Commons had disagreed.

LORD PARMOOR announced that the Royal Commission to deal with the Bill would be held on April 29.

Their lordships rose at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock until April 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, APRIL 17

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2) Bill was read the third time.

NEW WRIT

On the motion of Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for West Fulham in the place of Dr. Spero, resigned.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

In reply to Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.), Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), said that the amount of money expended in unemployment insurance benefit during the year ended March 31, 1930, was approximately £45,910,000.

THE SAFEGUARDING CLAUSE

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull Central, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in discussing the so-called safeguard clause in the Three-Power Naval Treaty to allow for additional warship building for the Royal Navy in the event of accelerated shipbuilding by the Continental nations, the strength of the French and Italian navies in combination was to be considered.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said:—The clause will not be aimed at any special fleet or combination of fleets.

LAND VALUATION BILL

Replying to Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and CAPTAIN MARGESSON (Rugby, U.), Mr. SNOWDEN said that, as he announced in the Budget speech, a Bill to provide for land valuation would be introduced forthwith in view of the importance of beginning the work of valuation at the earliest possible date.

SIR K. WOOD.—Does the right hon. gentleman propose to give facilities for this Bill this Session? In other words, is this measure to have precedence of the Trade Disputes Bill, the Bill for the raising of the school age, &c.?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The right hon. gentleman had better wait and see. (Laughter.)

THE WOOLLEN TRADE DISPUTE

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE EMPLOYERS

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the failure of the employers in the worsted and woollen industries to carry into effect the recommendations of various committees and commissions of inquiry as to the necessity of comprehensive reorganization, the Government proposed to take any action to avoid further reductions in the wages of the workers in the industry, or had sought or obtained the advice of the Economic Advisory Council in the matter; and, if so, what was the nature of the advice given.

Mr. SNOWDEN said:—I am not sure to what specific recommendations my hon. friend refers, but I would refer him to the reply which the President of the Board of Trade gave him on April 1, endorsing the suggestion in paragraph 62 of Lord Macmillan's report that possible sources of economy of the kind he has in mind should be examined further.

Mr. WISE asked if any steps were taken by the employers to examine these sources of economy before pushing down wages.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am not aware of that, but I know that the employers in the West Riding of Yorkshire are very difficult people to deal with and a great many unsuccessful efforts have been made to carry out the reorganization of the industry.

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.).—Is it worth while to refer this matter to the Economic Advisory Council, staffed as it is by guinea-pigs? (Laughter and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Perhaps if there were less guinea-pig directors in our industrial concerns they would be much more efficient and prosperous than they are to-day. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. T. SNOWDEN (Accrington, Lab.) asked how the Chancellor of the Exchequer had ascertained that employers in the West Riding were very difficult to deal with.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he was sure his hon. friend, as a West Riding employer himself, would sympathize with the view he had expressed. (Laughter.)

THE ALTERATIONS TO R 101

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary of State for Air (Islington, W.), replying to Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.), said that the cost of the labour and materials for the various alterations to the R 101 was estimated at £35,000. That included the cost of the additional bay which it was hoped to insert in the airship in the late summer. The other alterations were approaching completion.

SMALL TITHE RENT-CHARGES

Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.) asked the Minister of Agriculture whether the circular letter which was being issued by Queen Anne's Bounty on the subject of the redemption of small tithe rent-charges was issued with his knowledge and approval; and whether the Ministry, in view of the depressed state of agriculture, would refuse all applications for compulsory redemption of tithe rent-charge on lands used solely for agricultural purposes.

DR. ADDISON, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (Swindon).—The Minister of Agriculture has seen the circular letter to which the hon. member refers. Its approval by the Minister is not necessary, as it is issued on the sole responsibility of Queen Anne's Bounty. As regards the second part of the question, every application for compulsory redemption is carefully considered in the light of all relevant circumstances, including any objections that may be made by landowners on the ground of hardship, and my right hon. friend is not, therefore, prepared to adopt the hon. member's suggestion.

TRAFFIC IN LONDON SQUARES

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE (Dorset, S., U.) asked the Minister of Transport whether he would be prepared to consider issuing regulations for compulsory roundabout traffic in all London squares, in view of the dangers to pedestrians and motorists of the present disorganization.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.).—The suggestion made by the noble lord has already received most careful consideration, and I am advised that a general regulation making compulsory roundabout traffic in all London squares irrespective of circumstances would not be desirable from the point of view of either traffic convenience or public safety.

"NATIONAL MARK" PUBLICITY

DR. ADDISON, replying to Mr. ROSBOTHAM (Ormskirk, Lab.), said:—The Government has arranged through the Empire Marketing Board to provide a publicity grant in favour of the Ministry of Agriculture at the rate of £55,000 for the financial year 1930 as an initial grant for the purpose of providing and maintaining foreground publicity for National Mark schemes, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has undertaken that Parliament shall be invited to make special financial provision for the purpose in 1930. Arrangements are already being undertaken to put this grant to effective use. This grant for National Mark publicity is additional to the publicity for home produce as a whole which has regularly been provided by the Empire Marketing Board, and which that Board hopes to maintain in the future upon as ample a scale as hitherto.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

"IMPORTANT POINTS OF DIFFICULTY"

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), replying to Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.), who asked whether he had any statement to make on the negotiations which had been proceeding with the Egyptian delegation, said:—Discussions have been proceeding for the past three weeks with the Egyptian delegation, and his Majesty's Government had hoped that complete agreement might have been reached before the House rose. Certain important points, however, still present difficulty, and it has accordingly been agreed that the discussions should be adjourned over the Parliamentary recess.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE AND SINGAPORE

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in view of the successful conclusion of the Three-Power Naval Treaty, it was proposed to proceed with the new Singapore naval base, and especially with the provision of facilities for docking and repairing the largest battleships.

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough).—As I intimated in the course of the debate which took place in this House on Christmas Eve, this matter will require to be carefully reviewed in the light of the Treaty which we are hoping will shortly be signed by all the Powers represented at the London Naval Conference. I can only add that this review will be under taken with as little delay as possible, and, I need hardly repeat, in full consultation with the Overseas Governments of the British Commonwealth concerned.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Has not the position been altered by the Government's policy of looking for the eventual disappearance of the battleship? What is the use, therefore, of going on with the battleship now?

Mr. ALEXANDER.—I can see no useful purpose in discussing that at the moment. The Government will review the whole situation in consultation with the Governments oversea after the Naval Conference.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Can we have an assurance that useless expense will not be incurred on this base in view of the policy declared by his Majesty's present Government?

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—Are we to understand that there will be no alteration in existing policy as declared by his Majesty's present Government until after the Imperial Conference to be held in the autumn?

Mr. ALEXANDER.—I did not say that. I said we shall proceed to consider the question as soon as the Naval Conference is concluded, but whatever we do in the matter will be in full consultation with the oversea Governments.

THE CHURCHES AND SCHOOL LEAVING AGE

SIR C. TREVELYAN'S STATEMENT

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), replying to a question by CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) about his conversations with representatives of the Church of England and of the Roman Catholic Church on the subject of raising the school age, said:—I am happy to be able to inform the House that the conversations which I have had with representatives of the Churches, the local authorities, and the teachers have been animated throughout by a spirit of good will on all sides, and that, as a result, a considerable measure of agreement appears to be obtainable. I propose within the next few days to issue a White Paper indicating the special circumstances which have led his Majesty's Government to take up this question at the present time and the proposals which seem to them to be most likely to obtain general acceptance.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.).—Will legislation be involved in order to alter the present law in any way?

SIR C. TREVELYAN.—Yes, legislation will be involved.

Mr. BRACKEN.—Are the special circumstances the Roman Catholic vote?

SIR C. TREVELYAN.—No, Sir.

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.).—Have these conversations been directed to the further provision of public money without public control in schools, and, further, are they concerned with the revival of tests?

SIR C. TREVELYAN.—I think my hon. friend had better wait until he has the White Paper, and then he will see what has been done.

NEW BILL

Mr. HARDIE (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab.) presented a Bill to provide for the enforcement of regulations under section 10 of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, by officers of local authorities empowered to grant petroleum spirit licences under the Act.

THE EASTER RECESS

On the motion of Mr. SNOWDEN the House decided, at its rising to-day, to adjourn until Tuesday, April 29.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CADET CORPS

APPEAL FOR RECOGNITION

On the motion for the adjournment of the House,

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) called attention to the action of the Government in withdrawing the grant to and recognition of Cadet Corps. He said that in the Army Estimates the usual sum was inserted as a grant to Cadet Corps, but on the morning, apparently, of the debate on the Estimates, the Secretary of State for War changed his mind and determined to withdraw the grant and to refuse Cadet Corps the official recognition which they had hitherto had. The right hon. gentleman apparently did that as a sort of sop to members on the Government back benches who were threatening to attack him in regard to the cadets and the Officers Training Corps. The right hon. gentleman told the House that he had consulted the National Union of Teachers, but it had been made public that whoever the right hon. gentleman consulted the National Union of Teachers apparently had not obtained the opinion of their members on the subject. If the right hon. gentleman had wished to hear both sides of the case, there were at least two other bodies which he might have consulted. They were the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, which represented all the secondary schools which had Cadet Corps, and the Council of Territorial Associations, which had hitherto administered the grants to the corps. Neither body was consulted, and both had since protested against the action of the Secretary of State for War. Resolutions were being passed by the Territorial Associations asking the right hon. gentleman to reconsider his decision.

He urged the right hon. gentleman to reconsider his decision. If the right hon. gentleman said that financial pressure was such that he could not afford the grant to the cadets, even though it was only £15,000, he would say to him: "Well, then, do not renew the grant, but at least do not withdraw official recognition from these 50,000 cadets. Test them if you like. Let them find their own money. If they are not able to find their own money you may say that there is no real demand for them and that the movement is not worth keeping alive if it cannot support itself. But do allow recognition and allow the Territorial Associations officially to father Cadet Corps, so that they may be inspected and feel that they are some part of an organization." Official recognition meant that the Cadet Corps were affiliated very often to a local Territorial regiment, that they wore a uniform, and could borrow miniature arms from the Ordnance Department of the War Office. They had also the use granted to them by the Territorial Associations of the Territorial drill halls and, frequently, of the camping grounds. These 50,000 boys, in this form of club—it was not much more—met together; they had marches out and days out together, and they had their annual holiday in camp. To many of them this was the only chance they had of getting a holiday away from their homes. It would do no harm to keep these units in existence and would do the boys an immense amount of good. (Opposition cheers.)

ATTITUDE OF THE N.U.T.

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.), speaking as a member of the National Union of Teachers, said that this question had been the subject of several discussions and resolutions at the annual conferences of the union. The policy of the union in the matter had been laid down over a long period of years. While there might be members of the union who did not agree with those resolutions, the overwhelming majority took the view put forward by the deputation which waited on the Secretary of State for War. They did so entirely on educational grounds. In the elementary and secondary schools they had tried to get out of the educational system the idea which George Meredith satirized as "teaching the pupils, like Prussians, to walk and think in steps." Within the past three years many parents had complained to him that because they desired their boys to be outside the Cadet Corps the boys had to suffer, inside the secondary schools, social ostracism. No boy should have to suffer like that because of the conscientious belief of his parents. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) said the National Union of Teachers did not represent the schools which had Cadet Corps. It represented the great body of elementary teachers but not the secondary schools. At the beginning of last year there were 91 secondary schools with Cadet Corps. They contained 8,740 cadets out of the total of 25,350 boys—figures which dispelled the contention that there was any compulsion in the matter. The Association of Headmasters, which did represent the schools with Cadet Corps, had sent a letter to the Press protesting against the action of the Minister for War. He had an unsolicited letter of protest from the Windsor County Boys School, and another from the chairman of the Berkshire Territorial Army Association. Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, president of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association, said that he could testify personally to the value of the training to the boys, morally, mentally, and physically. There was no compulsion on the boys to join the corps, and not the least of the services rendered by the corps was that they turned out a body of potential officers who were ready in an emergency. They were taught self-respect, self-control, and self-reliance, and if the corps were deprived of official recognition he (Lord Allenby) was afraid their case would be desperate. Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, who had been in camp with the cadets, spoke with the same voice. Some 75 or 80 per cent. of the cadets belonged to the non-school corps like the Church Lads' Brigade, the Boys' Brigade, and the Jewish Boys' Brigade, and there could be no question of compulsion in their case. These lads were some of the roughest members of the youthful community, and in these corps they learnt a sense of discipline and responsibility which was needed in the industrial world to-day.

Mr. SORENSEN (Leyton, W., Lab.) said that the Boy Scout organization did for the youth of the country, without militarism, all that Cadet Corps were alleged to do; and if recognition were granted to Cadet Corps, why not to an organization which was very much larger than all the Cadet Corps in the country? He hoped that Mr. Shaw would adhere to his decision.

"A DEPLORABLE BLUNDER"

SIR G. RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.) protested against one of the most deplorable administrative blunders which had been made by the present Government during the past few months. He hoped that the Secretary for War would reconsider his decision. What right had the National Union of Teachers to express an opinion on this matter? He had spent a considerable portion of his life in active work with a cadet unit and he knew the enormous value that had resulted to the boys from that work. If this decision was adhered to all that work would be destroyed. They could not draw any distinction between the Cadet Corps and the O.T.C. To state that the corps were militaristic was utterly absurd. The loss of the grant was serious to the movement, but the vital point was the withdrawal of official military recognition. He hoped the Minister would at least allow the recognition to continue.

Mr. MUGGERIDGE (Romford, Lab.) said the average boy was very susceptible to idealism. Put him in uniform and give him a gun to carry and the result was that he idealized militarism, a thing which might lead to the war that everybody admitted would be destructive of civilization.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON (Bridgwater, U.) joined in the appeals made to the Secretary for War to reconsider his position. He said that for about 15 years he was concerned with a working boys' institution in London and had had command of a company in an appalling slum district. The "military organization" consisted of a weekly drill of one hour. The boys had to attend about 12 parades in the year, on rare occasions they wore uniform, they were given during the Easter holidays a happy time in the open air and in the summer months they spent a week in the country. One of the first duties inculcated into the minds of officers was that they were never to teach the boys anything except that war if it came was a horrible and beastly necessity. The withdrawal of the grant to units of the kind of which he had had experience was serious enough, but they would still be able to manage to carry on the work if they could, when appealing to the public for help, tell them that they were attached to some unit, and that they were a recognized organization.

MR. SHAW'S REPLY

GROUNDS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), said that he would restate the Government's position, so that there could be no misunderstanding of it, and, he hoped, no misrepresentation. It seemed to have been assumed that when he considered this matter he went to consult the National Union of Teachers. Nothing was further from the fact; the National Union of Teachers came to consult him. They were the people who took an interest in the case. He would have met any responsible body, as he had met members of the House, which desired to meet him; but he could not send round the country a kind of advertisement, saying, "Would anybody like to meet the Secretary of State for War on the question of Cadet Corps?" If anyone had been interested in the thing, it was his business to have approached the Minister.

Mr. SOMERVILLE.—We had not the least idea that you were going to withdraw recognition from the corps, or we should certainly have approached you.

Mr. SHAW said that he did not know how anyone who knew the record of the Labour Party could have dreamt that the matter would not come under consideration. Nobody who heard his answer to a question before the Army Estimates were introduced, that on all questions of policy the Estimates must be awaited, could have seriously doubted that the subject would be considered. The curious thing was that when the National Union of Teachers consulted him they were very dissatisfied with their reception. He said that to show that the theory that he had sent for the National Union of Teachers and that they came and half bullied him into this action was absolutely erroneous.

After his decision had been announced, he was appealed to to "play the game," so to speak, by Cadet Corps, on the ground that many organizations had, in perfect good faith, entered into arrangements for this year without a knowledge, which obviously they could not have had, of what was going to take place. He went to the very limit of concession there. When he found that a number of organizations had definitely entered into commitments in the belief that they would get the grant, he at once said:—"We will have a clear edge to this, and the whole of the grants shall be paid for this year and the conditions shall go on until October, in order that nobody can say that they have not been properly treated."

WAR OFFICE ATTITUDE

The position, as it appeared to him, was this. Either this body was for military purposes or it was not. If it was not for military purposes, the War Office ought not to have anything to do with it at all. (Cheers.) It was not the business of the War Office in any shape or form to deal with social institutions for boys; that could be infinitely better dealt with by the President of the Board of Education. Personally, he would look with the greatest approbation on anything that the President of the Board of Education could do to give boys just entering the secondary schools from the elementary schools an opportunity of physical training in healthy conditions, by methods which would make for their moral, physical, and spiritual welfare. But it was not his business, as Minister for War, to deal with social institutions. When the grant, which had been removed previously was reintroduced by the late Government, it was reintroduced not on military but on social grounds.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.—I reintroduced it, and I did it for both reasons.

Mr. SHAW said that if this was a military institution two things had to be considered. The first question was, did it realize the object for which it was apparently meant? The second was, even if it did realize the object, was it a thing which they ought to do? On both those grounds he objected to Cadet Corps. Even if he believed they had a military object, he did not believe, from the facts presented to him, that they attained that object. He had an incurable aversion from children of tender age being drafted into semi-military formations. It was with the greatest reluctance that he accepted advice in regard to the Officers Training Corps, but in that case the boys generally were older. They were old enough to form an opinion, but cadets, as a rule, were much younger. If there was one thing above all others on which a mature judgment was required, it was on the question whether one would or would not embark on a military career.

If a Boys' Brigade, Boy Scout, or other organization applied for the use of Territorial land for outdoor exercises, and the land could be spared under reasonable conditions, the commanding officer had power to grant the use of these lands on certain terms. There was no intention on his (Mr. Shaw's) part to treat cadet bodies worse than any other boys' organizations, but if an attempt were made to get round the decision of the Government and the House by carrying on in the old way by subterfuge, action would have to be taken by the Government in order to see that its policy was carried out. In the circumstances, it would be idle for him to pretend that there was any chance of a reconsideration of the Government's decision.

"A DASTARD DEED"

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said the Secretary for War had played the game by making a clear-cut line in such a way that none of the units should be injured this year. He had done a dastard deed in the kindest possible way, but none the less it was a dastard deed. He had been requested to ask the Secretary for War whether he would receive a small deputation which would be representative of the Territorial cadet units.

Mr. SHAW indicated his willingness to receive a deputation.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY said he hoped that Mr. Shaw would be able to tell the deputation that, though the War Office could not grant any money, it might still be possible to allow these boys to wear uniform and to use War Office equipment and camps.

LIEUT.-COL. RUGGLES-BRISE (Maldon, U.) said the speech of the Secretary for War would be received with the greatest disappointment by the cadets and their parents and by those patriotic people who had given so much time to the fostering of the Cadet Corps movement. A meeting of the Essex Territorial Association on Wednesday, passed unanimously a resolution deploring the action of Mr. Shaw, and expressing the opinion that it was essential to re-establish the cadets as an integral part of the Territorial Army.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL'S OBJECTIONS

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) called attention to the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 as it affected Scotland. She said that the Scottish Education authorities had never asked for the raising of the school-leaving age. There was a special reason why the change should not be made in Scotland at the present time. Surely the last time to ask the authorities to undertake this obligation, which they had shown no anxiety whatever to undertake, was when their existence was coming to an end under the new Local Government Act. The decision of the Government had been hastily arrived at without any consultation with the authorities concerned.

There would be about 40,000 children of the ages 12 to 15 in the schools in Scotland between 1931 and 1933-34, and after 1933-34 the numbers would begin to fall until, in 1937-38, they would be back to about the same figure at which they would stand in 1931-32. This meant that if the school age was raised before 1937 the local authorities would have to provide accommodation for something like double the number of children they would have to provide for if the raising of the age were delayed. Either there would not be sufficient accommodation for the children during the "bulge" years, or else accommodation would have to be provided which would not be required when the "bulge" years had passed. The Secretary of State for Scotland estimated that 2,000 teachers would be required when the school age was raised, but was he sure that would be enough? The Glasgow authority alone wanted about 700 teachers. She could not help wondering whether the estimate of a million and a half for additional annual expenditure was really final. It might well be that when the Scottish authorities had really had time to go to the heart of the question and to realize how much reorganization would be necessary if the raising of the age was to be of benefit they would find the sums they required to be very much larger than they had so far indicated.

MR. ADAMSON'S REPLY

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (Fife, W.), said that the Government had already announced the date on which the school age would be raised in Scotland, and the necessary Order to give effect to their decision was ready. Legislation to raise the school age was necessary in England but not in Scotland. Obviously, he must wait until the English position had been brought into line with that in Scotland before launching the Order. The two countries must keep in step in a matter of such high importance. Strong support had been given to the decision to raise the school age from a considerable number of representative bodies interested in education. About 50,000 additional school places would be required, mostly in the towns, and the difficulties in the rural areas would not be so great as the Duchess of Atholl seemed to think. None of the education authorities had intimated to him that adequate arrangements could not be made by the date proposed.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS' HOLIDAYS

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) raised the question of industrial employees at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, having to work on Good Friday and the King's Birthday. Up to now, he said, these men had had a week's holiday and the great national holidays. The new arrangement introduced by the present Government by which they would have to work on Good Friday and the King's Birthday was resented by the majority of the men.

Mr. MONTAGUE said that the Government decided that paid public holidays, apart from the extra week's paid leave, should be equalized throughout the Departments, and in order to carry out that decision the Air Ministry approached the Whitley Works Committee in the shops under their charge. The majority of them decided on the five public holidays and excluded Good Friday and the King's Birthday. There was, however, no reason why any of the men, on grounds of holiness or patriotism, should not enjoy Good Friday and the King's Birthday by sacrificing two other days of paid leave.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) raised the question of the present situation in India. He thought that the Secretary of State underestimated the strength of opinion behind Mr. Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. Even moderate opinion in India was moving to the Left, and if the present situation continued for very long the Round Table Conference proposed by the Secretary of State for India would be absolutely doomed. Before this situation went too far a supreme effort must be made for a solution of the problem, and he suggested that an opportunity for such an effort would arise in connexion with the forthcoming publication of the Simon Commission's Report.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said notice ought to have been given of the debate and it should have been raised at the opening of the sitting in a full House. As things were, there was a small attendance, no member of the Liberal Opposition was present, and the Secretary of State for India was unavoidably absent. He desired to point out that the movement in India, so far, was confined to a small section of intellectuals, and that there were enormous classes of the population who were uninfluenced by it. The House was bound to support whatever measures the Government in India felt it necessary to take for the suppression of disorder. It would be unfortunate if the Government lost their heads and engaged in unnecessary repression. But it would be a great crime to the people of India if we were to withdraw from India, and that was the only alternative to what the Government were at present doing. In no single case did any leader in India, when he (Lieut.-Com. Kenworthy) put the question to him, advocate that we should throw up the government of India, though some of them held that while in such a contingency there would be tumult and chaos, India would in the end win through. The general feeling among the leaders was in favour of constitutional action. We must make it clear that we were not to be diverted by violence from the course which the Government of this country had approved, and that we were not to be stampeded into unnecessary and dangerous courses. It should also be made clear that the Round Table Conference would meet at the earliest possible moment, and the conference should be allowed to discuss the whole programme of the future without being circumscribed in any way.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) supported the plea that the Government, in dealing with Indian agitators, should observe the greatest restraint. It was not strong government to throw somebody into prison, and he hoped the Government would give evidence of its good intentions by liberating prisoners who were unjustly detained. It was unfair that the prisoners at Meerut, who were trying to build a Labour movement of the type which existed here, should be treated as sedition mongers and revolutionaries. The Secretary of State should issue the strongest and most definite declaration of our genuine intention to give to India the liberty she desired. Although he took a very extreme view of India's rights, he did not think anything would be got by precipitate departure, but it ought to be made clear to the Indian people that we genuinely intended to leave them with the real and responsible control of affairs in their own hands, and that our control and direction would only be maintained for the period deemed desirable by intelligent men in both lands for a proper change over.

MAJOR MUIRHEAD (Somerset, Wells, U.) said he was certain that, in the public interest, considering the present state of affairs in India, and the fact that the Simon Commission's report had not yet been published, this question should not have been raised today in the House.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), said that the Secretary of State for India was unable to be present, having been called away suddenly to a special State conference which it was necessary for him to attend. The Secretary of State would give the most careful consideration to whatever proposals Mr. Brockway had made, after reading them in the Official Report. The situation was extremely difficult, and needed very sympathetic treatment, and he was confident that both Lord Irwin and the Secretary of State would do their utmost to bring about a settlement of the very difficult questions which had arisen.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock until Tuesday, April 29.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Third Parties (Rights against Insurers), London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2), Southern Railway, and Tees (Newport) Bridge Bills read first time.

Commons' Amendment to Children (Employment Abroad) Bill agreed to.

Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill read third time: Government defeated by a majority of 33 on Lord FitzAlan's amendment to delete Clause 5, which abolishes the death penalty in the Army for certain offences.

Unemployment Insurance (No. 3), East Surrey Water, East Kent District Water, Barnsley and District Traction, Sutton Coldfield Corporation, Portsmouth Water, Birkenhead Corporation, and Lancaster Corporation Bills read third time.

Royal Assent given to the following Acts:—Unemployment Insurance (No. 3), Land Drainage (Scotland), Children (Employment Abroad), United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, Portsmouth Corporation, South Staffordshire Mond Gas, Liverpool Corporation (Works), London and North Eastern Railway (Works), Rochdale Corporation (Water), Chester Waterworks, Milford Haven Urban District Council, Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment), Bromborough Dock, and Ecclesiastical Commissioners Measures (Sodor and Man) and (Pensions of Church Estates Commissioners).

THURSDAY.—Commons' reasons for disagreeing with Lords' amendments to Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill considered and amendments not insisted on.

House adjourned till April 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—The Budget: Mr. Snowden's Statement.

Liverpool Exchange Company Bill read second time.

London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2) Bill agreed to on Report.

Tees (Newport) Bridge Bill read third time.

TUESDAY.—Merchant Shipping Act (1894) Amendment, Adoption of Children (Scotland), East Kent District Water, Barnsley and District Traction, Sutton Coldfield Corporation, Portsmouth Water, Birkenhead Corporation, and Lancaster Corporation Bills read first time.

The Budget: Resolution to amend the law relating to National Debt, Customs, Inland Revenue, &c., discussed in Committee.

London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2) and Southern Railway Bills read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Hours of Industrial Employment and Great Western Railway (Docks) Bills read first time.

Budget Resolution to amend the law relating to National Debt, Customs, Inland Revenue, &c., agreed to in Committee.

Resolutions to Transfer Sums from Rating Relief Suspense Account to Exchequer, Temporary Additions to New Sinking Fund and Provision for Debt Redemption agreed to in Committee.

Lords' Amendments to Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill considered and disagreed with.

Newport Corporation (No. 2) Bill agreed to on Report.

Nottingham Corporation Bill read third time.

THURSDAY.—New writ to be issued for West Fulham.

Petroleum Bill read first time.

London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2) Bill read third time.

House adjourned till April 29.

OMNIBUS SERVICES IN GREATER LONDON

NEW STOPPING-PLACES

With a view to the improvement of traffic conditions at congested points, the Minister of Transport, after consulting the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, has decided upon alterations in the stopping-places for omnibuses and tramcars at the following places:—

Manor-way; North Woolwich; High-road, Tottenham, at Moselle-gardens; Cranbrook-road junction with Clarence-avenue, Ilford; Finchley-road, near Canfield-gardens; Ilford Hill, at Ilford-broadway; Orleans Arms, Esher; Uxbridge-road junction with Askew-road; Watford by-pass; Watford by-pass junction with Daws-lane and the Broadway, Mill Hill; Mill Hill station approach; Hale-lane junction with Selvage-lane, Mill Hill; Hale-lane junction with Edgwarebury-lane, Edgware; the Parade, Edgware; Vauxhall Bridge-road; Brockley Cross, by Brockley-lane Station; Brockley-road junction with Wickham-road; Brockley Rise junction with Stanstead-road; Brixton-road, at Vassall-road; Clapham-road junction with Stockwell-road.

These alterations will be put into operation next Wednesday.

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN W. REDMOND

At Lucan (County Dublin) District Court on Thursday, Captain William Redmond, member of Dail Eireann for Waterford, was remanded on his own bail of £500 on a charge of causing the death of Thomas Murphy, 22, by running him down with his motor-car on the Bray road on Wednesday. Murphy was riding a bicycle. He died in hospital without having regained consciousness. In view of the criminal proceedings, Dr. Brennan, Coroner for South County Dublin, adjourned the inquest on Murphy's body. Captain Redmond, who served in the War with the Irish Guards, is the only son of the late Mr. John Redmond, formerly leader of the Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons.

TERRITORIALS IN TRAINING

LONDON UNITS IN THE ALDERSHOT AREA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, APRIL 18

The London Territorial units which are training voluntarily in the Aldershot, Bordon, and Pirbright areas did not find pleasant weather conditions on their arrival, either last night or this morning. The wind has blown persistently and with some force from the N.N.W., and rain which has ranged from drizzle to storm, was continuous until this afternoon.

The entertaining units, however, made amends for this chilly reception by the warmth of their welcome. Last night guides in most cases awaited the arrival of the London trains, and within barracks the visitors found hot suppers prepared, roaring fires, and beds "made down."

No. 1 City of London (Yeomanry) Battery were among the earlier arrivals, with some 40 per cent. of their establishment strength, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Goldsworthy, who is one of the last of the old "Roughriders" with the battery. They are occupying their old quarters in Waterloo Barracks, Wellington Lines, but with new hosts, for Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Yorke's 3rd Brigade, R.H.A., has replaced the 1st Brigade since their last Eastertide visit. Their training area in the Long Valley did not present a pleasant aspect under the storms of this morning.

The 19th London Regiment (St. Pancras), under Lieutenant-Colonel M. Cuthbertson, also came in last night to share the quarters of the 2nd Coldstream Guards. Their drums, who followed this morning, brought their strength up to over 300, a very satisfactory muster for Easter. In spite of a late arrival and a tempestuous morning, the battalion marched off soon after 8 a.m. for Caesar's Camp ranges and musketry table practices.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Snowden's 1st Surrey Rifles were as unlucky here in their weather last night as they were last August at Worthing; but, fortunately, they were not faced with the prospect of an eight miles' march, and the cosy quarters prepared for them by the 1st King's Shropshire L.I. were better beyond compare than the wet camp which awaited them at Myrtle Grove. As the detachment includes a good number of the 150 recruits enlisted last autumn, the musketry facilities offered by the Ash Ranges will be utilised to the full.

The 91st Field Brigade R.A. also sent last night a detachment of eight officers and 100 other ranks, under the command of Captain C. W. Wright. They did not come on to Aldershot, but detrained at Brookwood, for Deepcut, where they are quartered upon the 4th Light Brigade R.A. The 91st Brigade is now fully mechanized and the detachment was afield this morning in the Frimley area, with guns hauled by Morris six-wheelers.

The 23rd Armoured Car Company (Sharpshooters), with some 90 of all ranks, under Major A. A. H. Wright, was the first contingent to arrive to-day. They did not, as they have done in previous years, travel by road. With the prospect of Rolls-Royce cars in view they abandoned their obsolete Peerless vehicles, and have seized the chance offered by four days with the 11th Hussars Armoured Car Regiment to make the acquaintance of the Rolls-Royce and its mounted Vickers guns.

The 56th Divisional R.E., under Major A. H. Fuller, and 56th Divisional Signals, under Captain F. C. McMurray and Captain A. V. D. Hort, came later. The sappers have joined the R.E. of the 2nd Division, and to-day began a series of bridging practices that will be continued until Monday. The Signals contingent, which is quartered upon 2nd Divisional Signals, affords an illustration of the general effect which Government economies already are having upon Territorials. Never before has the Easter voluntary training detachment contained fewer than 100 other ranks. To-day's contingent paraded fewer than 70. Still, the quality was good, if the quantity was not, and the drill and marching of the detachment were as good as any I have seen during my tour.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT HASTINGS

TIE FOR FIRST PLACE

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, APRIL 18

The Hastings Chess Tournament finished to-day, Messrs. J. A. Drewitt and W. Winter coming out equal first with 2½ points. Miss Menchik scored 2 points and Messrs. E. M. Jackson and T. H. Tylor 1½ point each.

The pairings and results in the last two rounds were as follows:—

FOURTH ROUND

| WHITE | OPENING | BL

HOURS OF WORK

PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT

THE EIGHT HOURS BILL

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The text of the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill has been published by the Stationery Office. The Bill, which was formally introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday by the Minister of Labour, is based on the Washington Hours Convention. It limits the ordinary working hours of any worker to whom the Bill applies to eight hours in any day ("the statutory daily limit") and 48 in any week ("the statutory weekly limit"), but it provides that "where in any industrial undertaking the working hours of any workers are so arranged that the hours worked by them on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the statutory daily limit may, as respects those workers, be exceeded by not more than one hour on all or any of the remaining days of the week, but so that the statutory weekly limit be not exceeded."

Working hours are defined as "the time during which the persons employed are at the place of work and at the disposal of the employer, exclusive of any intervals during which they are prevented from working by weather conditions and of any intervals allowed for rest and meals; and the term 'hours worked' has a corresponding meaning." Equally important are the definitions of the terms "employed," "employer" and "worker." "Employed" means "employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether the contract is expressed or implied, or oral or in writing"; and "employer" and "worker" mean respectively the parties to such a contract.

Extensions of the limits of the ordinary working hours of workers are allowed in certain cases, which are summarized as follows in an explanatory memorandum:—

Workers who are employed for less than eight hours on any day of the week may be employed up to nine hours on all or any of the other days subject to the weekly maximum of 48 hours.

The hours of shift workers may be arranged so as to average not more than 48 hours over two or over three weeks.

The employment of workers upon continuous processes may extend to 56 hours weekly upon an average over three weeks.

If satisfied that either statutory limit of working hours cannot appropriately be applied in any case, the Minister may, by regulations, substitute other limits on the agreed proposals of organizations of employers and of workers, subject to a weekly average of not more than 48 hours. The working of 48 hours in a week of five days, or less, may also be permitted, subject to the agreement of the workers' organization. Regulations may be made to permit of employment in excess of the statutory limits in preparatory or complementary work and essentially intermittent work.

OVERTIME

Overtime is permitted "for the purpose of enabling any establishment to deal with pressure of work which cannot be dealt with during the ordinary working hours of the workers available." The maximum amount of overtime is 32 hours in any period of 28 days; but this maximum may be varied by regulations, or may be temporarily extended as regards any industrial undertaking by order of the Minister of Labour "for the purpose of meeting any exceptional circumstances affecting that undertaking." Payment for overtime work must be at a rate not less than 25 per cent. in excess of the basis rate. "Basis rate," for this calculation, means the plain time rate (that is to say, the time rate without any additions or allowances in respect of special circumstances) as respects workers to whom such a rate is applicable during such ordinary working hours as aforesaid, and as respects any other workers a rate computed in such manner as may be provided by regulations made under this section." The restrictions upon working hours do not apply in case of accidents and other emergencies.

Employers must notify workers of their ordinary working hours and keep records of hours worked. The provisions for enforcing the requirements of the Bill include the appointment of inspectors and penalties for contraventions. Proceedings may only be instituted by, or with the consent of, the Minister, or by an inspector or other officer duly authorized. It is estimated that the cost of the inspectorate will not exceed £50,000 a year.

RAILWAY WORKERS

The text of the Bill shows that the detailed application of its principles is largely to be by regulations made by the Minister. Before making any order or any regulation relating to the arrangement of working hours, the Minister is required to consult organizations representing the employers and workers who will be affected. For the railways there is the special provision that:—

So long as questions relating to the hours of duty . . . are required by default or agreement . . . to be referred to the Central Wages Board, or, on appeal, the National Wages Board, no such order or regulation as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection shall apply to any such workers unless the order or regulation has been made in accordance with a joint recommendation made by the railway companies and the railway trade unions or in accordance with a recommendation made by the Central Wages Board or the National Wages Board; and any limits or limit proposed by the Central Wages Board or the National Wages Board in relation to the statutory limits or either of them shall, for the purposes of section 3 of this Act, be deemed to have been proposed by agreement between organizations of employers and of workers.

That, it will be observed, is a comprehensive handling of the difficulty of working hours on the railways and leaves the actual arrangements to the determination of the railway conciliation tribunals. Section 3 is quoted in the first paragraph of this article.

Shorter hours or higher rates of wages secured by custom or agreement are not affected by the Bill. The Bill applies to work in mines (except underground in coal mines), quarries, factories and workshops of all kinds, upon building and works of construction, at docks, and upon warehousing and transport under contract. Industrial branches or departments of non-industrial undertakings are included. Non-industrial branches or departments of industrial undertakings are excluded, although the Bill applies to the warehouse and transport branches of industrial undertakings "notwithstanding that the branch or department is not engaged in the warehousing or transport operations under coutracts therefor."

Workers in the industrial undertakings of the Government or of local authorities are included, but the Bill does not apply to undertakings confined to the employer's family, to persons engaged in supervisory, managerial, or confidential capacities, to clerical workers, to home workers, to persons employed at sea, to persons employed in agriculture, nor (as already mentioned) to persons employed underground in coal mines. "Agriculture" includes dairy farming and the use of land as grazing, meadow, or pasture land, or orchard or osierland or woodland, or for market gardens or for nursery gardens.

POLICE BRIBERY CASES

DISMISSALS AND FINES AT SHEFFIELD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, APRIL 17

Of the 22 policemen of the Sheffield force who were involved in the recent bribery charges heard at the West Riding Assizes, at Leeds, 15 are to be dismissed the force and the remaining seven fined.

This decision was arrived at by the Sheffield Watch Committee to-day, when the committee received the report of the Promotions and Disciplinary sub-committee which last Monday met specially to consider to what should be done with the 22 constables who were suspended from duty in connexion with the bribery allegations. In an official statement it is stated that the recommendations of the sub-committee were unanimously approved by the Watch Committee.

STOPPAGE OF "BIG WHEEL"

While the merry-making was at its height at Peckham Rye Museum Park, "The Rendezvous," last night, the "Big Wheel" suddenly stopped. Twenty people were in the wheel at the time, and some of them were kept 50ft. above the ground. Within 10 minutes the wheel was working again. Shortly afterwards there were two further stoppages. The first two lasted 10 minutes, but on the third occasion passengers had to remain in the wheel for 20 minutes. There was excitement, but no alarm. Eventually the hand brake on the wheel was brought into use and the passengers were lowered to the ground without the current being switched on. Mr. William Wilson, who is the owner of "The Rendezvous," stated that the trouble was caused by the blowing of a fuse in the generating room.

THREAT TO HADRIAN'S WALL

REGIONAL PLANNING PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HALTWHISTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, APRIL 18

The project for quarrying on a large scale near an important part of Hadrian's Wall at Housesteads has already been described in *The Times*. But in spite of numerous protests in Newcastle-on-Tyne, no positive suggestion, short of a special Act of Parliament, which would appear to be unattainable, has been made for averting this serious threat to the principal authentic relic of the Roman occupation of Britain.

Among those most concerned locally to arouse public opinion on the subject there seems to be a feeling of helplessness. There is too great a reliance on what the First Commissioner of Works may be able to do after he has paid his promised visit to Housesteads on Wednesday. What causes most surprise, however, is how little it has been realized in Northumberland that Mr. Lansbury's powers are strictly limited in this matter and how unsafe it is to trust to anything really effective being done under existing legislation for the protection of ancient monuments. On the other hand, local enthusiasts for the preservation of the Roman Wall are sceptical regarding a different and more hopeful line of action. They appear to have taken fright at the mention of the Town Planning Act of 1925. For present purposes that measure is unfortunately named. It is quite as much a regional planning as a town planning Act. Its scope extends to remote rural districts, and in the case of several completed schemes, notably the Manchester and District Regional Planning Scheme, it has provided safeguards against public abuses in the industrial and residential development of areas quite as isolated as the Upper Tyne valley. But Tyneside knows little of the Act or of its possibilities. There are schemes for town-planning the densely populated and thoroughly urbanized districts between Newcastle and the North Sea, named respectively the North Tyne and South Tyne Town Planning Schemes, but nobody in Northumberland appears to have considered regional planning for the western part of the Tyne valley.

In all probability the objects of those now protesting against the desecration of the Roman Wall could be achieved if the opportunity was at once seized by the local authorities to initiate a scheme of regional planning for the area which includes Housesteads and the Roman Wall and Camp of Borcovicus. Although the preparation of a scheme and its final approval by the Ministry of Health would take many months, the urgency of the situation regarding the Roman Wall appears to be fully met by sections of the Act of 1925 concerning interim development. These show that although the passing of a resolution by the competent local authority in favour of preparing a regional planning scheme does not give the local authority power to enforce any restrictions or regulations, nor preclude the carrying out of private development in accordance with existing by-laws and statutory provisions, it directly affects landowners and prospective builders. "Any buildings or works undertaken after the date of the resolution without the permission of the local authority or of the Minister of Health on appeal may be pulled down, removed, or altered without compensation if they contravene the scheme as finally approved." This sentence is from an official memorandum of the Ministry of Health published for the information of local authorities and designed to stimulate them to exercise their powers under the Town Planning Act.

DISTRICT COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE

The whole point of procedure under this Act, as regards the preservation of the Roman Wall, is that the Haltwhistle Rural District Council, in whose area Housesteads is situated, is a perfectly competent authority to initiate a scheme of the kind, and that in certain circumstances the Minister of Health, on due cause shown, has power to order the preparation of a regional planning scheme, if the local authority itself is unwilling to undertake the task. The Haltwhistle Rural District Council has been invited, and has declined, to join in a joint regional planning scheme with other neighbouring local authorities just on the other side of the Cumberland border. This refusal, made before the emergence of the threat to Housesteads, was based partly on lack of conviction of the necessity of such a scheme in what is mainly a hilly moorland tract and partly on a feeling that Haltwhistle looks eastward to Newcastle rather than westward to Carlisle, and the council would prefer to share in a Northumberland rather than a Cumberland scheme.

The passing of a resolution by the Haltwhistle Rural District Council that it intended to proceed with the preparation of a regional planning scheme would prevent the erection of a single piece of machinery or any building without permission. Obviously quarrying could not be started without both buildings and machinery and the construction of either road or rail tracks for taking the stone away. There is no intention or desire to thwart industrial development, but it has been pointed out that the dyke of basalt that extends across South Northumberland, of which the Whinstone Sill, near Housesteads, is part, runs for many miles and contains very large quantities of stone which is much more accessible for industrial purposes elsewhere, having regard to rail and road communications, than it is at Housesteads. The Whinstone is already worked in this neighbourhood by two existing companies serving local needs and without offence to any amenity of the district. The Roman Wall runs to the Solway, and its special places of interest in Cumberland, like Birdoswald, will be adequately protected under the regional planning scheme now in preparation for that county. What can be done in one area, it is suggested, can also be done in the others if existing legislative powers are exercised.

NEW LINER ON DUTCH EAST INDIES ROUTE

LUXURY ON BOARD THE BALOERAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 18

The development in the size and luxury of vessels trading to the Dutch East Indies is exemplified in the new steamer Baloeran, of the Rotterdam-Lloyd line, which called at Southampton yesterday on her way to Java. She is of nearly 18,000 tons, and has a speed of 19½ knots. The Baloeran will be followed by her sister ship, the Dempo. The Baloeran's principal dimensions are:—Length (overall), 570ft.; breadth, 74ft.; depth, 44ft. There are six decks running forward and aft. The ship has cabins for 240 first, 280 second, 70 third, and 50 fourth class passengers.

A feature of the ship is the number of bathrooms on all decks and suites de duxe, consisting of sitting-room, bedroom, and private bath. Nurseries and ample deck space have been provided for children. Spacious promenade decks are provided for all classes, and the first-class decks are protected by glass windows. An open-air swimming pool has been permanently built on the foredeck. The Baloeran has been constructed with a cruiser stern which with two masts and a shortened funnel combine to give her an attractive appearance.

Electrical appliances include direction finding and submarine signalling apparatus, echo sounding machines, gyrocompass equipment, and clear-view screens, orchestra and gramophone repeater installation, and cinema apparatus.

THREE PERSONS INJURED IN LONDON FIRE

PARENTS RESCUED BY THEIR SON

Mr. Thomas Wood, aged 67; his wife, aged 66; and their son Albert were severely injured in a fire at a house in Alexander-street, Old Kent-road, early yesterday. They were taken to Miller Hospital, and the mother and father are in a critical condition.

Six people—five adults and a child, aged 4—were in the house at the time of the fire. Another son, Stanley Wood, aged 16, climbed out of a back bedroom window, and a married daughter escaped through the kitchen window, after dropping her child into the yard.

The son who is in hospital was sleeping in the front room and could easily have escaped, but he rushed through the flames to the dining-room, where his mother and father were trapped by the flames. He managed to get them into the back yard through the window.

A proclamation forbidding as illegal the holding of any meetings in Armagh Roman Catholic cemetery, or any procession to or from the cemetery, to-morrow has been issued by Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland. This action follows an attempt to post placards announcing that the I.R.A. intended holding meetings.

RURAL AMENITIES

WORK OF THE SCAPA SOCIETY

LEGISLATION AND UGLY ADVERTISEMENTS

The Scapa Society, which was formed more than 36 years ago to prevent disfigurement by outdoor advertising, has just issued its annual report for 1929. Since the society came into existence it has considerably widened its scope to include all kinds of disfigurement of the countryside. It is a constituent, but independent, member of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and is one of the societies which is backing the Rural Amenities Bill.

The annual report which describes its work states that when the society was founded outdoor disfigurement had scarcely begun to stir public opinion; now it is one of the most "live" topics of the day. There was then practically no legislation for its prevention; now there are statutory powers for dealing with unsightly advertisements and petrol-filling stations, for controlling the design and materials of buildings, for preserving groups of trees and ancient buildings, and for effectively attacking the litter nuisance. So far as legislation is concerned, it is pointed out that the Advertisements Regulation Acts, 1907 and 1925, promoted by the society, give local authorities considerable power to control disfiguring advertisements by means of by-laws. The following table shows what authorities can make by-laws under the Acts and what proportion of these have done so in England and Wales:—

		Have made by-laws	Per cent.
County boroughs ..	83	15	18.0
Municipal boroughs ..	256	40	15.6
Urban districts with populations over 10,000	261	49	18.8
Counties	63	47	90.4

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Referring to the great disproportion between the percentages of rural and urban authorities, the report states, "this is due, at bottom, to the fact that though the society has carried one of its points, that the beauty of the countryside deserves protection, it has not yet fully carried the other, that 'propriety of aspect in towns' is just as important. Even though urban authorities may make by-laws, the official view is still tender to commercial interests in what is considered their proper sphere—the town; and the Home Office insists that all urban by-laws shall specify the exact portions of streets, particular views, areas of rural scenery, &c., which must not be disfigured. Those parts of the town which are not specified the advertiser may disfigure as much as he pleases. To frame schedules which will meet the requirements of the Home Office and yet give adequate protection is often extremely difficult; and to this is largely due the backwardness of urban authorities in making by-laws.

"The view of Scapa is that (not advertisement but) disfigurement by advertisement should be forbidden everywhere, whether in town or country. Advertisements need not be unsightly, and to forbid disfigurement is not to forbid them.

"In Scotland the Secretary of State takes a still narrower view than the English Home Office, and requires even county councils to specify every landscape and so forth in their area which they desire to protect—a *reductio ad absurdum* which has prevented practically every local authority in Scotland from making any by-laws at all to prevent this kind of injury to their district."

In England and Wales, the report continues, the by-laws are abundantly proving their usefulness, and local authorities are becoming increasingly alive to the need of enforcing them. Leading bill-posting associations have consulted the society in order to ascertain its attitude towards certain of their schemes, and the aesthetic standard of the chief bill-posters themselves has shared in the general improvement.

The following are among the points which, the report states, seem to need emphasis: Disfigurement is no more excusable in towns than in the country. All competent local authorities, urban as well as rural, should be allowed to apply the by-laws to the whole of their area. It may be that parts of some urban districts are so ugly that they cannot be made uglier; if so, no advertisement there can be an offence against the by-laws, and the advertiser will suffer no injury. But wherever amenity exists, it should be protected.

PROTECTING THE LANDSCAPE

A COUNTY COUNCIL'S BY-LAWS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLOUCESTER, APRIL 17

A leading part in the efforts now being made to prevent the disfigurement of the natural beauty of the landscape has been taken by the county council of Gloucestershire. By-laws dealing with this subject were framed as long ago as 1911, but these have been superseded by others passed after the Advertisements Regulation Act, 1925. These are now being enforced, although the council are meeting with a certain amount of opposition. "We are getting very much disliked by some people, but we mean to go on," was a statement made which accurately describes the situation here. Attention has chiefly been devoted to the principal highways, where the improvement is easily apparent to those who know the county, and the removal of advertisements from railway bridges is now being insisted upon. The next step will be to clear the Cotswold Hills, where, I was told, conditions are disgraceful. This may take some little time, for the experience of the county council has been that every effort is made to defer the removal, and sometimes it has been only on the eve of police-court proceedings that signs to which objection has been taken have come down.

The county council have not been able to obtain all the improvement they desire within the county boundaries, for their by-laws do not apply in municipal boroughs and urban districts containing a population of 10,000. In one case, at least, they have had the mortification, after clearing away offending signs, of seeing similar signs standing out boldly only a short distance away but outside their jurisdiction. To meet cases such as this they have appealed to the various local authorities in the county to adopt their by-laws.

Advertisements on railway stations or on railway approaches belonging to a railway company are expressly excluded from the control of the council. The by-laws in operation here also give only limited control over advertisements on land which relates solely to any business, trade, entertainment, or auction conducted upon it, the most the council can insist upon being that the advertisement shall not be more than 12ft. from the ground and the letters not more than 6in. in height. This limited control has, however, been exercised in some cases.

"SMASH AND GRAB" RAIDS IN LONDON

DECREASE SINCE CAPTURE OF LEADERS

Special attention has been devoted by Scotland Yard within recent months to the detection of men suspected of complicity in what are known as "smash and grab" raids on shops by means of stolen motor-cars. Members of the detective staff have been successful in capturing leaders of gangs, many of whom are now undergoing terms of imprisonment, with the result that there has been a marked reduction in the number of these outrages.

With the expert leaders accounted for in this way, it was obvious to the authorities of Scotland Yard that the more recent raids on shops had been less skilfully executed or wholly bungled. These were the work of comparatively inexperienced thieves, many of whom have in turn been caught and are in prison. Precautions which have been taken for guarding shop windows have proved effective and have been the cause of some attempted raids being unsuccessful. It is known that some of the less expert criminals who normally live in London are now attempting robberies in some of the provincial cities and towns.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

The nomination of candidates for the vacant position of Alderman of Tower Ward in the City of London will take place at Bakers' Hall, Harp-lane, next Wednesday at 11.45 a.m. The Lord Mayor will preside. The candidates are Sir William J. M. Burton, Sir William Coxen, Mr. Archibald Galloway, and Mr. George Harvey. If a poll is demanded it will be held on Thursday. The election of Sir Harold Downer as Alderman of Coleman Street causes a vacancy in the Court of Common Council. The nomination has been fixed for Tuesday, May 6. The candidates are Mr. Andrew Barrie, Colonel R. W. Eaton, and Mr. E. W. Holland.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, APRIL 18

The diamond jubilee conference of the National Union of Teachers opens here to-morrow.

The provident society, which provides a sickness and endowment insurance, has a membership of 75,560 and capital amounting to £3,346,064. The "average holding of each member in the society is now over £44, a position which no other friendly society can equal." During 1929 £406,347 was advanced on mortgage to enable members to purchase their own houses, and the balance of advances on mortgage now stands at £1,857,522. The benevolent and orphan fund helped 4,333 teachers and orphans of teachers during the past year to the amount of £55,181.

In their report the executive say that the proposal of the Government to raise the school-leaving age to 15 has given a great impetus to the work of reorganizing education on lines approximating in varying degrees in different areas to the proposals associated with the name of Sir Henry Hadlow. The schemes already prepared by local education authorities have been closely scrutinized, and action taken in necessary cases, not only to call attention to proposals of doubtful educational value, but also to safeguard the interests of members of the union. The down grading of head teachers, from various causes over which they have no control, and the transfer of their assistant staffs have been a cause of grave anxiety, but the obvious desire of many local authorities to effect necessary readjustments with a minimum of disturbance to their teachers has substantially reduced the dimensions of a problem which, however, still remains acute.

The Bill to raise the school-leaving age still awaits its second reading, and the executive and the local authorities are somewhat perturbed by the unfortunate delay. The increase of unemployment among newly qualified teachers continued to occasion grave concern, and the executive welcomed the announcement of Circular 1404 that, pending the raising of the school-leaving age, the Board was prepared to allow a reasonable elasticity in teaching establishments.

The proposals for the institution of a permanent advisory committee to the Board of Education, which are now being discussed by the Association of Education Committees, have met with the general approval of the executive, which stipulates that the representation accorded to the teaching profession should be numerically equal to that given to the local education authorities.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, on which the union is represented, has issued reports dealing with the conditions for the establishment of a permanent scheme of juvenile training centres, and with the age of entry to unemployment insurance. It was resolved:—

That the executive are of the opinion that from the time the school-leaving age is raised to 15 years the age of entry into unemployment insurance should coincide with the statutory school-leaving age. That grants should be paid from national funds to all unemployed juveniles not entitled to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Scheme who attend under approved conditions juvenile unemployment centres or other educational institutions for a minimum number of hours each week.

Reorganization has profound effects upon staffing in rural areas, and may be accompanied by considerable dislocation and hardship to individuals. The rural section is glad to report that central contact has been renewed with representatives of the National Farmers' Union, the National Union of Agricultural Workers, and the Workers' Union by means of the Joint Committee on Rural Education.

The executive have chosen Great Yarmouth as the place of conference for 1931.

At the opening of the session to-morrow morning Mr. C. W. Cowen, M.A., of Sheffield, the retiring president, will occupy the chair for the public reception by the Mayor (Councillor P. M. Bright), Major-General J. E. B. Seely, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, representatives of the Churches and the Education Committee, and Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P. for Bournemouth. Mrs. Leah Manning, J.P., of Cambridge, will then be installed as president of the union for the year and deliver her address. Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, will then address the conference, after which deputations of teachers from Germany, Belgium, France, Holland, Ireland, and Scotland are expected to bring fraternal messages. Mr. Spurley Hey, Director of Education for Manchester, will speak for the Association of Education Committees, and Major-General Seely for the National Savings Committee.

In the afternoon Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, will open "The Anchorage" at Mudeford, near Christchurch, a convalescent home in connexion with the National Health Insurance Approved Society of the union.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

EMPLOYERS ON BISHOP'S "PRESUMPTION"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, APRIL 18

A suggestion made in his diocesan magazine by the Bishop of Bradford that reorganization or rationalization would probably reduce overhead charges by a considerable amount and enable the wages of operatives still employed to be kept at a higher figure than that proposed by the employers is the subject of a communication addressed to the Bishop by Mr. Ernest J. Martin, the employers' secretary, who has written:—

"I am directed to convey to you the astonishment of the employers' executive that you should have presumed to express this view, which is opposed to the evidence given by the employers at the Court of Inquiry (as recorded in the report) and entirely contrary to the conclusions which the Court of Inquiry reached."

Mr. Martin then quotes paragraph 63 of Lord Macmillan's report, which reads: "It seems clear to me that the controllable proportion of the total cost of production represented by charges other than those for raw material and wages is too small for an adequate cure to be discoverable in this field for the difficulties of the industry."

No change in the situation is reported to-day. The payments of dispute pay by the National Union of Textile Workers began yesterday. The allowances were 15s. for men, 10s. for women, and 7s. 6d. for juveniles. The usual rate is 25s. for men, 17s. 6d. for women, and 2s. 6d. for juveniles. The reductions indicate the low financial resources of the union, which, as Mr. Shaw states, paid out £10,000 more last year in unemployment benefit than was paid in any previous year.

AEROPLANE CRASH AT HORNCHURCH

ESCAPE OF JAPANESE PILOT BY PARACHUTE

The escape of a pilot by parachute from a burning aeroplane was witnessed by a large number of people at Hornchurch, Essex, on Thursday.

The machine, a single-seater fighter from the R.A.F. aerodrome at Hornchurch, caught fire almost over the aerodrome, and soon afterwards the pilot, Lieutenant Kobeyashi, a Japanese officer attached to the aerodrome for training, was seen to jump from the machine with his parachute. He landed safely about a mile away. The machine crashed to earth, and although aerodrome fire appliances were rushed to the spot it was destroyed.

A workman who saw the accident from the scaffolding round a building said he heard a shout, and saw the machine in flames about 500ft. in the air. When the pilot jumped the parachute floated away from the blazing aeroplane and passed out of sight behind a hill. When the machine crashed to earth there was a terrific report, as if the petrol tank had exploded, and the flames shot high into the air.

PAISLEY CINEMA DISASTER

CHARLES DORWARD, the manager of the Glen Cinema, Paisley, appeared at the Paisley Sheriff Court on Thursday on a charge of culpable homicide arising out of the disaster at the cinema on December 31 last, when 70 children lost their lives. The indictment alleged that the accused, in face of instructions from his employer, had kept closed and padlocked a certain iron trellis folding gate, so that when a film caught fire the children in the audience were hindered from getting out of the cinema and a panic ensued, with the result that 70 children were killed and 50 injured. The agent for the accused intimated objections to the relevancy of the complaint, and the SHERIFF said that these would be considered at the High Court, Edinburgh, on April 29.

THE NEW PLANET

A VERY ECCENTRIC ORBIT

RETURN IN ABOUT 3,000 YEARS

(By DR. J. JACKSON, Royal Observatory, Greenwich)

The first real information of the orbit of the new planet has just been communicated by the Lowell Observatory, and it is of a most extraordinary character. For some time we have been certain that the planet is about 41 units distant and that it is moving in a plane inclined at a fairly large angle to the plane in which the major planets move. But from the observations made in the last month it has been impossible to say whether it was approaching or receding from the sun. As the observations made at the Lowell Observatory extend from January 21 they are the most suitable available for determining the radial component of the velocity. It cannot be said that they give an accurate determination of this element, but they indicate that the planet is receding fairly rapidly, and that the orbit is quite unlike that of any of the major planets. It is very elongated. The planet was nearest the sun about 30 years ago, when it was distant 20 units only. It is now 41 units distant and it will recede to 414 units. The mean distance is 217 units and the period is about 3,200 years.

Although these figures must still be subject to large uncertainties, they suffice to show that the body is of a type of which we have no previous knowledge. The bodies hitherto recognized as revolving round the sun are the eight great planets, over a thousand minor planets, and some hundreds of comets. The great planets move in orbits more or less circular in shape and lying nearly in the same plane. Their mean distances from the sun are 0.4, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, 5.2, 9.5, 19.2 and 30.1 units. The minor planets revolve in orbits generally less circular in shape and more highly inclined to the plane of the great planets. Their average distance is 2.8 units. The most remarkable is No. 944, Hidalgo, which has a mean distance of 5.7 units but varies all the way from 2.0 to 9.4.

Comets move in elongated orbits which extend beyond the planetary orbits and approach the sun very closely; but recently a few comets have been found to move in less elongated orbits and not to approach the sun nearer than four or five units. As regards the new body, its orbit appears definitely to be cometary in character; but photographs taken at a number of observatories with different types of instruments do not show the least trace of the nebulosity which generally surrounds the nuclei of comets. On the contrary, the images of the new body on all the photographs have all the sharpness of a small planet. The orbit then is that of a comet, but the appearance that of a planet.

There are great difficulties in accepting it as a comet. We know that there are comets at great distances from the sun. We know where some of them are. But at a distance of 40 or even 20 units every known comet would be too faint to be photographed. Comets generally increase rapidly in brightness and undergo important internal changes as they approach the sun. A body which never approached nearer than 20 units might not suffer these changes and remain planetary in appearance, although its origin might be similar to that of the comets.

The discovery of the new body reflects the greatest credit on the astronomers at the Lowell Observatory, as it is not easy to sift out a faint, slowly-moving planet from a host of faint stars, even when you know its approximate position. The discovery is none the less worthy of our admiration from the fact that it was made during a search for a different body. It is the old story of diligent investigators finding something quite different from what they set out to discover. In the attempts to find the distances of the stars from small displacements of their apparent direction at intervals of six months, Bradley discovered aberration and nutation and Herschel discovered stars revolving round each other. The search for a trans-Neptunian planet has yielded a trans-Neptunian body. The fact that it was within a single degree of the point where it crosses the ecliptic at a large angle indicates that the observers were fortunate in finding it at all or that there may be more such objects if diligently searched for. The latter I consider the more reasonable alternative, and astronomers with suitable instruments might usefully continue a search for other faint, distant, slow-moving bodies. Searches for bodies inside the solar system have usually been confined to comets and fast-moving minor planets. The proof of the existence of one very distant body may encourage the search for others.

The telegram from Professor Shapley, when expanded, reads as follows:—

The preliminary orbit of the trans-Neptunian object determined at the Lowell Observatory, referred to the equinox of 1930, is:—

Semi major axis ..	..	217 astronomical units
Eccentricity ..	..	0·900
Inclination ..	..	17°·21′
Node ..	..	109°·17′
Longitude of Perihelion		12°·52′

Daily motion 1·112 seconds of arc, present distance 41·3 units.

The elements, especially the eccentricity, may require considerable revision on account of the shortness of the arc available.

AWARDS TO TWO SKIPPERS

DIFFICULT RESCUE WORK IN THE NORTH SEA

The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass each to Mr. Thomas George Carlton and Mr. John Ives Keeler, skippers of the steam trawlers Empyrean and Barbuda, respectively, of Grimsby, in acknowledgment of the seamanship displayed by them in rescuing the crew of the sailing trawler Our Need, of Lowestoft, on December 12 and 13 last.

The Our Need, with a crew of five hands, was in distress in the North Sea on December 11, part of her sails having been carried away. At 3 p.m. on that day the Empyrean succeeded in taking the Our Need in tow; at about 3 a.m. on December 12 the vessels were parted by the heavy seas, but the Empyrean stood by all night. At daylight the conditions were still too bad to permit of further towing, and it was decided to abandon the Our Need.

The Empyrean was then manoeuvred as close as possible to the helpless sailing vessel; lines were thrown on board from the Our Need, and three of her crew attaching themselves to the lines jumped overboard, and after being pulled through the water, were safely taken on board the rescuing ship.

The storm was increasing in violence, and the skipper and another member of the crew of the Our Need, the latter having received an injury, elected to remain on board their own vessel. On the following day, though the storm had somewhat abated, the weather conditions were still very bad, and the rescue of these two men was effected, in a similar manner, by the Barbuda.

THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

The lists of successful candidates in the March examination of the Oxford Local Examinations (School Certificate) have been issued by the delegates.

The candidates, who were examined at 32 centres, numbered 471 for the school certificate examination. Of these candidates, 284 passed. Six were placed in the first class, 11 in the second class, and 35 in the third class of the honours list. Seven school certificate candidates who passed with credit in the written examination in French also passed the oral examination in the language. The number of candidates gaining distinction in the various subjects was as follows:—English, 5; history, 5; Latin, 2; religious knowledge, 4; French, 5; mathematics, 3; botany, 1; geography, 1; and drawing, 3. Last year the number of candidates was 437, who were examined at 28 centres, and of whom 239 passed.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £3, conscience money.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

KEYHAM COLLEGE COMMAND

The appointment is announced to-day of a new commanding officer to the R.N. Engineering College at Keyham, in succession to Engineer Captain A. L. Picton, who was selected for this post three years ago. Engineer Captain E. L. Dyke Acland, M.V.O., who will assume command on June 7, is at present squadron engineer officer with the Atlantic Destroyer Flotillas. The son of the late Rev. Henry Dyke Acland, he was 51 last December, and entered the Navy as engineer sub-lieutenant in July, 1902. From 1909 to 1913 he was engineer lieutenant of the Royal yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT. During the War he was engineer officer of the destroyers NUBIAN, MICHAEL, and RADIANT, and the flotilla leader SWIFT, and was made engineer commander in November, 1918. Five months later he returned to the Royal yachts as engineer officer of the ALEXANDRA, until she was paid off in 1922, when he joined the cruiser COVENTRY. He was promoted to engineer captain in December, 1927, after service in the GREENWICH and reserve destroyers at Rosyth.

NAVAL A.D.Cs

The omission from the Navy List of the notation "G.S.P." against the names of officers holding good service pensions has been responsible for a misapprehension as to the allotment of these rewards. Before the War it was the custom for captains at the top of the list either to be appointed A.D.Cs to the King or to be granted a good service pension, but since the War the custom has been for both of these distinctions to be held concurrently. There is no intention of reverting to the older practice. It was merely a coincidence that the eight captains now at the top of their list were appointed A.D.Cs at the same time as the next eight were awarded good service pensions. The former retain the good service pensions they already held. There are 18 of these pensions of £150 a year, but only eight appointments as A.D.C. Up to 1914, captains who were A.D.Cs received an allowance of 10s. a day, but this was abolished by Order in Council No. 90, dated July 16, 1914.

LORD BORODALE RETIRING

Lieutenant Lord Borodale, eldest son of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty, has been adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for Peckham, S.E., and in accordance with the regulations is leaving the active list. It is understood that his retirement will be gazetted as from April 10. Lord Borodale is 25, and has had 11 years in the Navy, which he entered as a cadet at Osborne in May, 1919. From September, 1923, he was a midshipman of the DANAE, in which he made the voyage round the world with the Special Service Squadron. From January, 1925, he was in the REVENGE, flagship of Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, and a year later was promoted to sub-lieutenant. In September, 1927, he joined his father's old flagship the QUEEN ELIZABETH, but in May, 1928, was appointed to the Royal yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT, from which he was promoted lieutenant on August 31, 1928. He has since served a commission in the cruiser LOWESTOFT on the Africa Station.

H.M.S. CANTERBURY

The cruiser CANTERBURY, Captain F. H. G. Walker, which is to be relieved in the Atlantic Fleet by the new cruiser YORK, is ordered to reduce to reserve at the Nore on May 14. Captain Walker has been appointed to the VICTORY for special service. The CANTERBURY, completed in 1916, took part in the Jutland battle on May 31 of that year, under Captain (now Vice-Admiral) Percy M. R. Royds.

DISPOSAL OF INDIAN COLOURS

The disposal of the standards, guidons, and colours of Indian Army units which have been or are in course of being disbanded has been under consideration, and the Viceroy has decided that under certain conditions they should find a resting place in the new "Viceroy's House" at New Delhi. The colours are in the first place to be offered through the Military Secretary for the Viceroy's acceptance, and when so accepted they will be deposited with due ceremony in a special hall.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FEES

The War Office announces that in place of the present weekly flat rate fee of 7s. 6d. payable by soldiers attending courses at Army vocational training centres, the following scale of weekly fees varying according to the rank of the student took effect on Monday:—

Lance-corporals and privates, 5s.; lance-sergeants and corporals, 6s.; staff sergeants and sergeants, 7s.; warrant officers, Class II., 8s. 6d.; warrant officers, Class I., 10s.

The new scale will be applicable to men already undergoing courses at the training centres, except that warrant officers who are already undergoing, or have already been accepted for, courses will be required to pay fees at the 7s. 6d. rate only.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BEREHAVEN, April 16.—Scythe left for Queenstown.
CAMPBELTOWN, April 16.—Perseus arrived.
COLOMBO, April 14.—Emerald left.
EAST LONDON, April 14.—Wallflower left for Simonstown.
GIBRALTAR, April 15.—Tourmaline and Splendid arrived.
MALTA, April 15.—Chrysanthemum arrived.
PENZANCE, April 15.—Beaufort arrived.
PUERTO INGENIERO WHITE, April 15.—Delhi left for Buenos Aires.
QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—Scythe arrived.
ST. IVES, April 16.—Beaufort arrived.
SHEERNESS, April 16.—Arrow arrived.
SIERRA LEONE, April 15.—Saffodil left for Monrovia.
SINGAPORE, April 16.—Herald arrived.
WUSUNG, April 15.—Cornflower arrived and left for Nanking.
YOKOHAMA, April 14.—Cornwall arrived.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., has been awarded a good service pension of £300 a year, from March 16, in the vacancy created by the death of Admiral Sir Paul W. Bush, K.C.B., M.V.O.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Thursday:—

SUB-LIEUTS.—D. J. B. JEWITT, to Seraph (May 10); J. C. COCKBURN, to Pangbourne, and C. L. G. EVANS, to Fur

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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INTEREST CREATES OPTIMISM

By CALLISTHENES

Some days ago a business man from London visited a factory in Yorkshire and was shown over it by the manager. When they had completed their tour the manager said: "I hope you have enjoyed your trip round. I am sure I have. We have had a depressing time lately, but I feel more optimistic to-day than I have for some weeks."

"I think you will find," said the visitor, "that the increase of optimism comes from an increase of interest. Interest is infectious. I have been intensely interested in your works. You have become more interested as you have shown me round, and the interest has passed into optimism."

Most of us will probably agree with this diagnosis.

As long as a man is getting a thrill out of his work he is hopeful and confident about its outcome. Effort breeds optimism. Idleness breeds pessimism. Between these two there are all the intermediate stages of partial effort, effort without heart and will and determination behind it, which lead to a gradual decline of hopefulness.

We believe that the cure for the gloom which we have sometimes seen in business houses and factories is not a forced and self-conscious optimism, but an energetic effort to restore former interest.

We have heard it said by a traveller who knows the workmen of other countries as well as of England that the thrill of craftsmanship does more to maintain confidence and hope than any excellence of organization or statistics of output and profits. He said he always considered it a bad sign when a business man begins to get no "kick" out of his achievements, when the workman loses the thrill of his own skill.

We hope, and we feel sure, that no one will ever see this disturbing sign in this House. There may be other reasons for the happy optimism which is everywhere throughout our Building, but chief among them we believe is the intense interest we take in all our work. We hope, too, that often the influence will spread beyond our own walls, that members of this Store by their own keen interest in life and work will help to spread interest and optimism wherever they are needed.

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Entertainments

ORIGINALITY IN MUSIC

MAHLER AND OTHERS

For several weeks the programmes of the B.B.C.'s symphony concerts at Queen's Hall have contained an essay on "Mahler and his Eighth Symphony" by Mr. Ernest Newman, which was offered to the audiences as a preparation for the performance of that symphony given on Tuesday night. The method of circulation was well calculated to ensure readers for the essay, and it was worth while, because what the writer did was not to attempt a description of the music to people who had never heard it, but rather, by a piece of very skilful advocacy, to suggest a sympathetic approach to Mahler's mind. Moreover, he succeeded in making some of us, who are rather repelled by Mahler's magnificence and bulk, feel that we would like to conquer our repulsion, and try to do so in the hearing of the Eighth Symphony.

In the course of this advocacy Mr. Newman suggested that Mahler presents one of the most curious paradoxes in all music—that of a really original mind failing, to some extent, to make an original instrument of expression for itself.

He admitted that "the proposition sounds a dubious one" and half promised to try to justify it elsewhere, which we may hope that he will do. But, meantime, one is inclined to ask, is that condition as unprecedented as at first sight it may appear to be? Is it not rather a thing which is bound to occur in music, as it certainly occurs in poetry, when the technical means by which the artist expresses his mind have not only reached an advanced stage of development but become widely diffused and assimilated by many minds? At such a stage we find the thinker, the idealist, and the man of culture turning to musical sounds in order to try to do with them what in other circumstances he would have been content to do with words only. He wants to get his ideas through somehow to the world about him, and both he and his possible auditors have arrived at the recognition of complex musical sounds as the best, indeed the only, way of communicating a certain order of ideas.

In the old days there were on the one hand the geniuses, like Mozart and Schubert, who, perhaps without knowing how they did it, said new things with old notes so that their creations remain marvels for successive ages. On the other hand there were beside them the excellent musicians who with their technique at their fingers ends made acceptable entertainment in opera, symphony, and sonata without worrying themselves about their mentalities, their messages to the world, or the immortality of their art. We who tend only to preserve the masterpieces of the past have little idea of the enormous quantities of pleasant, serviceable, and unthinking music which was poured out a century or more ago by men who scarcely exercised their faculties in any other direction.

But with the nineteenth century, after the death of Beethoven, music entered into the consciousness of people who did not belong to the traditional caste of musicians at all. From being an entertainment for the leisured it became a resource for the strenuous minded. Just as we find that pre-eminent musicians of that epoch, Brahms and Joachim for example, were men of a high mental calibre and general culture, so men of the same type whose careers were devoted to literature, science, or even politics became on the Continent, if not in England, increasingly capable of bestowing some serious attention on music. It would be surprising indeed if this type of mind did not begin to produce music, and whatever else the product might be, it is certain that their music would not be humdrum in the sense that the old-fashioned musicians, the Hummels and Steibelts whom Beethoven left in his wake, were humdrum. Indeed, most of the experimentation which makes modern music such an uncomfortable adventure to-day seems to be due to people of mental energy without much creative instinct devoting themselves to composition.

Such people determine, looking at the matter from outside, as it were, "to make an original instrument of expression" for themselves. But, without venturing into an analysis of processes of mind that govern modern composition, it is clear that in that generation which still accepted the musical language as it had been inherited from the classical era there was room for the original mind with only a limited endowment of first-rate musical creative instinct to grope. Mahler was a musician, one of the greatest interpretative musicians of his generation, but it is doubtful whether he would ever have composed the Eighth Symphony had he not been something more than a musician. His advocates lay stress on this. Arrigo Boito strikes one as a rather similar case. He was brought up to music from childhood, but it was the poet and the visionary in him rather than any musical creative impulse which made him spend half a lifetime over the drama and the score of *Nerone*. We are unlikely ever to know now how far he was aware of his failure to forge the original instrument at which he laboured so unremittingly.

There is, however, a case nearer home, and more or less contemporary with these, which English people may appreciate more readily. The line of defence which Mr. Newman adumbrates for Mahler is exactly that which some of us have urged, less ably but no less sincerely, for the work of Hubert Parry. If ever there was a case of the original mind hampered in its expression by lack of the original instrument it was his. Just a few of his works, "Blest Pair," the last motets, and some of the songs, hold every one who is not perverse towards them. But those who have been most anxious to bring forward his long line of choral works for the sake of the great qualities discoverable in them have been baffled by certain defects, or at any rate limitations, in his musical speech. Those limitations are the very opposite of those found in Mahler with his eclectic vocabulary and his over-awing command of instruments in combination. The present revival of Mahler is due to the fact that these superficial characteristics will still make superficial listeners exclaim in wonder, and while they are doing so more thoughtful critics, like Mr. Newman, can plead for the perception of something which lies deeper. It is hardly to be expected that the B.B.C., which caters for the multitude, will present Parry's *A Vision of Life*, a work as revealing of his mind as the Eighth Symphony is of Mahler's. But those of us who have gone to the other end of England for the chance of hearing it, and who would do so again whenever Dr. Bairstow or another will risk a performance, can affirm, as confidently as Mr. Newman affirms of Mahler, that, "if ever there was music which was lived before it was written," it is this.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

B.B.C. CONCERT

"PARSIFAL" AT QUEEN'S HALL

An orchestral paraphrase of *Parsifal* was given last night at Queen's Hall by the B.B.C. Orchestra, which made its last corporate appearance until the next season of symphony concerts opens in the autumn. There is now no question of its high quality, which is due not merely to regular rehearsal, but to the exceptional capacities of its members and of the care which they bestow on their playing. They play like an orchestra of soloists who have forgotten to obtrude their solo personalities.

Mr. Lauri Kennedy, who last night impersonated the solo voices of several of the characters in *Parsifal*, gave us violoncello playing that was a delight in itself, and even occasional solo phrases by the wind—oboe, horn or trombone—were phrased with the utmost care and finish. Sir Henry Wood by the clarity of his beat obtained what is very rare in the slow-moving, syncopated motifs of the Preludes to Acts I. and III., perfect unanimity from the strings. His choice of *tempo* for the march-like theme of the Grail Scene was quicker than would be suitable in a stage performance, but in the conditions of a concert performance it was perhaps justified by the contrast which it provided to the prevailing slow movement of the other excerpts.

The selections gave an outline of the opera and they proceeded in the order of the text except that the Grail Scene which formed the culmination of the concert was taken from Act I. and not from Act III. The influence of Klingsor was represented by the Flower Maidens' scene followed by Kundry's "Herzleide," sung by Miss Muriel Brunskill. The Good Friday music and Amfortas's Prayer, not a very satisfactory vocal number in itself even when sung with Mr. Harold Williams's taste and understanding, formed, as it were, a synopsis of the third act. The voice parts in the Grail Scene were distributed variously to organ (boys), trombones (knights), strings and solo wood-wind. It should be mentioned that this orchestra adds to its other merits the purely material advantage of possessing a set of tubular bells of mellow quality and perfectly in tune in every note.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY

"MESSIAH" AT THE ALBERT HALL

A very large audience attended the Royal Choral Society's annual performance of Handel's *Messiah* at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon. Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted, and the soloists included the veteran Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Robert Easton, who is rapidly making for himself a place among the best bass singers of the day. Miss Flora Woodman and Miss Astra Desmond completed the soloists.

The performance was for the most part conventional and no attempt had been made to think out a consistent artistic presentation of the oratorio. One or two points of scholarship were, however, observed: the Pastoral Symphony was played with Handel's own simple harmony and instrumentation (elsewhere additional accompaniments for the wind were used), and "this" was correctly substituted for "the" in "Lift up your heads," an emendation which does not sound so well as the error it replaces. The real difficulty in this, as in every routine performance of *Messiah*, lies in the *tempi* adopted by the soloists; there is no unity of view either about the relative speeds of the different arias or about the style of the recitative. Dr. Sargent could hardly dictate to Mr. Ben Davies, but he exacted a tremendous speed from Mr. Easton in "Why do the nations?" It is a pity, too, that soloists do not treat all the solos more simply; words and music are both matchless in themselves and do not need superficial expression to be "put in." Miss Astra Desmond, for instance, laboured "He was despised" in the conventional manner.

But if the performance had no more unity of thought or style than usual, it was at any rate extremely well sung as to the choral parts. The male voices are up to strength and give a good balance to the choir. The part-singing was clear, the tone good, the attack and *ensemble* crisp. The usual extensive cuts were made, and included in addition "And with his stripes."

"HARMONY HEAVEN"

NEW FILM FOR THE ALHAMBRA

Mr. Thomas Bentley, the director of *Harmony Heaven*, has taken such care to ensure the pace and finish which British films too often lack that one can only regret his dependence on a theme even more contemptible than usual. When they are on the stage—for the scenario-writer has discovered the dramatic possibilities of back-stage stories—his company and chorus work with an apparent will and an undoubted grace. If their dances are not new, they are skilfully executed; the music, reminiscent though it is of a number of once popular airs, has sufficient catchy novelty to ensure success; and the colour is never harsh.

Behind the scenes, however, the principals become the slaves of a melodramatic situation which the films have worn threadbare. The composer, young, idealistic, and burning with first love, gets a chance to shine and shines. The bachelor lady of title and wealth—the tradition demands either or both—becomes interested. The first love finds out and the triangle is formed. And thereafter the story labours on to its inevitable end. It must be a good story to have stood so long. But is it necessary to hamper with it a director who shows a clear consciousness of the ways in which British films need improving?

HYDE PARK CARILLON

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

In spite of a cold wind and intermittent showers thousands of people gathered in Hyde Park yesterday to hear the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon. The morning's recital was the first for many weeks, and long before noon all the seats in the vicinity of the tower were occupied. Although the afternoon's recital was interrupted by a shower of rain there has never been a larger attendance since the carillon recitals were started.

The following times and programmes of to-day's recitals, to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball, are announced by the *Daily Sketch*:—

12.0 to 12.25 p.m.—"Killarney," "Drink to Me Only," "Mary of Argyle," "Annie Laurie," "Land of Hope and Glory."

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"Melody in F" (Rubenstein), "Will Ye No' Come Back Again?" "Serenade" (Schubert), "Alice, Where Art Thou?" "Nocturne" (Chopin).

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Londonderry Air," "Intermezzo" (*Cavalleria Rusticana*), "Absent" (Metcalfe), "Love's Old Sweet Song," "The Day is Past and Over."

To-morrow's programmes will be given at the same times.

WREN'S LARGEST PARISH CHURCH

The interior of the old parish church of St. Andrew's, Holborn, is about to be renovated after a lapse of 60 years. There has been a church dedicated to St. Andrew on Holborn-hill for 1,000 years. The present building (excepting the tower, which is 200 years older) dates from 1686. It is Wren's largest parish church, and has many interesting associations by reason of former noted parishioners, the great preachers who have occupied its pulpit, and the many famous men and women who have been baptized, married, or buried within its walls. It is estimated that at least £2,000 will be required to carry out the necessary work, including repairs to the windows and cleaning the organ. The treasurer of the fund is Mr. C. Pothecary, of the National Provincial Bank, Holborn-circus.

NEW CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART SOCIETY

With a view to exhibiting British art in its most catholic sense there has been formed the "National Society of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Potters." This is the first time that potters have been artistically recognized in a similar organization. The new society is supported by about 150 members, selected from all sections of contemporary British art, and its first annual exhibition is to be held at the Grafton Galleries during May. Only members will exhibit, and the society has no jury and no president.

AN INTERNATIONAL THEATRE SEASON

Mr. C. B. Cochran and Mr. Maurice Browne are to begin an international season at a West End theatre at the end of May. The German actor Alexander Moissi will appear in the first plays, and he will be followed by M. and Mme. Pitoeff with the company from the Théâtre des Arts, who will present a repertory of plays, of which the first will be Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*.

EASTER AT THE ZOO

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR ATTRACTIONS

At Easter the season of the Zoo begins, and Easter Monday is almost the most crowded day of the year. Although spring has tarried, the Gardens have lost their winter look. The lawns are all green, the chestnuts, thorns, and lilacs are bursting, and many of the flowering shrubs are blooming. There is a splendid show of daffodils on the banks of the canal, and the early tulips are beginning to show.

If the weather is fine, there are many outdoor attractions. The elephants, camels, and llamas will be out for riding. In the North Garden the pheasants are in their best wedding plumage, the Argus and Peacock pheasants in particular being resplendent. In the Middle Garden, the coypu and otter ponds, the cockatoos' aviary, the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, and giraffe paddocks will all draw crowds. In the South Garden there is almost too much to see without entering any of the houses.

The colony of sacred baboons has occupied the Monkey Hill, in the extreme western end of the Gardens, since the winter of 1924-25, with free access to the open air in all weathers, but with warmed caves for shelter. There have been very few deaths, the coats of the males are magnificent, several babies have been born, and it is plain that the creatures are happy. The Reptile Rock Garden at the Main Gate is a more recent success. Unless the weather is very cold terrapins, snakes of several species, numbers of green and wall lizards, and large toads will be seen in full activity.

The Mappin Terraces have the advantage of holding many hundreds of visitors who can see the animals simultaneously. The upper range of hills have flocks of Barbary sheep, Caucasian and Grecian ibex and thar, and there are several kids in each enclosure. The range of bears' dens is well filled, and on the lower terrace the magnificent Rocky Mountain sheep, the takin, and the musk oxen are among the more notable treasures of the collection. The pelicans, penguins, ducks, geese, and swans, including five recently hatched grey cygnets of black swans in the Three-Island Pond, the cattle, bison, deer, outdoor lions, tigers, and jaguars, and two packs of wolves born last year are among the open-air sights.

If April weather brings showers visitors are now more fortunate than in recent years. The Aquarium and Reptile House, the Tortoise House, the old Reptile House, now turned into a Bird House, the old refreshment building, opened last week as a Parrot House, and the new Monkey House are all designed to accommodate many visitors. The new refreshment buildings are now in full commission, and these, with the Tea Pavilion, the Mappin Terrace Pavilion, the Popular Tea Bar, and the various smaller bars in different parts of the Gardens should provide sufficiently for even an abnormal crowd.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

Motorists are warned that when a long period of dry weather is followed by a light rainfall it is necessary to drive very carefully to avoid skidding.

HOME COUNTIES.—Care should be exercised on the London-Stony Stratford road on the Barnet by-pass (reconstruction), between London Colney and St. Albans (cable-laying), and between Kensworth and Dunstable (reconstruction—road raised 6in.-12in.; traffic should keep to the left, great care advised). On the London-St. Albans *via* Elstree road, pipe-laying is in progress at Cannons Park, while repairs are being undertaken between Elstree and Radlett, Colney-street to Frogmore, and at Park-street. Widening is in progress between Marlow and Little Marlow on the Beaconsfield-Henley road, and the Oxford-Banbury-road is undergoing pipe-laying operations at Kiddington. The London-Worthing road is being repaired at North Cheam and at Ewell, reconstructed in High-street, Dorking (A.A. loopway signs), and repaired at West Grinstead. The Battle-Horsebridge road is still being heavily reconstructed at Battle, and one-way traffic is in force, and this road is closed from the junction with A.269 and Boreham-street. Alternative route *via* Catsfield and Ninfield, but heavy reconstruction work will be encountered at Catsfield; one-way traffic.

EASTERN AREA.—The Huntingdon-Chatteris-Wisbech road is being repaired at Turf Fen, Doddington, and cable-laying is in progress on the Great Yarmouth-Ipswich road in Kessingland. On the Newmarket-Swaffham-Holt-Cromer road repairs are in progress between Bale and Little Snoring. Repairs and road widening are being undertaken at Weybourne on the Mundesley-Cromer-Hunstanton-King's Lynn road.

MIDLAND AREA.—Repairs are in progress on the following roads:—Birmingham-Shrewsbury road: *via* Wolverhampton: at Cosford and Kennels Bank; *via* Chester-road and Watling-street: between Church Bridge and Brownhills Common and from Gailey to Ivetesey Bank. Shrewsbury-Hereford: landslide at Dinmore Hill, care necessary. Shrewsbury-Market Drayton: near Tern Hill, Wellington-Whitchurch: near Peplow, Dunchurch-Northampton: near Weedon. Lichfield-Stone: at Pasture Field.

WESTERN AREA.—On the Bristol-Gloucester road relaying of a tramway track is in progress in Cheltenham road; A.A. loopway signs in position. Repairs are also in progress at Filton and Almondsbury. Care should be exercised on the Bristol-Taunton-Waterloo Cross road at Langford, Weare, between Highbridge and Pawlett and at Biddisham Bridge (repairs), and between Taunton and Bishops Hull and from Lamb Hill to Waterloo Cross (reconstruction). Half-width repairs are being undertaken on the Bridgwater-Minehead road at Cannington, Nether Stowey, Carhampton, and at Alcombe, while the Cheltenham-Evesham road is being widened at Little Beckford.

DEVON AND CORNWALL AREA.—The Bodmin-Torpoint road is being widened at Scunner Villadand between Polbathic and Sheviock. On the Tiverton-Waterloo Cross road pipe-laying is in progress one mile from Tiverton, while care is necessary when entering Penzance on the Falmouth-Penzance road owing to repairs. The Bampton-Barnstaple road is being reconstructed at Gordon Hill and widened at Hollacombe Corner, and the Bideford-Launceston road is being repaired full width at Stanbury Hill.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—Widening is being undertaken on the Skegness-Alford-Lough road, one mile south of Ulceby cross roads, while on the Newark-Saxondale-Widmerpool road the canal bridge four miles south of Saxondale is being reconstructed. Owing to pipelaying at Little Over on the Derby-Burton-on-Trent road, one-way traffic is in force for 200 yards, and care is necessary. Sharpes Bridge, one mile north of Spalding, is closed, but a temporary bridge is in use. On the Stamford-Doncaster road (Great North) widening is in progress at Balderton, North Muskham and Cromwell.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—Road widening is being undertaken on the following roads:—Great North Road (Doncaster-Darlington),—Two miles south of and through Wetherby, also five miles south of Boroughbridge. Thirsk-Stokesley-Guisborough.—Six miles north of Thirsk. Boroughbridge-Northallerton.—Four miles south of Northallerton. York-Scarborough.—Through Malton. Leeds-Barnsley.—At Sandal. Bradford-Wakefield.—Seven miles from Wakefield. Special care is necessary on the Leeds-Otley-Ilkley-Settle-Clapham road between Gargrave and Hellifield at Belbusk owing to reconstruction of a L.M.S. arch railway bridge, also full width repairs at intervals.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM AREA.—Newcastle-Belsay-Otterburn road is being extensively widened at Cowgate, while the Hexham-Allendale road is being repaired between Langley and Allendale. Care is necessary on the Newcastle-Darlington road north and south of Chester-le-Street and at Lowes Barn half-mile north of Aycliffe, also between Aycliffe and Coatham Mundeville (reconstruction). The Barnard Castle-Stockton road is being reconstructed in Gainford Village and widened between Darlington and Haughton-le-Skerne.

NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—The Preston-Clitheroe-Gisburn road is being repaired between the seventh and tenth milestones and widened between Chatburn and Sawley, and the Preston-Garstang-Kendal road is being extensively widened two miles from Garstang, care being necessary. Widening is in progress at various intervals between Buxton and Ashbourne, and the Ashbourne-Leek-Macclesfield road is under repairs between Lowe Hill and Bradnop.

GARDENS OPEN TO PUBLIC

BAND PERFORMANCES IN PARKS

Band performances in the London parks and visits by the public to private gardens are about to begin again and will be continued through the summer. In Hyde Park to-morrow the Guards Band will play from 3 to 5 p.m. and the band of the Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles from 6 to 8 p.m. The Deptford Town Band will play in Greenwich Park from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing from to-day to Saturday next:—

Garden	County	By courtesy of
	To-day	
Bryerswood, Far Sawry, Ambleside	Lancashire	Mr. R. H. Edmondson
	Monday	
Southill Park, Biggleswade	Bedfordshire	Mr. S. H. Whitbread
Trenaston Castle, Saltash (2-7)	Cornwall	Brig.-General T. C. Porter
The Court, Minsterworth, Gloucester	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Vyner Elles
Westbury Court, Westbury-on-Severn	Gloucestershire	Sir Charles Allom
Hodsock Priory, Worksop (2-7)	Nottinghamshire	Miss Mellish
Gifford's Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland (Courtyard and Banqueting Hall shown)	Suffolk	Colonel John C. Tabor
Bryn-Issa, Chirk, Wrexham	Denbighshire	Lord Trevor
	Wednesday	
Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	The King
Periton Mead, near Minehead	Somerset	Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Hartley Maud
Garston Park, Godstone	Surrey	Mr. E. W. Blessig
Harterdige, South Godstone	Surrey	Mrs. Goad
Watendone Manor, Kenley	Surrey	Mr. Carleton F. Tufnell
Stourhead, Zeals (10.30-6)	Wiltshire	Sir Henry Hoare
Tresawen Llangwllog (1-6)	Anglesey	Mrs. Pritchard Rayner
	Thursday	
Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	The King
Bicton Lodd'swell (2-6)	Devonshire	Mrs. Peek
Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth (2-6)	Devonshire	Sir Charles Cave
Trent Park, New Barnet (2-7)	Hertfordshire	Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P.
	Saturday	
Toddington Manor, Winchcombe (Pekinese Kennels shown)	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Hugh Andrews
The Wakes, Selborne, Alton (2-7)	Hampshire	Mrs. Alfred Bibby

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. The price of admission is usually 1s.; for Sandringham it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged.

By permission of Lord Salisbury, Hatfield House and grounds will be open to the public on Easter Monday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., at a charge of 1s. The proceeds will be devoted to the Southern Irish Loyalists' Fund. The historic interest of this Jacobean house, with its many treasures of the Tudor monarchs, and the palace dating from the reign of Henry VII., will doubtless attract great crowds, Hatfield being little more than three-quarters of an hour's run from London. The gardens are in their early spring beauty and the daffodils themselves are worth the journey from London.

ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION

The Roads Beautifying Association has arranged for members and their friends to visit the following gardens, free of charge, during the summer:—

Garden	County	Owner
Broadlands, Romsey	Hants	Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley
Castle Milk, Lockerbie	Dumfries	Sir John Buchanan-Jardine
Manor House, Northfield	Birmingham	Mrs. Cadbury
Linton Park, Maidstone	Kent	Lord Cornwallis
Abinger Hall, Dorking	Surrey	Lord Farrer
North Luffenham Hall, Stamford	Lincs	Mr. Guy Fenwick
Winkworth Farm, near Godalming	Surrey	Dr. Wilfrid Fox
Aldenham House, Elstree	Herts	Mr. Vicary Gibbs
Burford, Dorking	Surrey	Sir William Lawrence
Hascombe-place, near Godalming	Surrey	Mr. C. T. Musgrave
Scadbury Park, Chislehurst	Kent	Mr. H. Marsham Townshend
Oxhey Grange, Watford	Herts	Mrs. Doyle Penrose
Exbury	Hants	Mr. Lionel de Rothschild
West Hall, Byfleet	Surrey	Mr. F. C. Stoop
Comyton, Kenley	Birmingham	Mr. F. H. Viney
Lennel, Coldstream-on-Tweed	Berwick	Major Waring
The Moult, Salcombe	Devon	Major Waring
Denton Court, Canterbury	Kent	Miss Willats
Warley-place ..	Essex	Miss Willmott
Ascott, Leighton Buzzard	Bucks	Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild

Cards of admission are issued by the hon. secretary, 34, Chandos House, Palmer-street, S.W.1.

CONCERTS, &c.

WIGMORE HALL. WED. NEXT, at 8.15
SOLOMON.
LAST RECITAL (CHOPIN and SCHUMANN)
Impromptu F sharp; Four Etudes — Chopin
Nocturne; Fantaisie, F minor; Sonata in B minor, op. 58 — Chopin
Papillons: Warum?; Aufschwung; Toccata, op. 7; Carnaval, op. 9 — Schumann
Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. 6d.
THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

WIGMORE HALL. APRIL 30th, at 5.30.
WALTER CURRAN
MARGARET HIER-EVANS
SONG RECITAL with
THE WEISS QUARTET.
At Piano—Herbert Dawson and Esther Ingham.
Rosendorfer Piano. Tickets, 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 2s. 4d.
Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
Patrons { H.M. THE KING; H.M. THE QUEEN.
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Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
MIDSUMMER TERM.
THE MIDSUMMER TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, May 5th, 1930. Entrance Examination on or about April 30th.
COMPETITION FOR TWELVE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS
and THE GOWLAND HARRISON SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS OF THE VIOLIN (MEN ONLY).
The last day for receiving entry forms, which must be accompanied by an official stamped Registrar's certificate of birth, is April 28th, 1930. All particulars and official entry forms may be obtained from the College.
A.R.C.M.
An EXAMINATION in all subjects for "Associate of the Royal College of Music" is held three times a year in September, December, and April. Syllabus may be obtained from the College.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

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LECTURES AND MEETINGS

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MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
THE MEANING OF EASTER.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 20th APRIL, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes: Weds., 8.15; "Ocean of Theosophy." Sats., 2 p.m., "The Secret Doctrine."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-DAY, 3.30.—DIRT TRACK RACING. Great Match Race: R. FROGLEY v. KEMPSTER. THESE SHARP'S Team v. RON JOHNSON'S Team. Special Match Race: WALLY LLOYD v. JOE FRANCIS. Admn. 1s. 6d., Child, 6d. EASTER MONDAY. Usual colossal programme of attractions. Continuous 10-10

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission, 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. Easter Monday, Adults 1s., Children 6d. Mondays except Bank Holidays, 6d. each, other days, Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge for Aquarium Easter Monday, Adults 1s., Children 6d. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d., other days, Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sunday, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

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ROYAL OPERA. COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA
OPENS WITH

DIE MEISTERSINGER	Monday, April 28, at 7.
DAS RHEINGOLD	Tuesday, April 29, at 8.30.
PARSIFAL	Wednesday, April 30, at 5.30.
DIE MEISTERSINGER	Thursday, May 1, at 7.
DIE WALKÜRE	Friday, May 2, at 5.15.
SIEGFRIED	Monday, May 5, at 5.15.
DIE FLEDERMAUS	Tuesday, May 6, at 8.15.

Box-office open 10 to 1. Telephone, Temple Bar 7961.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON.
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
"ODD NUMBERS."
Farcical Comedy by George Arthurs & Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices, Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) TWO WEEKS only. 2.30, 8.30. Mat., TO-DAY and next THURS. & SAT.
"A DOLL'S HOUSE."
By Henrik Ibsen.
"MISS GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES'S NORA IS ONE THAT WILL BE MEMORABLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE PART."—*The Times.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY at 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY, DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY, at 2.30.
DENNIS KING IN
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd. (Smoking.) EVGS. 8.30. MATS., Wed. Sat., 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEE EASTER MONDAY, 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.
GORDON HARKER
SIDNEY MORGAN, OSWALD DALE ROBERTS
ALGERNON WEST, ROLAND CULVER
VINCENT HOLMAN, ROBERT DOUGLAS
The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. SYBIL THORNDIKE in
"GHOSTS," by Ibsen.
TO-NIGHT, and Subs., 8.15. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.

FORTUNE. (Temple Bar 7373.)
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
"CAPE FORLORN."
By Frank Harvey.
MARDA VANNE, EDMUND WILLARD.
FRANK HARVEY, LOUIS BRADFIELD.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Last Perfs., To-day, 2.30, 8.30.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD.
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.40. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30

Imperial and Foreign News

CHINESE IN MALAYA

THE BAN ON THE KUOMINTANG

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Sir Cecil Clementi, the new Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States, signalized his arrival in Singapore by an important change in policy towards political activities among the Chinese. For many years the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Party originally founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been active in Malaya, where the Chinese outnumber all other races. Soon after landing in Singapore Sir Cecil Clementi summoned its leaders to Government House and told them plainly that its activities—meetings, propaganda, the collection of subscriptions, and the enrolment of members—would no longer be tolerated.

In the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements the Kuomintang has been officially proscribed for several years. When the anti-British campaign in China was at its height after the Shanghai and Canton riots, the Straits authorities tried hard to suppress the party, and numerous Chinese belonging to it were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Latterly, although there were occasional prosecutions, only light penalties were inflicted, and the organization has carried on its activities so openly that, when Sir Cecil Clementi decided to announce the Government's new policy, there was no difficulty in rounding up 17 members of the executive committee of the Malayan branch and securing their attendance at Government House. In the Federated and Protected Malay States the proscription has been much more recent.

UNWILLING SUBSCRIBERS

The Kuomintang had branches in all the principal towns of Malaya. Its directors, exploiting the Government's desire to avoid the appearance of taking sides in Chinese politics, almost openly recruited new members and distributed the anti-British leaflets they received from Nanking. Had they been permitted to work unchecked they would soon have created an *imperium in imperio* in British territory. The Governor's declaration comes none too soon.

Straits-born Chinese, who are British subjects, will welcome the Governor's action. Large sums have been forwarded from Malaya to China for political purposes by Kuomintang agents, and Straits-born Chinese have always been among the subscribers, but of late years their subscriptions have not all been free-will offerings. Nor in all probability have those of the wealthy China-born merchants, who nowadays furnish the bulk of the funds transmitted from the Straits. It was not always so. The Straits-born Chinese manage to maintain a curious sort of dual allegiance—genuine loyalty to the British Empire, as they demonstrated time and again during the War, and a real affection for the country of their origin.

Many Straits and China-born Chinese who had grown rich in the country of their adoption gave large donations to the funds raised by Dr. Sun for the Kuomintang when that party stood for constitutional reforms, which its supporters in Malaya fondly imagined would follow British lines. Others, combining patriotism and speculation, invested heavily in bonds which were to be redeemed at a handsome premium when the Manchu oppressors had been dethroned and the Reform Party inherited place and power. No attempt has been made by the Chinese Republic since the revolution of 1911 to redeem the bonds. However, what has disillusioned the Straits Chinese has been the inability of those parties and persons who have attained power in China to-day to put an end to the eternal struggle between rival war lords and give the provinces peace and order.

GOOD BRITISH SUBJECTS

The Straits-born Chinese who visits China is not likely to entrust his savings to the politicians he meets there or to their emissaries in Malaya—provided always that he thinks it safe to refuse, for the Chinese is peculiarly susceptible to blackmail and will often join a society with which he has no sympathy and subscribe to its upkeep merely in order to avoid making enemies of its leaders. Moreover, the Chinese resident in Singapore must always think of his ancestors' graves in China, liable to be defiled or violated if he incurs the hostility of certain elements.

The average Straits-born Chinese is instinctively Conservative. He may proclaim himself a democrat, but the suggestion that his coolie was his equal would strike him as ridiculous and unseemly. The only brand of democracy that he favours is the clan system, which obtains throughout his community in Malaya. He is certainly not anti-foreign, for he gets on well with the Europeans whom he meets in business in Penang, Singapore, Malacca, or Kuala Lumpur. Nor is he a religious bigot, for, while he worships his own ancestors, he has no dislike for his neighbours' creeds and is even willing to propitiate their deities.

Above all, he is usually a good British subject. When he finds that in China the Bolshevist complexion which Sun Yat-sen gave to the Kuomintang in his latter years has grown so strong that Russian Communism and Chinese Nationalism are walking hand in hand, and that the movement is now definitely anti-foreign and more particularly anti-British, with a strong anti-Christian bias, he instinctively shies off. So does the China-born Chinese of any standing and long residence in Malaya. The majority desire only to be left alone, to pursue their lawful vocations and make money in peace. They appreciate the security, the freedom from "squeeze," and the opportunities to accumulate wealth which they enjoy under British rule.

Naturally the conditions which render the Straits-born Chinese liable to blackmail and intimidation and incline him along the line of least resistance when confronted by Kuomintang and other political agents (self-styled or real) apply with much greater force to the China born, many of whom left their families behind when they sailed south. Nine out of ten are coolies or labourers, with little or no interest in politics of any kind. There are a few professional politicians and paid and trained agitators. It is these latter who have kept the Kuomintang, with its night schools, its inflammatory leaflets, and its occasional public manifestations, going in the Straits.

It is unlikely that Sir Cecil Clementi's action in definitely banning the Kuomintang will lead to any serious local trouble. Its leaders are well known and are hardly likely to risk a direct conflict with the authorities. The rank and file are for the most part ignorant and uneducated youths who will soon discover some other diversion.

LOCUST INVASION IN PALESTINE

TRANSJORDAN'S FIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 18

It is officially announced that the danger from locusts is growing less. No very large fresh swarms have entered the country for the past 20 days, and the danger of more invasions lessens with the passage of time. Eight thousand labourers are now engaged in locust work throughout Palestine. Five tons of poisoned bait are used daily, and 50 miles of zinc sheeting are used.

The recently reported advance of hoppers in the Jericho area has been overcome by poison and zinc sheeting, and their complete extermination will be accomplished in a few days.

Transjordan is heavily involved, and a large proportion of the population has been mobilized for destruction of the pests.

The Department of Agriculture gives figures showing that 2,447 tons of winged locusts have been collected by hand, 10,838 tins of fuel have been expended by flame guns, 270 tons of eggs collected, and 23,428 dunams of land ploughed. The crisis of the campaign is expected at the end of the month. A special issue has been made of Transjordan stamps surcharged "Locust campaign."

THE CORPORATIVE STATE

ORGANIZATION OF ITALIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 18

The list is published to-day of the members of the National Council of Corporations, which is to be opened formally by Signor Mussolini on Monday. The list contains over 100 names, representing all the different productive forces of the nation, as well as 40 others who take their places as experts or in virtue of other offices held by them. The national economy is divided for the purposes of the Council into seven main sections representing the arts and professions, industry, agriculture, commerce, sea and air transport, land transport, and banking.

The list does not contain any unexpected appointments. Among the representatives of industry is Dr. Alberto Pirelli, while Professor De Stefani, former Finance Minister, and Signor Rossoni, formerly president of the now dissolved National Confederation of Fascist Syndicates, figure among the special experts. Significant comment on the new outlook in Italy is the appointment to the section of the professions of a woman, Dr. Maria Liuzzi, secretary of the Syndicate of Maternity and Obstetrics.

MOSCOW'S PLANS FOR MAY DAY

A GENERAL "SLOGAN"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 18

In a leading article *Pravda*, the organ of the Russian Communist Party, states that preparations are being made to hold May Day celebrations throughout the world under the general "slogan" of "Defend the U.S.S.R." The masses of Manchester, Shanghai, and Poland, and the railwaymen of India, will be mobilized for the occasion. England, with other countries, is preparing war, the newspaper says, and it is necessary to counteract by supporting anti-Imperialist Colonial warfare and by fighting the Young Plan in Germany.

Lozovsky, secretary of the Profintern (Red Trade Union International) has published in Leningrad an explanation of the chief tasks of the Profintern, the most immediate being to devise new slogans for England, Germany, and Poland to harmonize with the fresh tactics and new strike strategy of the Comintern and Profintern. The impending congress of the Profintern, he adds, must instil a fresh spirit into the international revolutionary movement, and will devote special attention to colonies.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FOR ICELAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

REYKJAVIK, APRIL 17

Parliament has resolved to terminate as from January, 1932, the contract with the Great Northern Telegraph Company for cable connexion between Iceland and the Shetland Islands. Wireless communication will be used instead, and it is probable that the Government will accept an offer already made by the Marconi Company for a telegraphic and telephonic service between Iceland and foreign countries for £20,500. The Director of Telegraphs declares that the new method will mean a great saving, besides giving more dependable communication, as cable obstructions are now very frequent.

GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA ILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HOBART, APRIL 18

Sir James O'Grady, the Governor of Tasmania, was taken suddenly ill on Thursday morning with severe haemorrhage of the stomach. Dr. James Sprent stated that it would be at least a fortnight before Sir James would be able to sign a paper and a month before he could make a public reappearance. Mr. Justice Crisp has been appointed Administrator in the meantime. Sir James suffered similarly in November, 1928.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT

BROKEN HILL (NORTHERN RHODESIA), April 18.—The Duchess of Bedford, who is making a flight from England to Cape Town and back, arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had come from Dodoma (Tanganyika), where she arrived on Wednesday from the Sudan.

The Duchess left for Palapye (Bechuanaland) in the early hours of this morning. She expects to arrive in Cape Town to-morrow (Saturday).—*Reuter.*

** The Duchess of Bedford left Lympne aerodrome on April 10. She hopes to complete the double journey in 19 days. The distance to be covered by the route taken—along the North African coast and the Nile Valley—is about 18,000 miles.

THE PRINCE IN CAIRO

CAIRO, April 18.—The Prince of Wales arrived here by air from Aswan yesterday afternoon. He was welcomed at the aerodrome by Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett, by Mr. Hoare, the Acting High Commissioner, and by the Grand Chamberlain to King Fuad. He drove at once to the Residency. After luncheon the Prince played a game of squash rackets.

This afternoon the Prince lunched with King Fuad at Abdin Palace. Later on the King called on the Prince at the Residency.—*Reuter.*

THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIPS"

CRITICISM OF THE CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 18

By its meek acceptance of the proposal to grant 2,900,000 marks for the construction of armoured vessel "B" the Government has laid the foundations of future trouble from its Left wing. The Democrats are already threatening opposition, and are seeking to explain the Cabinet's pliability by a rumour that Count Westarp is prepared to secede from the Nationalist Party with 23 followers and join the Government's supporters openly.

The Government argues that its hand was forced by the Reichsrat amendment to the estimates; that the introduction of alternative estimates in the Reichstag would be impossible in view of public opinion; and that such a step would stamp it as being opposed to a naval measure which even the last, predominantly Socialist, Government was prepared to consider next year. Nobody believes, however, that the Reichsrat's proposal came as a surprise to certain Ministers, at any rate, among them Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus, the Minister for Occupied Territory and leader of the Nationalist-Secessionists, known as People's Conservatives. The Socialist orators' warning to the Chancellor in the policy debate against allowing himself to be influenced by a "temperamental naval cadet" may have been regarded at the time as a rather venomous exaggeration, but it is being recalled now. It should, however, be realized that the battleship issue is chiefly domestic, and that the construction of one of the German "pocket battleships" a few months sooner or later is hardly of fundamental importance in the international naval problem, except in so far as it may be exaggerated to suit the naval policy of other Continental nations.

THE DISPUTE WITH THURINGIA

The dispute between the State of Thuringia and the Reich Government has been provisionally settled by the new Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Wirth, of the Centre, in a way which is regarded in critical Democratic quarters as strengthening the evidence of the Brüning Cabinet's submission to pressure from the Conservative parties of the Right.

Herr Severing, Dr. Wirth's predecessor, stopped the distribution of Reich subsidies to Thuringia for education and more particularly for the upkeep of the State police pending an investigation of the policy pursued by Herr Frick, the National Socialist (Fascist) Minister of Education and the Interior in Thuringia. After the Cabinet change in Berlin, Dr. Brum, the Thuringian Premier, came to see Dr. Wirth and tried to arrange a settlement.

In the meantime a further dispute had arisen over the Thuringian Enabling Bill, designed to empower the State Government to carry out drastic administrative reforms by placing officials wholesale on the retired list. There was felt to be some ground for the suspicion that Herr Frick intended to discriminate in this work of economy against officials of outspoken Republican views who were out of sympathy with the Fascist movement. The question was raised whether the Bill, which was passed by the slenderest of majorities, ought not to have required a two-thirds majority as a measure affecting the Constitution.

It is now announced that Dr. Wirth, in view of the assurances of the Thuringian Government that no Fascists have been enrolled in the Thuringian police, has agreed to release the Reich grants to Thuringia. The Thuringian Government in return has consented to receive a visit from a Reich official. But this visit will probably be no more than a formality. Thuringia has also agreed that the constitutional validity of the Enabling Bill shall be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court. In the meantime the Weimar Government will refrain from ordering the contemplated official retirements.

This settlement is sharply criticized as a Reich retreat by the parties of the Left, including the Democrats and the Christian Trade Union wing of the Centre, which are represented in the Brüning Government. The point at issue, it is held, was not so much whether Fascists had already been enrolled as whether the whole atmosphere surrounding the Thuringian police was not being subtly changed with a view to the eventual transformation of the police into a body which could be depended upon to remain neutral or even to support an active Nationalist-Fascist movement against the present German State.

"DE-JAZZING" THURINGIA

FASCIST MINISTER'S DECREE

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

German political life has been enlivened since National-Socialist (Fascist) gains at the Thuringian State elections gave Herr Adolf Hitler's party its first Ministerial post. It was filled by Herr Frick, an associate of Herr Hitler in the Munich *Putsch* of 1923. Since his appointment Herr Frick, stiff, close-cropped, strident and virile, has been continually in the public gaze. He has two fields of activity: the Reichstag, of which he is a member, and Thuringia, where as Minister for the Interior and Minister for Education he is a kind of Pooh-Bah.

Herr Frick's latest decree in Thuringia has been dubbed "the nigger ukase." It aims at "de-jazzing Thuringia" and attempts to put into practice the peculiar political beliefs of his party. These were largely inherited from the amalgamation with General Ludendorff's followers, and in essence are that all ills come from Jews, Jesuits, Freemasons, foreigners, Socialists, and Communists. The Thuringian *Gazette*, therefore, states that "alien influences in all cultural matters have long sapped the moral strength of Germany." Foremost among these influences are "jazz bands and music made with clashing instruments, 'nigger' dances and songs, plays which glorify 'niggerism' and offend German cultural feelings." Local authorities are to refuse licences to persons proposing to play jazz, and if anybody is discovered performing "nigger" plays the licence is to be promptly revoked. These are negative measures, but Herr Frick proposes positive ones for the propagation of "German art, German *Kultur*, and German folklore," and designates an artistic body in Weimar as adviser in these matters.

A motion introduced by Herr Frick in the Reichstag is also instructive as to the outlook of a party which may take an increasing part in German politics for a year or two. This would imprison for "racial treason those who injure or impede the natural fertility of the German race or who by interbreeding with members of the Jewish or coloured races contribute to the racial deterioration and disintegration of the German people." Death is to be the fate of he who works for "the mental or material disarmament of Germany" and for he who asserts Germany's War guilt. And in Thuringia, if the National-Socialists have their way, religious instruction in the Old Testament is to be cut to a minimum because of its essentially Jewish character.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence is now open. The buoys marking the channel from QUEBEC westward have not yet been set up, but they will be fixed immediately.

ELECTRIC POWER IN THE PUNJAB

REPORT ON THE MANDI SCHEME

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Government of the Punjab has issued its report on the progress of the Uhl River (Mandi State) Hydro-Electric Scheme.

The Committee do not recommend the abandonment of the scheme in view of the expenditure and large commitments already entered into. The supply of power to the public should, it is considered, begin not later than the end of July, 1933. It is estimated that the ultimate cost of the scheme will be on and

a quarter crores of rupees (about £4,688,000) instead of £3,200,000 (four and a quarter crores) as originally calculated. However, the determining factor, for both the date of completion and the final cost, must necessarily be the progress of the boring of the tunnel through the Himalayan ridge between the Uhl and the Beas, by which the water of the Uhl will be carried for 2½ miles through the mountain and then dropped 1,800ft. down the hillside to a power house beside the Beas. It is recommended that, before extending the scheme to its second stage (an increase by means of additional storage, pipes, and plant to raise the power generated from 36,000 kilowatts to over 70,000), an expert committee should be appointed to examine the merits of such an extension as compared with the generation of power from canal falls and fuel driven plant.

The Committee was appointed in November, 1929, and its terms of reference were to report the maximum period in which the scheme is likely to be completed, the ultimate cost involved, and the return expected on the capital expenditure; the possibility of reduction in expenditure without affecting the efficiency of the scheme and the means for utilizing the power generated to the fullest extent and best advantage. The report states that the current generated by the scheme will be distributed by a "grid" of lines spread over the foot of the hills to the Jhelum River in the north of the Punjab and to Delhi in the south. It will supply many small towns and villages with electric power and will greatly assist a number of mines and factories.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER

A GOOD FRIDAY SITTING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 18

In view of the congestion of business, the Chamber has decided to forgo the customary Easter holiday. The Senate to-day adjourned till next Thursday, but the Chamber sat throughout the day discussing the Senate's Bill amending the social insurance scheme.

The new Bill modifies the scheme very considerably, and it is calculated that it will effect a saving of about 400,000,000 francs on the first estimate. But the Senate's proposals came in for a good deal of criticism from both sides of the Chamber, some of the Government's supporters attacking them because they went too far, and some Opposition Deputies because they considered the scheme not sufficiently generous, especially in respect of the State's contribution. An amendment introduced by a Socialist-Radical Deputy this afternoon, designed to extend the scope and benefit of the scheme to all workers without exception, drew from the Minister of Labour the criticism that it was an attempt to transform a State insurance scheme into a State assistance scheme, in that the proposed extension would result in an extra-Budget charge of between 8,000 and 9,000 million francs a year.

The debate is expected to last some days.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

FRENCH COMMENT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 18

In a leading article on the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, the *Temps* says that the draft treaty which was offered to the Egyptian Government last year must be regarded as real proof of a conciliatory spirit. The proposal to abandon the capitulations and the right to protect minorities assured full political independence to Egypt, and even a Labour Government could hardly go farther. If Mr. Henderson yielded to the new Egyptian demands he would be immediately disavowed by Parliament.

The Times (the *Matin* says) truly expressed British opinion when it said that Great Britain could not in any circumstances weaken its control of the Suez Canal or set up a mixed administration in the Sudan on the terms suggested by Nahas Pasha.

BRITISH AIR PILOTS' TOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 18

The party of British air pilots in light aeroplanes who left Heston (Middlesex) yesterday morning on a tour to various Continental towns reached the aerodrome of La Brayelle, near Douai, shortly after midday. The British pilots and their passengers were the guests of the Aéro Club du Nord. They were welcomed by M. Coubé, chief assistant to the Air Minister. After being entertained at luncheon the visitors left for Brussels, which city was reached in the early evening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, APRIL 18

Four of the party of British pilots who are making an air tour of the Continent left Brussels at 6.30 p.m. to-day and reached Cologne aerodrome just before 8 p.m. The other machines stayed behind at Brussels on account of bad flying conditions, but are expected to come on here to-morrow, where the party will reassemble.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 18

The Council of the Ottoman Debt in Paris has received a message from the Turkish Finance Minister, extending a cordial invitation of the Government to further financial discussions at Angora. Mr. Stanley Wyatt and M. des Closières will therefore leave Paris on Wednesday next, arriving at Angora on April 29.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS IN EAST AFRICA

REVISION APPROVED BY LEGISLATURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, APRIL 17

Simultaneously to-day the Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika adopted the new revised Customs tariffs. The revision, which was suggested by the Governors' Conference in January, was carried out by an expert committee consisting of the Commissioners of Customs and the Treasurers of the territories.

The basis of the tariffs has been altered from rates classifications to classification by commodities, and all protective duties have been eliminated from the revised tariff, which is thus common to all three territories and co-ordinates and strengthens the position in regard to internal trade. The legislation provides, however, for the introduction of "suspended duties" by any Government by agreement with their neighbours or by all the Governments. No changes in these suspended duties can be made except by the Legislatures after due notice to the other territories.

Suspended duties were introduced by the Kenya Legislature to-day, reimposing a measure of protection on bacon, hams, dairy produce, wheat, flour, ghee, sugar, and timber. These were articles previously protected, but the suspended duty margin has been reduced, thereby generally reducing the extent of protection in all cases except that of timber. This has been agreed to by Kenya in the hope of saving the principle of protection and because of complaints from the neighbouring territories. It is understood, however, that Uganda and Tanganyika only agreed that Kenya should impose suspended duties on bacon, hams, wheat, and flour, it being considered that the basic duties on the other commodities afforded ample protection with the additional burden of the inland railway freight and charges, which are at present borne by competing imported commodities.

The revised common tariff reduces the duty on medicines, infant foods, municipal requirements, artisans' tools, cement, grey sheeting, rice, condensed milk, tea, and many other minor articles, the prices of which have dropped since the last revision of tariffs in 1923. The duty on light lorries and cars, as well as on spares, is also reduced by a percentage which is equal to a reduction of £7 in the duty in respect of vehicles and 50 per cent. reduction in respect of spares, tires, and accessories. On bicycles the duty is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent. There are increases in the duty on beer by 6d. a gallon, on cigarettes, tobacco, and cigars from 50 per cent. to 62½ per cent., and on cinematograph films by 1s. on each 500ft. Opportunity of the revision has been taken to improve the method of arriving at the value of goods for Customs purposes by following the recommendation of the Imperial Customs Conference.

The changes mean the following losses of revenue:—Kenya, £26,000; Uganda, £1,250; Tanganyika, £10,500.

BRITISH HEADMASTERS IN TORONTO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 18

The party of British headmasters who are at present visiting Canada have spent the last three days in Toronto, where they have held conferences with the President of the University and local educational leaders.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, headmaster of Christ's Hospital, in an address to the local Canadian Club on Thursday, suggested that some person in Canada might be inspired to follow the example of Cecil Rhodes and found scholarships to help British public school boys to go to Canadian universities. He and his colleagues, he said, had discovered what qualities were required for success in Canada, and these still existed in abundance in Great Britain. Few British boys would return home after attending Canadian universities.

The party leaves to-night for Winnipeg.

King Albert will open the new ANTWERP-LIÈGE canal at Vroonhoven on May 31, when Cardinal van Roey, Archbishop of Malines, will bless the work.

BRITISH WORKERS IN U.S.

APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18

A statement issued by the British Embassy to-day refers to the numerous applications for repatriation received by Consular officers in this country from financially embarrassed or out-of-work British. The condition thus indicated is the product of the unemployment crisis and, in particular, of the movement already reported to bring about the discharge of aliens rather than Americans when a reduction in the working forces is necessary.

The Embassy has found it desirable to remind applicants that repatriation at the public expense can only take place on the production of satisfactory evidence that the beneficiary will not become a public charge, and the signature of a guarantee that the cost of repatriation will be refunded.

AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION COURT

MR. SCULLIN'S DEFENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 18

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, addressing a Labour Party conference to-day, said that but for the Arbitration Court workers' conditions in the present depression would have been brought down to the lowest level for many years.

The Government, Mr. Scullin continued, had swept Australia on the arbitration issue and, win or lose, would not subscribe to a policy reducing the purchasing power of the workers. For the production of wealth economically there must be neither sweating nor loafing. The Government was unable to do spectacular things, but it had acted drastically in the effort to balance overseas trade, and through that it would lose £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 in revenue annually. The shutting out of a large percentage of imports, however, would establish permanent industries.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

GERMAN OBJECTIONS TO A FRENCH DIRECTOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 18

As the first meeting of the board of the Bank for International Settlements approaches, German protests against the contemplated election of M. Quesnay, of the Banque de France, as Director-General are becoming more frequent.

Mr. MacGarrah, the president of the bank, recently spent a few days in Berlin and discussed the matter with Dr. Luther, the new president of the Reichsbank. The discussion, it is understood, did not lead to an agreement. Dr. Luther supported the view already expressed by his predecessor, Dr. Schacht, and shared by the German Government and German public opinion, that, as the president of the International Bank is an American, the director-general should also be a representative of a country other than France or Germany.

Annoyance is still expressed at reports that M. Quesnay has already paid a visit of inspection to the future premises of the International Bank at Basel, as though his election were taken for granted. It may be gathered that the German objections would be withdrawn if a solution could be found by which M. Quesnay could be director-general and Germany could be given fair compensation in some other way. But no such solution appears to be in sight.

Telegrams in Brief

Both Houses of the Maltese Legislature were dissolved on Thursday. The election takes place next month.

Cardinal Joaquin Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti, Archbishop of RIO DE JANEIRO, died yesterday.—*Reuter.*

General Pershing has arrived at CHERBOURG on his way to organize a visit of mothers of American soldiers to the battlefields.

The importation of parrots into AUSTRALIA from South America has been prohibited until further notice owing to the danger of psittacosis.

An explosion of firedamp, believed to have been caused by a benzine lamp, occurred on Thursday night in the Charleroi Northern Colliery at Courcelles. Five men were seriously injured.

It is notified by the Foreign Office that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from Señor Doctor Don Horacio Carisimo his Letters of Credence as Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of PARAGUAY.

Our ROME Correspondent reports that the prize of 5,000 lire offered by the Academy of Italy for a hymn to Virgil has been won by Signor Ugo Flores. The Academy is offering a similar prize for a musical setting for the poem.

A message from GENEVA says that the South African Government has informed the Secretary-General of the League that it is disposed to agree with the principles of the scheme for the limitation of the production of manufactured narcotic drugs.

A CALAIS message says:—There was considerable rejoicing here yesterday at the news that the United States Joint Tariff Bill Conference had decided not to increase the duties on lace, and renewed prosperity for the industry is confidently expected.—*Exchange.*

Five stowaways were found in the steamer Natia when she was 60 miles from the port of ADELAIDE yesterday. As she was bound for South Africa, where the landing of stowaways is an offence punishable with a fine of £100, she put back to Adelaide and landed the men.

Mr. Alan Butler arrived in CAPE TOWN on Tuesday after a successful flight from England in his air survey aeroplane. He will remain there until to-day, and then leave by boat for South America to inspect the survey work of the Aircraft Operating Company there.

It is understood, says our OTTAWA Correspondent, that the Department for External Affairs of the Canadian Federal Government will take no action to secure the release of the Rev. Charles A. Bridgman, a missionary of the United Church of Canada, captured by Chinese bandits in the Upper Yangtze, unless a direct appeal to it is made by his friends or relatives.

AUCTION OF RUSSIAN ART TREASURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 18

Another auction on behalf of the Soviet Government is to be held by Messrs. Boerner at Leipzig between May 6 and May 9.

Many of the 1,821 items offered are duplicates of engravings formerly in the collections at the Hermitage, Leningrad, and other Imperial galleries. There is also collection of French and English coloured prints of the eighteenth century, and a number of works by Dürer.

CEYLON CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, APRIL 17

Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, K.C., who left for England at midnight, made the following statement:—

I am going on an important mission relating to the political slavery for Ceylon, which was ushered in by four men who know no more about this country than the man in the moon. Lord Donoughmore has won the day so far, but all is not yet over.

** Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, who is a member of the Legislative Council, was presumably referring to the new Constitution for Ceylon, based on the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission. With other Tamils he has previously expressed opposition to the franchise proposed by the new Constitution, which, it is alleged, would make for Sinhalese domination.

Other Foreign News on following page

SERVICES TO-MORROW

EASTER DAY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Dean, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (to Chants), H.C. (Stanford in B flat); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Bairstow in D), A., "But Thou didst not leave . . . Worthy is the Lamb" (Handel); the Bishop of London, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Canon W. H. Carnegie, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Nicholson in D flat), Introit, "Light's glittering morn," H.C. (choral); the Rev. S. C. Carpenter, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Nicholson in D flat), A., "He will swallow up death" (Wesley); Dr. A. C. E. Jarvis, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Bishop of Woolwich, 11, H.C. (Stanford in B flat), Motet, "Haec dies quam fecit Dominus" (Charles Wood); Canon J. B. Haldane, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in B flat), A., "'Tis the day of Resurrection" (Charles Wood).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Dr. W. R. Matthews, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Stanford in B flat), A., "Hallelujah unto God's Almighty Son" (Beethoven), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Davies in F); 3 (no sermon), Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Hylton Stewart in C), Cantata, "High Heaven's King" (Walford Davies).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Dr. E. J. Bicknell, 11.15, Te Deum (Turle and Goss), A., "The strife is o'er" (Rathbone), H.C. (choral).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—H.C., 7.15, 8.15, in Chapel of St. John within the White Tower; Parade Service, 11, in St. Peter (no tickets required); H.C., 12, in St. Peter, the Chaplain-General.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12; 11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., H.C., A., "I know that my Redeemer liveth" (Handel), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. L. S. R. Beckley; 6.30, the Rev. G. J. Moore.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. F. W. T. Crake.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. R. McG. Grier.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6, the Rev. T. Rees.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 6.15, 7, 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 3.15, Gift Service; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Vicar; 3.30, Gift Service.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, 7, 8, and 9.50, H.C.; 11, the Rector; 12.15, H.C.; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church.—H.C., 6, 7, 8, 9.30, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, Prebendary Gough.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, the Rev. F. Fielding-Ould; 6.30, the Rev. W. V. Jones.

Christ Church, Down-street.—H.C., 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Forrest.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12.25; H.C., E., and Procession, 10; M.P., 11.15, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; Children's Service, Gifts of Easter Eggs for the Children's Hospital, 3; E. (Easter Music from *Messiah* and Te Deum), 6, the Rev. H. Maurice Relton.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 7, 8, and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 6, 7, 8, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 7, 8, 9, and 11.30; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Warren.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, Canon Durell; 6.30, the Rev. F. K. Chaplin.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—7.15 and 8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Margowan; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. S. Dumphreys.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 6.15, 7, 8, 10, and 12; 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6.30, the Rev. M. C. Bickersteth.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Coward; 6, E., A., "I know that my Redeemer" (Handel).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 and 3.15 (Children), the Rev. G. F. Saywell; 6.30, the Rev. H. Viney; H.C., 6, 7, 8, 10.15, 12, and 7.30.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire, A., "Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth" (Handel); 3, the Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, Bishop Gore.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Robb; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Tweasday.

Putney Parish Church.—H.C., 6, 7, 8, 9.45, and 12; 11, the Rev. L. M. Gorrie; 6.30, the Rev. E. F. Swain.

St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. Digby.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H., 7, 8, 10, and 12.15; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schonberg.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30 and 6.30, the Rev. R. G. Bourchier; 4.3.4, A., "Hallelujah Chorus."

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 6, 7, 8, and 9; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. E. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. C. E. Deakin.

St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn, Holborn.—8.30, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. H. Abdy; 3.15 (children), the Rev. H. Dredge; 6.30, H.C., A., "Awake up, my Glory" (Barnby), the Rev. H. H. Abdy.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11 and 6.30, Canon E. Sidney Savage; 6.30, A., "Worthy is the Lamb" (Handel).

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—7 and 8.30, H.C.; 11, the Rector; 3.15, Children; 6.30, E., the Bishop of Tanganyika, Handel's *Messiah* (Part 3) (full orchestra).

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—H.C., 8.45; 11, M.P. and H.C.; 7, E., the Rev. T. W. Lumb.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—H.C., 8.30; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—H.C., 6.30, 7.15, 8, and 11; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 6.15,

A LULL IN INDIA

MR. GANDHI ON THE DEFENSIVE

AN APOLOGY FOR VIOLENCE

VAGUE CHARGES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 18

Mr. Gandhi has come out into the open, and in a statement issued to the Press from Dandi makes a lame apology for the violence of the last few days.

Adopting tactics unworthy of his intelligence, he follows the Babu Press and accuses the police of provoking "reprisals from an easily inflammable people." He makes vague charges about unnameable atrocities and blames the Government of India, saying "the obvious fact is that the Government does not want peace." In a paragraph which is virtually an admission of the failure of the non-violent campaign he says:—"At the very outset I declared that there was every possibility of an outbreak of violence on the part of the people. It seems now to have broken out. It hurts me only because it hurts the cause I hold dear as life itself, but I must say that the Government has provoked it." Towards the end of his message he makes the ingenuous confession, "I know that soon my word will cease to reach the people," a statement which may be taken as equivalent to the wish being father of the thought. The whole message is a mischievous distortion of the facts and a clear indication that Mr. Gandhi's back is against the wall.

RELUCTANT FOLLOWERS

In his own district of Gujerat the holy man has suddenly encountered something dangerously near mutiny. Women volunteers have flatly declined to picket liquor shops, and even the bright young men are beginning to complain that the terms of enlistment provided only for breaking the Salt Act and said nothing about going teetotal and abstaining from smoking *bidi*. The first breakaway was noticed yesterday, when 48 volunteers refused to carry on under the new and more severe terms of service. It is typical of the atmosphere of the present situation that Mr. Gandhi immediately proposed a resolution "to create a standing national army to fight the battle of *Swaraj*." The fact that the resolution was adopted unanimously by a meeting largely composed of youths and small boys may be taken at its face value.

Meanwhile, an illuminating correspondence has passed between Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru having nominated Mr. Gandhi as his successor in the President's chair of the Indian National Congress, the Mahatma promptly "sold the dummy" to Pandit Motilal. In a tactful telegram he says:—"Feel sure my wearing crown unnecessary. May even be harmful. If you can shoulder burden you should." To this inspiring appeal Motilal replied obediently:—"Your telegram. Fully appreciate your point," and went on to say that he would gladly give his full time and services to the great cause.

CASUALTIES IN KARACHI RIOT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, APRIL 18

A youth named Maghraj Rewachand has died from a bullet wound received in the police clash with the mob outside the Magistrates' Court on Wednesday. The number of dead is now two. Over 1,000 people attended the funeral at sunset yesterday of Dattaram Konde, the first victim. The injured number 57, of whom 11 are in hospital. Seventeen of the remainder are sergeants and police-constables. Sergeants A. A. Shute and L. A. Frenais have serious face and head injuries.

Apparatus at the Government Health Laboratory costing thousands of rupees was damaged in the riot. The Revenue Office and Deputy City Collectors' office were wrecked, doors being wrenched off their hinges, windows smashed, and valuable records torn to shreds.

Six local *Satyagraha* leaders were convicted yesterday on charges under Sections 117 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 47 of the Salt Act. Dr. Choithram, president of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and Naraindas Ananjee Bechar, president of the Karachi Congress Committee, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each; Swami Krishnanand and Vishnoo Sharma, editor of the Hindu newspaper *Jati*, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each; and Manilal J. Vyas and Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani to rigorous imprisonment for 12 months and six months respectively.

QUIET IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17

The Governor and Executive Council arrived in Calcutta this morning. Mr. Moberly, the member of the Council responsible for order, has been in Calcutta throughout the disturbances, not having gone to Darjeeling. To-day all is quiet in the city and life is normal, although the police are doing extra duty as a precaution. The Bengal Congress leaders have already called for a general *hartal* [cessation of work] should Mr. Gandhi be arrested.

SON OF MR. GANDHI SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18

Mr. Sampuranand, a former member of the United Provinces Legislative Council, and described as dictator of the civil disobedience movement in the Benares district, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees or, in default, a further six months' imprisonment. Thakur Baijnath Singh, captain of the first batch of Congress volunteers who broke the Salt Law at Benares, and Thakur Vishunath Singh, municipal commissions, and Satyanand, a member of the Benares Youth League, have been sentenced to 16 months' rigorous imprisonment.

DELHI, April 17.—Devi Das Gandhi, a son of the Mahatma, who was arrested for breach of the salt laws at Saleemptir on April 9, and Shanker Lal, president of the District Congress Committee, who was arrested at the same time, have each been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. —*Reuter.*

DRUG TRAFFIC TO EGYPT

SMUGGLED CARGO OF HEROIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, APRIL 18

An Egyptian police officer attached to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau at Cairo has arrived here to obtain information from the Vienna police in regard to a band of smugglers of narcotics whose headquarters are said to be in Vienna and whose leader was arrested at Cairo a fortnight ago.

The Egyptian officer has stated that Joshua Friedmann, the man in custody at Cairo, had personally accompanied to Egypt a huge consignment of heroin ingeniously concealed in 1,500 wooden parts of lavatory fitments and in 500 wooden stands of weighing scales. The wood had been hollowed out to contain the narcotics, and Friedmann, it is alleged, had confessed that this had been done at his home in Vienna after the parts had been supplied by the manufacturers. The shipment went to Egypt by way of Trieste. The Vienna police, it is reported, have also been furnished with the names of 12 confederates of Friedmann, who, the latter asserted, were to be found in Austria. The heroin came to Vienna from the South of France and Switzerland.

Independently of the foregoing case the Vienna police yesterday arrested a Hungarian resident at Baden, near Vienna, who, it is alleged, in conjunction with men stationed in various European capitals, has been smuggling both narcotic drugs and spirits into the United States, where he had been living many years.

GALLIPOLI AND ANZAC DAY

CEREMONY AT THE CENOTAPH NEXT FRIDAY

On Friday next, April 25, which is commemorated here as Gallipoli Day and by Australians and New Zealanders as Anzac Day, wreaths will be laid at the Cenotaph in commemoration of the anniversary of the landing at the Dardanelles in 1915.

The ceremony, which will be brief, will take place at 1 p.m. General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., who was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, will be present, and the following wreaths will be laid:—

By Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., on behalf of the Royal Navy.

By General Sir Walter Braithwaite, G.C.B., A.D.C.General, late Chief of the General Staff, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, on behalf of the British Army.

By General Sir Beauvoir De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., on behalf of the 29th Division.

By Major-General the Hon. Sir Granville Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., High Commissioner for Australia, on behalf of the Australian Forces.

By Mr. T. M. Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, on behalf of the New Zealand Forces.

By Major-General Sir Archibald Paris, K.C.B., R.M., on behalf of the Royal Naval Division.

By Captain Edward Unwin, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., on behalf of the Merchant Navy.

By a representative of the British Empire Service League, on behalf of all ex-Service men throughout the British Empire.

By Général de Division M. Desprès, K.C.V.O., French Military Attaché, and Capitaine Comte de Ruffi de Pontevès-Gévauden, D.S.O., French Naval Attaché, on behalf of the French Army and Navy of the Corps Expeditionnaire de l'Orient.

DEFENCE CUTS IN AUSTRALIA

MINISTRY'S PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 18

Mr. Green, Minister of Defence, expects to save £663,000 in the coming year by the abolition of military camps, and other military and naval economies. He denied all reports of other cuts in the Defence Estimates, excepting that of the decision to co-ordinate the Royal Naval College at Jervis Bay and the Royal Military College at Duntroon. He contradicted emphatically the report that Flinders Naval Base was to be abolished, and added:—"If the Ministry aimed only at saving money, we might offer Great Britain £1,000,000 to take over the control of our Navy, but Australian sentiment would not permit this. Anyway, I am not prepared to recommend such a plan."

EUROPEAN FEDERATION

M. BRIAND'S NEW INITIATIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 18

It is stated unofficially that M. Briand will send to 26 European States, in the next few days, a *questionnaire* on the possibility of setting up some kind of European federation. When the idea of the United States of Europe was put forward at Geneva last September, it was decided that the initiative should be taken by M. Briand at an early date.

It is stated that a complete memorandum, which includes a series of definite questions, has been drawn up at the Quai d'Orsay and submitted to M. Briand for signature, and that M. Briand may wish to submit the text to the French Cabinet before sending it to the Governments concerned.

SHIP-TO-SHORE TELEPHONY

THE MAJESTIC TALKS WITH GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, APRIL 17

A successful experiment was made this evening with the extension to Geneva of the new wireless telephonic service to and from ships in the North Atlantic. The test took the form of a limited number of surprise calls from the White Star liner Majestic, *en route* to New York, to English-speaking persons in their homes here.

Mr. H. R. Cummings, a British member of the Information Section of the League of Nations, who received one of the calls through the Geneva telephone service, states that the "voice from the Majestic" was perfectly clear and conversation as easy to carry on as with a neighbouring town.

THE INVALIDS

The Duchess of Grafton was stated last night to be much better.

Sir Robert Bruce, former Controller of the London Postal Service, is ill with pneumonia at his home at Bromley. Last night it was reported that his strength was maintained.

NORTH CHINA WAR

RIVAL LEADERS AND MANCHURIA

BIDS FOR SUPPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, APRIL 18

According to Chinese reports, the Northern leaders have notified the Shanghai banks that they will not honour bonds issued by Nanking, and they expressly warn the banks that the disbandment bonds of 1929, the issue of which was a failure, are being offered at a heavy discount. Apparently Wang Ching-wei [the "Reorganizationist" leader] is being urged to come to Taiyuanfu (Shansi), where Kuomintang leaders of diverse views are discussing the question of the formation of a Government with Yen Hsi-shan. It is also reported that the Northern leaders are urging Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria, to join their cause without delay, and all appear to have delegates at Mukden. At the same time Nanking has been making eyes at Mukden, decorating prominent officials and appointing others to positions in the Nationalist Government. Both sides are eager to obtain the active support of the young Manchurian ruler, who, however, is credited with the intention to remain neutral and is supported in that policy by older heads behind him. The Northern fleet, which is now deriving its maintenance from the Manchurian allocation of the revenue, would be of particular value to Nanking, whose fleet is much inferior, as a means of blockading Northern ports.

As regards Manchuria it is reported that the Soviet Consulate-General at Mukden has been reopened. As it was a complaint of Nanking that the Manchurian delegates at Haborovsk had exceeded their powers by agreeing to a resumption of diplomatic and Consular relations, to settle which is the business of the Nationalist Government, it is interesting to note that Nanking appears to have been overlooked in this matter.

FIRE AT HADDO HOUSE

WEST WING DESTROYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ABERDEEN, APRIL 18

The west wing of Haddo House, the residence of Lord Haddo, near Methlick, Aberdeenshire, was destroyed by a fire that was still raging at 8.30 this evening. The outbreak was discovered shortly before 1 o'clock, when smoke was seen coming from the roof of the west wing. It was traced to an attic and appeared to be coming from a flue. All the servants were summoned to give assistance, and workmen, gardeners, and farm hands came running from all parts of the estate. Some climbed on to the roof, and male and female servants hurriedly filled pails of water and passed them up to the men on top of the building, who poured them over the flames. The gale, however, fanned the flames and soon they were eating away the roof, so a section of the workers began to remove the furniture from that part of the house.

The west wing contained one of the handsomest suites of rooms in the county. Tables, beds, and mattresses and large pieces of furniture were passed out of the windows and laid out on the lawn. Shortly after 2 o'clock a detachment of the Aberdeen fire brigade arrived, but by this time a large section of the roof had fallen in.

By 9 o'clock almost the whole of the wing involved had been destroyed, and the firemen's efforts were being concentrated on preventing the spread of the flames to the main part of the building. A corridor built largely of wood, about 30ft. long, which joins the wing involved to the main building, was cut with this object. The brigade were much hindered through scarcity of water, and lines of hose were ultimately run out to a lake about a quarter of a mile distant from the house. The danger to the main building was averted, but the portion destroyed included two handsome suites, more than a score of bedrooms, a small library, and a gunroom. Fortunately before the fire had gained its height Lord Haddo, with the help of estate employees and some neighbours, had succeeded in removing much valuable furniture and several heirlooms.

Haddo House is an Adam building erected in 1732 and has been enlarged several times. Lady Aberdeen's boudoir, which was destroyed, contained a number of paintings done by herself.

UNPUBLISHED CRITICISM OF MR. GARVIN

PRINTERS' ATTITUDE

The *New Age* appeared on Thursday with two pages almost blank. The paper, which is published by the proprietor, Mr. Arthur Brenton, is printed by the Argus Press, Limited. A paragraph in heavy type says:—"The Argus Press decline to take the responsibility of printing the remainder of this week's notes. We shall communicate to our readers the text of the expunged matter in a supplement to the next issue of the *New Age*."

Mr. Brenton told a Press representative that the expunged matter was a criticism of Mr. J. L. Garvin's attitude towards the United States. It is a comment on a speech in which Mr. Garvin is quoted as saying:—"I advocate, and hope to live to see, the putting at the disposal of the American Fleet of every British naval base throughout the world, upon the most reasonable and practicable terms that can be established between our two countries. Not rivals of the sea are we, but joint guardians and trustees for ever." The Argus Press are also the printers of the *Observer*, edited by Mr. Garvin.

At the offices of the *New Age*, it was stated that the printers informed them on Monday afternoon that they did not feel inclined to publish the article attacking Mr. Garvin. "With our consent proofs of the notes were sent by messenger to Mr. Garvin," said Mr. Brenton, "and, as you see, the paper was published without this article."

A representative of the Argus Press said:—"We exercised our rights. We did not approve of the matter and we refused to publish it."

DEATH OF LORD CHURSTON

Lord Churston died at his residence, Laleham House, Staines, at 1 o'clock this morning.

John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, third Baron Churston, was born in 1873 and succeeded his father in 1910. Educated at Winchester, he joined the Scots Guards, was A.D.C. to Lord Curzon when Viceroy of India, and served in the South African War, obtaining the Queen's Medal with four clasps. In 1905-6 he was A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught. He was a member of the St. James's and Turf Clubs and the Royal Yacht Squadron. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Francis Roger, who was born in 1910.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., as Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, and the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin H. de V. Atkinson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., as Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers.

NAVAL TREATY

DRAFT COMPLETED

THE SAFEGUARDING CLAUSE

The work of drafting the Naval Treaty is now complete, and full particulars of it have been forwarded to Paris, Rome, Washington, and Tokyo. The Treaty will be a bulky document of from 10,000 to 15,000 words, and will consist for the most part of particulars of the conclusions reached by the First Committee in its series of reports which have already been made public.

The most important part of the Treaty which has not yet been issued will be the safeguarding clause in the section to be signed by Great Britain, America, and Japan. This clause gives any of the three Powers the right to increase its building programme, after due notice, if its position is threatened by the action of any outside Power. It is understood that the Japanese delegation is not opposed to a safeguarding clause of some description; the conversations during the past week have turned on the contingencies in which the clause might become effective.

Until the views of the various Governments on the proposed Treaty have been received it is impossible to say whether the arrangement to hold the final plenary meeting of the Conference at 10.30 on Tuesday morning can be carried out. A definite decision may have to be deferred until Monday evening.

MR. HOOVER AND THE SENATE

MR. BORAH'S SUPPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18

On the basis of private but fairly trustworthy information it seems likely that President Hoover will submit the treaty of naval limitation to the Senate, with a message urging its early approval, as soon as the text has been placed in his hands by the returning American delegation. It is more and more apparent that he can do the cause of ratification positive harm by postponement of action.

Coincidentally it is worth reporting that the volume of opposition to the treaty is diminishing. The very men who a fortnight ago almost gleefully foretold its certain rejection by the Senate now look forward to its passage with only a handful of negative votes. There is less certainty that this desirable result will be achieved before Congress adjourns, say, on June 15, but this is possible—and the more since Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, thinks six weeks should be enough for the Committee hearings, the debate, and the decisive roll-call.

Senator Borah went to the White House yesterday and discussed the question with the President. It appeared later that if the treaty is what it is represented to be—if, that is to say, it contains no phrase or clause offensive to his isolationist convictions—he will vote for it. He is prepared to like it because it has "a tendency, whether great or small, to advance the cause of disarmament," and his support will be a powerful aid.

Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, has called on Mr. Hoover with the information that some of the provisions of the instrument will be vigorously attacked. It is Senator Hale's intention to summon professional witnesses before his Committee and these will doubtless be asked whether 18 10,000-ton cruisers with 8in. guns are enough for the United States Navy, whether the engagement that no more than 15 of them shall be in commission by 1936 is not disquieting, whether Japan has not been accorded too generous an allowance of auxiliary craft, and, finally, whether the Safeguarding or Contingent Clause does not, in fact, defeat the great objective of Anglo-American parity. Generally speaking, I gather that the men of the Navy Department, with rare exceptions, consider that the American delegation to London has done exceedingly well, but it is right that the die-hards should have their day in court.

THE CONTINGENT CLAUSE

There are still some who think the Three-Power limitation which the Treaty is to embody "tenuous and hypothetical" by reason of the contingent clause, but most people echo Senator Robinson's statement that "if a real emergency should arise I should want the United States to be free to act without the consent of others, and, of course, we must concede the same right to them." Moreover, the argument I have already reported is gaining adherents—that, however strong the objections may be to the inclusion of such a clause, its omission would be even less desirable because of "the moral obligation" which would rest upon the United States in the event of an emergency which Great Britain would be estopped from meeting by new construction.

As for the Pacifist groups like the National Council for the Prevention of War, they seem to accept the achievement of the London Conference as a *pis aller*. "The Treaty," says a recent statement, "should be ratified, but with the clear understanding that the figures establish a remote maximum and not the goal for us." Pacifists see in the desire for parity with the British Empire nothing but "huge contracts for the ship builders," and between the lines of the statement can be read the intention to prevent as much new American construction as they can. They move such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Patriotic League, and kindred bodies to a zeal as holy as their own, and never so powerfully as when they talk of "the mighty welling tide of peace sentiment" in this country.

The general situation, however, is increasingly favourable. The treaty should, and probably will, go to the Senate at once, it has a chance of passage before Congress adjourns, and it should win non-partisan approval. Delay would be regrettable, for prejudice always has the heels of understanding.

SIGNOR GRANDI'S REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 18

Signor Grandi has given Signor Mussolini a detailed report of the work of the Italian delegation to the Naval Conference. At the close of the conversation, which lasted about an hour and a half, Signor Mussolini, it is stated, expressed "his full approval and his enthusiastic praise" of the work of the delegates. The whole delegation will, it is added, be received by the Duce to-morrow.

Signor Grandi and Signor Sirianna are returning to London for the final session of the Conference.

CADET CORPS

COMMONS AND RECOGNITION

MR. SHAW'S DECISION CRITICIZED

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The House of Commons rose for the Easter Recess after having discussed, among other matters, the attitude of the Government to Cadet Corps. Before this debate opened, MR. HENDERSON announced that the hopes that complete agreement with the Egyptian Delegation could have been announced to-day had been disappointed, as certain important points still presented difficulty. During question hour MR. ALEXANDER told the House that the Government intended to consider the future of Singapore naval base as soon as the Naval Conference had ended, and that the Dominion Governments would be taken into full consultation.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS appealed to the Secretary of State for War to reconsider his decision to withdraw both grants and official recognition from Cadet Corps, and urged him not to carry deference to his back-benchers to the point of refusing to hear both sides of the case. The Incorporated Association of Headmasters and the Council of the Territorial Associations were entitled to be heard on a subject on which they were specially qualified to speak. If Mr. Shaw could not see his way to pay the grant, though it was only £15,000, let him at least permit the official recognition of the War Office to remain. Then the merits of the cadet movement could be put to the test of whether it was able to keep itself financially alive.

OPPOSED VIEWS

The House was then treated to candid and earnest expositions of two diametrically opposed views. MR. EDE, from the Labour side, called for the rooting out from the educational system of the country of what Meredith had described as "teaching pupils like Prussians to walk and think in step." He wished the schools to be rid of all connexion with military organization and he argued that the hostility expressed on behalf of the National Union of Teachers was inspired by educational considerations. He repeated, what had been alleged before, that boys at secondary schools whose parents objected to them joining Cadet Corps were the victims of social ostracism.

MR. A. A. SOMERVILLE retorted from the Unionist side that the National Union of Teachers, composed of the great body of elementary school teachers, were not entitled to speak on behalf of the secondary schools to which Cadet Corps were attached. He dismissed the allegation that there was any compulsion put on boys by quoting figures which showed that, of the 25,350 pupils attending 91 secondary schools, there were only 8,740 in Cadet Corps. To say that the training which was given in those organizations inspired militarism was as ridiculous as to say that the teaching of boxing stirred pugnacity in the pupil. He warned the Government not to sacrifice a valuable form of recreational training which was productive of character, self-sacrifice, and self-control from the mistaken idea that it was merely incipient militarism.

The later debate revealed that the divisions between the two sides of the House on the subject were wide, and MR. SHAW admitted that they were irreconcilable. His party was strongly opposed to the official recognition of Cadet Corps. If those units were not raised to foster militarism and were purely social organizations, they were subjects for the Department of Education and not for that of War. If the corps were in purpose militaristic, he objected to children of tender years being drafted into them. He could not, therefore, agree to official recognition. He repeated his undertaking that grants would be paid this year where commitments had been entered into in expectation of those payments. Commanding officers would be authorized to grant the use of War Office lands to Cadet Corps, when the land could be spared, for purposes of recreation. But, if any attempts were made to circumvent the decision of the Government, in these circumstances, measures would have to be taken to enforce it.

"A dastard deed, done in the kindest possible way" was COMMANDER SOUTHBY'S description of the Ministerial decision. He obtained, however, from MR. SHAW, who had said earlier that he was willing to discuss the question with any responsible body, a promise that he would receive a deputation representative of the Territorial cadet units. Further Unionist protests having been uttered, the debate came to an end.

INDIAN POLICY

At an advanced hour of the sitting and in an almost empty House, MR. BROCKWAY referred to the disturbances in India. He explained that Mr. Benn, the Secretary of State for India—who, like all the Cabinet Ministers, with one exception, was absent—had told him that he had an important engagement elsewhere. The effect of the speech was an appeal to the Government to make an early declaration to India of their intention to grant full self-government. LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY mildly reproved his Labour colleague for making an unwise use of "the greatest platform in the world," although it was at that moment almost empty. The House of Commons, having agreed to the appointment of the Simon Commission, must abide by its report, and the Round Table Conference would offer the opportunity for expression of representative Indian opinion. The fact that disturbances had taken place in a few cities in a country as big as Europe must not be exaggerated, and the Indian National Congress represented only a small minority of the people of India.

MR. MAXTON defended his I.L.P. colleague, and he also called for a declaration of the Government's policy in India. MAJOR MUIRHEAD rose from the Unionist benches to protest against a discussion which could only be harmful at a critical time, and MR. LANSBURY brought the debate to an end by advising certain of his colleagues to exercise patience and to recognize that the country was fortunate in having Lord Irwin as Viceroy and Mr. Benn as Secretary of State for India.

EASTER HOLIDAY PICTURES

Many boats are likely to be out on the Norfolk Broads this Easter, and on our picture page to-day is a half-page illustration of a scene at Thurne Mouth taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* on Thursday. It shows two parties from a camp for public schoolboys yachting on the river. Another photograph is of the Great Gable, and a third shows long-distance motor-coaches leaving the Thames Embankment in the rain yesterday morning.

CHILLY EASTER

HOPE OF SUNNY INTERVALS

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The expectation of a chilly Easter has so far been fulfilled in all parts of the country. During the past two days there has been a gradual increase in the strength of the northerly winds, which yesterday attained gale force at times in Eastern England, and since these winds have throughout been drawn from regions very far to the north of the British Isles, temperature has remained at a winter level. Yesterday there were not many places where it reached even 50deg., and sharp ground frost was reported from Northern Ireland in the early morning.

As has generally been the case of late, the western districts have had the best weather. Ten or more hours of sunshine were recorded in Western Scotland yesterday.

A secondary depression moving southwards across the North Sea with the general northerly wind currents caused a very marked deterioration of the weather over South-Eastern England on Thursday night. Although the total rain that fell was not more than a fraction of an inch even at those places that received the largest amount, showers became increasingly frequent and developed eventually into almost continuous cold rain, which seemed heavier than was actually the case. The showers extended across to the Western Midlands for a time. Fortunately the weather improved as the day wore on, and there were welcome intervals of sunshine even in the South-East, and these were only occasionally interrupted by scattered showers of rain and hail.

Last night the weather was essentially unchanged, and there seems every prospect of cold northerly winds continuing throughout Easter and of further secondary depressions maintaining changeable showery weather with sunny intervals, which will be most frequent and prolonged in the West.

I.L.P. CONFERENCE TO-DAY

PROBABLE CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The annual conference of the Independent Labour Party, which opens to-day at Birmingham, will record its judgment on the action of its chairman, Mr. Maxton, and the 30 other members of the party who, in several important divisions, have voted against the Government in the House of Commons. Mr. Maxton's presidential address will probably indicate his own line of action in the future, and it is a foregone conclusion, after the decisions in the district conferences of the party, that his past action in leading a "revolt" will be upheld. The leaders of the party are, of course, thoroughly alive to the gravity of the position.

Official intimation will be made of Mr. MacDonald's resignation of membership of the party. The National Administrative Council records that "the development of party policy which began in 1924 to meet the changed conditions and which was crystallized finally by the adoption by the party of the 'Socialism in our time' programme marked the beginning of irreconcilable differences of opinion which have been deepened since his (Mr. MacDonald's) acceptance of the duties of Prime Minister." It is significant, therefore, that the council will ask the conference for a re-endorsement of the programme of "Socialism in our time." It becomes apparent that this is to be the ground on which the I.L.P. will maintain its stand. Mr. MacDonald has described the programme as consisting of "flashy futilities." Notwithstanding that, and all that has happened since, the I.L.P. is unmoved. The editorial notes this week in the party's official organ say that "on the decisions reached and the manner in which the discussions are conducted the whole future of the I.L.P. and its contacts with the organized Labour movement of this country may easily depend." That the Government will not escape criticism is shown by the statement in the same quarter that "the past 11 months of Labour Government have created a host of problems of relationship between the Government and the Movement in the country, the inevitable disappointments arising from the gap between promise and achievement and, for the I.L.P. itself, acute internal problems concerning its own Parliamentary representatives."

While the I.L.P. members of Parliament are claiming liberty of action in the House of Commons, some of the branches of the party are dissatisfied because all the members of the I.L.P. in Parliament were not found following Mr. Maxton. They therefore submit a resolution asking for "more active and independent participation in the struggles of the workers" and "complete control of party activity and leadership." Many of the branch resolutions will not come before the conference—and this may be one of the unlucky ones—because the time of the sessions has been carefully allotted to the discussion of selected matters of policy, including "Socialism in our time," family allowances, housing, local government, land and agriculture, financial policy, social services, disarmament and militarism, and education. Apparently the I.L.P. relation to the Labour Party will be considered during the discussion of the annual report.

PODMORE CASE

NO APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS

There will be no appeal to the House of Lords in the case of William Henry Podmore, whose appeal against the sentence of death at the Hampshire Assizes for the murder of Vivian Messiter in a Southampton garage was dismissed by the Court of Criminal Appeal. The question of a reprieve is still under consideration by the Home Secretary. On Thursday the following statement was issued from the Home Office:—

"The attention of the Home Secretary has been called to the report of an interview with him in to-day's *Evening Standard* about the case of William Henry Podmore, now lying under sentence of death. The Home Secretary wishes to take the earliest opportunity of stating publicly that the report of the interview in the form in which it appears is wholly unauthorized and is in fact misleading. The only statement authorized by Mr. Clynes for publication was that his decision in the case would be announced in due course in the customary manner through the Home Office."

The refusal of the Attorney-General to give leave to appeal to the House of Lords was conveyed to Mr. Edmond O'Connor, Podmore's solicitor, in the following letter:—

Law Officers' Department, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.2.
April 16, 1930.

Gentlemen,

Criminal Appeal Act, 1907.
Rex v. William Henry Podmore.

You are aware that the Attorney-General is only entitled to grant his Certificate under section 1, subsection 6, of the above-mentioned Act if he is satisfied that the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal involves a point of law of exceptional public importance and that it is desirable in the public interest that a further appeal should be brought. The Attorney-General directs me to inform you that he has carefully considered the papers lodged at this Department and does not see his way to grant his Certificate in this case.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
LESLIE C. BOWKER.

Mr. O'Connor left London on Thursday for Paris, stating that his visit was in connexion with the Podmore case.

YPRES CATHEDRAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, APRIL 18

On May 12 Mgr. Waffelaert, Bishop of Bruges, will consecrate the Cathedral of St. Martin at Ypres, which was reopened last Sunday.

THE LACE DUTY

DEMAND FOR ITS CONTINUANCE

WORKERS' INDIGNATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, APRIL 17

The feeling of indignation against the Government for the removal of safeguarding becomes daily more intense among trade unionists in the lace trade, as they realize what the effect of this action is likely to be.

Not until after the Budget statement was presented would the officials admit that Mr. Snowden's threat to allow the duty to expire was seriously intended, and although they joined with the employers in promoting the petition for the renewal of the duty to Parliament—a petition which was signed by over 12,000 operatives—they expected to see the safeguarding duties spared along with the McKenna duties.

Mr. A. E. Colton, secretary of the British Lace Operatives' Federation, to which 14 trade unions in England and Scotland are affiliated, said to me to-day:—"I could not conceive that a Labour Government would commit such an act of folly and cruelty. It has been conclusively proved that the duty has increased employment without raising the price of lace. Of my own knowledge I can give instances of men who, before the duty, had left the industry because employment was so bad and who have since returned to it, and who are now working regularly.

"As a trade union official I feel that it is sheer waste of time, money and labour to organize our members so as to obtain good rates of wages and then to allow lace to come in freely from France, where it is admitted that wages are 40 per cent. lower than they are here. If a French firm proposed to put up a factory in this country and pay such wages I know what Labour representatives both in and out of Parliament would say—and probably do. Yet we allow goods made under such conditions to compete with ours merely because they come from the other side of the Channel.

"I would also like to know why a Government which claims to be fair to all should deprive the lace worker of protection while retaining it for the silk worker and the motor builder. The effect on the future of the lace trade must be very serious. It will increase unemployment and throw the industry back again."

MRS. MARY BALL, the secretary of the Female Lace Workers' Union, who is a justice of the peace for the city, said:—"I regret more than any words can express the withdrawal of the duty. I know how much the duty has improved things for the women and girls in the lace trade. It is quite wrong to regard it as a political matter at all. One effect of the duty has been that we are making not only more lace but lace of a better class, and this is to the advantage of everybody in the trade. Nearly all my members want the duty to be continued."

MR. A. WALKER, the secretary of the Lace Warpers' Union, said:—"Every branch of the Lace Operatives' Federation wants the duty to be retained. My own union discussed it thoroughly, and then voted unanimously for it. What is the use of trying to keep up wages if we are to allow sweated stuff to come in and undercut us?"

Among the most striking protests from manufacturers against the discontinuance of the duty is one from Sir Arthur Black, formerly a Liberal M.P. Stating that he has always been a free-trader, he declares that the cessation of the duty will be a most serious matter for the workers and for people with capital in the industry. He denied the suggestion that the manufacturers had been able to fix higher prices behind the tariff wall, and pointed out that competition was too keen in the home market to allow this to be done.

LILLE COTTON SPINNERS AND BRITISH YARN

FRENCH MINISTER'S REBUKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 18

The Minister of Commerce has addressed a sharply worded letter to the cotton spinners at Lille who threatened to declare a lock-out unless steps were taken to prevent the temporary import of British yarn by the weavers of Mulhouse. The Minister says he was astonished to see the spinners' decision announced in the Press before he had been advised of it. He points out that the import of British yarn was approved by a consultative committee, and he continues:—

Allow me to express my surprise at such a decision, based not on a labour dispute, but on a strictly commercial question. Public opinion and the Government cannot allow the working-class to be subjected to the consequences of a dispute between different proprietary interests. The measure against which you are protesting in advance will be adopted, if at all, only after careful consideration, but I reserve the right to make an independent decision without regard for the threats of private organizations.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	A DOLL'S HOUSE	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	R. J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	INSULT	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS	2.30 & 7.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.15
Victoria Palace	DE LA FOLIE PURE	2.30 & 8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930

	PAGE
Special Articles :	
The Köbenhavn Mystery	11 & 12
Chinese in Malaya	9
The New Planet. By Dr. J. Jackson ..	7
Originality in Music	8
The Resurrection	13
Easter Gardens	13
Illustrations :	
On the Norfolk Broads	14
Correspondence :	
Naval Conference (Lord Wakefield) ..	11
The Budget (Mr. Alwyn Parker) ..	11
The Cadet Force (Rev. Edgar Rogers) ..	11
The Face of England (Mr. C. Williams-Ellis)	12
St. Asaph Cathedral (Archbishop of Wales)	12
Village Inns before Easter	12
The Army in the War (Major E. M. Amphlett)	12
Taxes on Food (Mr. Cuming Butler) ..	12
Sale of Advowsons	12
Points from Letters :—Glastonbury Abbey ; The Budget ; Kenya Coffee ; Easter Snowstorms ; Grading of Beef ; The Habits of Robins ; Transport of Sugar Beet ; "The Silly Man of the Village" ; Apathy in Elections ; Charing Cross Bridge ; Dumping of Foreign Flour ; "Keep to the Left" ; Underground Humours ; Repayment of Income-Tax	12

Arrangements ..	13	Music ..	8
Broadcasting ..	5	Naval, Military, and Air Force ..	7
Commercial Gazette	19	News in Brief ..	7
Court Circular ..	13	Obituary ..	12
Crossword Puzzle	5	Parliament ..	6
Ecclesiastical ..	13	Sale Room ..	13
Estate Market ..	19	Services To-morrow	9
Finance .. 15-19		Sporting .. 4 &	5
Home News ..	7	State of the Roads	8
Imperial & Foreign	9	*The Times* of 1830	12
"London Gazette"	7	Wills & Bequests	13
Mails & Shipping	19		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Fresh or strong northerly winds, reaching gale force at times in exposed places ; some rain and showers ; occasional fairer intervals ; rather cold.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Unsettled and rather cold, with northerly winds ; some rain or showers in most districts, but fairer intervals. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Naval Treaty has now been drafted. Particulars of the draft have been sent to Paris, Rome, Washington, and Tokyo for the views of the various Governments. (p. 10)

Our Special Correspondent at Haltwhistle, in an article on the project for large-scale quarrying in the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall at Housesteads, states that the objects of those who are protesting against this desecration of the Roman Wall could be achieved if the local authorities would initiate a scheme of regional planning for the area. (p. 7)

Our Labour Correspondent, dealing with the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party, which opens to-day at Birmingham, states that the Council will ask for a re-endorsement of the programme of "Socialism in our time." (p. 10)

Officials of lace workers' trade unions at Nottingham declare themselves strongly in favour of the maintenance of the safeguarding of lace. (p. 10)

The text of the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill, which contains the proposals of the Government for an eight hours working day, has been issued. (p. 7)

Information of the orbit of the new planet, received from the Lowell Observatory, indicates that it is definitely cometary in character. It was nearest the sun about 30 years ago and is now receding fairly rapidly. The planet has a period of about 3,200 years. (p. 7)

The west wing of Haddo House, Lord Haddo's residence near Methlick, Aberdeenshire, was destroyed by fire yesterday. (p. 10)

Details of the ceremony to take place at the Cenotaph next Friday, being Gallipoli and Anzac Day, are announced. (p. 10)

The Scapa Society, which was formed more than 36 years ago to prevent disfigurement by outdoor advertising, has just issued its annual report for 1929. (p. 7)

The gardens at Sandringham are among those which will be open to the public next week in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. (p. 8)

The diamond jubilee conference of the National Union of Teachers opens at Bournemouth to-day. (p. 7)

POLITICS

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter Recess on Thursday. They will resume on April 29. (p. 6)

In the House of Lords the motion that the Lords do not insist on their amendments to the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill, the most important of which reintroduced the death penalty for certain military offences, was agreed to. (p. 6)

In the House of Commons the principal topic of debate on the motion for the adjournment was the action of the Government in withdrawing the official recognition of Cadet Corps. Mr. Shaw, Secretary of State for War, explained the reasons which had actuated him in adopting this course. Mr. Henderson, Foreign Minister, stated, in reply to a question on the negotiations with Egypt, that "certain important points still present difficulty," and the negotiations had been adjourned over the Easter Recess. (p. 6)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

No further disturbance has been reported from India since Wednesday. Several Congress leaders and others, including a son of Mr. Gandhi, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under the salt or sedition laws. Pandit Motilal Nehru, on Mr. Gandhi's refusal, has succeeded his son as president of Congress. (p. 10)

The Northern Chinese leaders have warned Shanghai bankers that they will not honour bonds issued by the Nanking Government. Both the Northern leaders and Nanking are seeking the support of Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria. Chang, however, is credited with the intention of remaining neutral. (p. 10)

An Egyptian police officer has arrived in Vienna to make inquiries as to the activities of a band of smugglers of narcotics, following the arrest in Cairo of a man who is alleged to have smuggled a large quantity of heroin into Egypt. (p. 10)

The Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika adopted on Thursday the new revised Customs tariff which has been carried out by the Commissioners of Customs and the Treasurers of three territories. (p. 9)

Our Berlin Correspondent says that objections are still made in Germany to the prospective appointment of a Frenchman as director-general of the International Bank. (p. 9)

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Punjab Government has issued its report on the progress of the Uhl River (Mandi) hydro-electric scheme. (p. 9)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales is spending a few days in Cairo, in which city he arrived by air from Aswan on Thursday. (p. 9)

SPORT

The Cheltenham Spring Meeting was concluded on Thursday. (p. 4)

Radley beat Eton in the final round of the Public Schools' Rackets Championship at Queen's Club. (p. 5)

Prospects for the Polo Season, which opens at the Beaufort Club, Norton, Wiltshire, on Monday, are published to-day. (p. 4)

Hockey Festival Meetings are being held during the week-end at Scarborough, Folkestone, Bournemouth, Prestatyn, and Teignmouth. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Pending San Paulo Loan ; Treasury Bill Tender Results ; Babcock and Wilcox Finance ; Imperial Chemical Accounts ; Ceylon Planting Company's Report ; San Paulo Railway Revenue ; The Nestlé Meeting ; and Earnings of the Ocean Accident. (p. 15)

In the Money Market on Thursday money was in ample supply and loan rates further declined. Discount rates were slightly firmer. The Bank received £1,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia. Gold declined 1d. to 84s. 10½d. per oz. ; silver rose 1-16d. to 19 11-16d. Foreign exchanges again moved against sterling, the New York, Paris, Berlin, Swiss, and Dutch rates all declining. (p. 15)

The Stock Exchange closed before the holidays under quiet conditions, apart from some Industrial shares, particularly the motor group and British Celanese, which advanced sharply on speculative support. British Funds were steady, with strength in the Five per Cent. War Loan. Oil shares were in demand. (p. 15)

INDEPENDENT OR LABOUR?

The Independent Labour Party is face to face with a great decision. If it is as thorough as it claims to be it will not shilly-shally but will state unambiguously the order, in emphasis, of the words in its title. Is it more independent than Labour or more Labour than independent? Of late years it has accentuated its independence. Quite recently its exercise of independence has not been friendly or even neutral but hostile to the Labour Party. In the division lobbies of the House of Commons, where party loyalties are put to the final test, thirty and more members of the I.L.P. have voted on several occasions against the Labour Government on matters of consequence. In the giving of these hostile votes there has been no personal inconsistency. On the contrary it is consistency, strict and unyielding, that has carried them into opposition. The I.L.P. has made itself, in its own eyes, the custodian of Socialist orthodoxy both in doctrine and practice. It has always set up a standard ; more lately it has begun to apply tests. Those who come short of its standard are recusant to the faith. That is the significance of MR. MAXTON'S action in the House of Commons and of the endorsement of his action by the I.L.P. National Administrative Council. Self-appointed custodians of orthodoxy must not be wanting in stiffness of bearing. There is a stiffness of the knee which prevents their bending and a stiffness of the neck which narrows their range of vision. Compromise they will not, because their standards are inflexible ; and to soften a statement they decline lest the act should be construed as a sign of weakness. Looking only in their text-books—the followers, not the masters, of a theory—they recognize no need for qualifying the ideally perfect with a regard for the immediately practicable. The Labour Party's little disadvantage as a minority party in the House of Commons is no reason, in their view, for not putting before Parliament the full and perfect programme of Socialism, or at least of so much of it as the Labour Party has included in its statement of policy.

It is a body with perhaps 50,000 members that desires to exert this influence upon and authority over the Labour Party which, through its trade union affiliations, has over 2,000,000 members. A counting of heads does not, of course, settle a controversy of this kind. Salt is small in bulk compared with the food it seasons. MR. MAXTON and his associates are not accused by the Labour Party of illicitly manufacturing salt but of producing an article which has lost its savour. That is the indictment, framed by no other hand than that of the PRIME MINISTER. MR. MACDONALD has left the I.L.P., severing his connexion with a body in whose rise and development he had a large part. MR. SNOWDEN took a similar step two years earlier. The National Council of the I.L.P. records the PRIME MINISTER'S departure without even a polite regret, and the candour of the omission is easy to understand. For more than three years MR. MACDONALD has led the attack on the I.L.P.'s assumption of a higher authority to interpret Socialism than that which resides in the Labour Party. He has mocked and he has thundered, but without deflecting the I.L.P. from its chosen course. From being a critic of the Labour Party in the days of Opposition the I.L.P. has graduated into a critic of the Labour Government—a critic with a sting, for it has demonstrated its control over thirty votes in the House of Commons. The sting had been used more than once when MR. MACDONALD withheld his subscription "in view "of what was going on." Not only was he derisory about the quality of the I.L.P. salt but he, the Leader of the Socialist Party, said that the I.L.P. had lost its grip on Socialism and its sense of the meaning of "comrade." No wonder, then, that the I.L.P. lets MR. MACDONALD go without regret, seeing in his departure the "probably inevitable" and admitting "irreconcilable differences of "opinion." That is the personal aspect of the case. But if MR. MACDONALD really leads the Labour Party and the National Administrative Council is truly representative of the Independent Labour Party the personal irreconcilability is relatively unimportant, because there must also be, in that case, a party irreconcilability the consequences of which, on the current of political events, may be great.

This week-end the I.L.P. will take a decision of some kind. There have been signs of a hardening of the heart and a greater stiffening of the neck. The National Administrative Council is to ask the conference for a reaffirmation of the programme of "Socialism in our time"—the document which, on the Council's own admission, marked the beginning of the "irreconcilable differences of opinion" with MR. MACDONALD "which have been deepened since his "acceptance of the duties of Prime Minister." To lead the conference in this act while reminding it of the history of the programme will itself be an affirmation of irreconcilability unless modified by some other act or such a "gesture" as is dear to the PRIME MINISTER'S heart. But I.L.P. knees do not readily perform the more graceful gestures and its head is carried as though an inclination would imply an unseen yoke. Branches there are that want the conference to insist upon "more definite and "independent participation in the class "struggle" as well as "complete control "of party activity and leadership." That is trailing the coat and asking for trouble. But a caution has been sounded, unofficially and anonymously, but loud enough to reach all who help to shape I.L.P. destinies. To go the way of the Communist Party, this gently chiding voice has said, is to go the way of isolation and extinction. Except within the fold of the Labour Party the I.L.P. will plough a furrow of sand. It is a voice that may be listened to, for the mind of the conference may not have lost all its prudence although, as recent events have shown, the heart is fast becoming estranged. In any event, what will be the position of the I.L.P. after this conference? It is not the only conference that makes decisions. The Labour Party does the same, and the Labour Party's decisions carry farthest. Since the I.L.P. conference last met the Labour Party has amended its constitution, and it is required of each affiliated organization that it must accept the programme, principles, and policy of the party. There is no room for irreconcilable differences. Again it is laid down that every Parliamentary Labour candidate must accept and conform to the constitution, programme, principles, and policy of the party. Irreconcilables clearly belong elsewhere. The I.L.P. may be independent or it may be Labour, but the days when it could be both at the same time are numbered if not gone.

Trade with Russia

In the Temporary Commercial Agreement signed on Wednesday evening by MR. HENDERSON and M. SOKOLNIKOFF there is one point which MR. HENDERSON will certainly be called upon to explain when Parliament reassembles after Easter. By Article II. of that Agreement the British Government agree, "in view of the "State monopoly of foreign trade in the Union of "Soviet Socialist Republics," not only to accord "all diplomatic privileges and immunities" to the Russian Trade Representative and his two deputies, but also to attach immunity "to the "offices occupied by the Trade Delegation and "used exclusively for its commercial functions." In view of the purposes for which the last Russian trade delegation used its premises, it is easy to understand why a Soviet delegation should desire the shelter of diplomatic immunity for its offices, but it is all the more difficult to explain why MR. HENDERSON should meet its wishes and accord it privileges which no other trading body enjoys. The reason given, the State monopoly of trade in Russia, is no reason at all. If the three Trade Representatives whom the Government propose to receive are coming to London solely for trade purposes there is no need why either they or the premises they occupy should be granted any exclusive privileges or be treated differently from the representatives or offices of any other trading concern.

MR. HENDERSON has already made a considerable amount of trouble for himself by the ambiguity of the pledge to abstain from propaganda which he accepted from the Russian Government and which he interprets as covering the activities of the Third International while the Russian Government explicitly repudiates any such interpretation. Similar or worse trouble may arise out of this ill-advised and unnecessary grant of diplomatic immunity to the members and offices of the Russian Trade Delegation. The immunity is to attach to the offices occupied by the Trade Delegation and "used exclusively for its commercial func-"tions." Will it, therefore, expire automatically when they are used, like those of its predecessors, for very different purposes, and who will determine whether they are being so used? For the rest, unless there should be more in the Agreement, the full text of which is not yet available, than is apparent from the Foreign Office summary, the new arrangement is not likely to make much difference to the existing trade between the two countries. It seems to do little more than confirm the existing practice pending the negotiation of a full Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. It provides for the mutual enjoyment of the ordinary "most "favoured nation" rights, though there are some exceptions on the Russian side the meaning of which is not very clear and which apparently are not balanced by any corresponding exceptions on the British. The self-governing Dominions may accede to the Agreement by a simple exchange of Notes with Russia, but South Africa and the Irish Free State are, evidently at their own request, excluded from this arrangement. The Agreement may also be extended to other parts of the Empire, on condition of reciprocity, when the Russian Government are notified to that effect by the British Ambassador in Moscow, but it will be noted with relief that the Russian trading agents who may, in that event, be sent to the various parts of the Empire, are not to be given any diplomatic or consular privileges or immunities. In a Protocol annexed to the Agreement it is laid down that there shall be no discrimination against trade with Russia in the treatment of applications for export credits, regard being paid in granting such applications only to financial and commercial considerations. No objection can be taken to that so long as no attempt is made to discriminate in favour of trade with Russia as against trade with other parts of the world.

There are other parts of the Agreement which are more doubtful, though judgment on them must be reserved until the full text is laid before Parliament. In spite of the fact that all foreign trade is a Government monopoly in Russia—a monopoly which is made the excuse for giving diplomatic immunity to the Trading Delegation and its business premises—the Trade Representative is explicitly exempted from responsibility for the acts of "State economic "organizations," "except when such responsi-"bility has clearly been accepted by the Trade "Representative." As he and they are all organs of the same Government monopoly, this seems to open the door to more evasions like the evasion by the Soviet Government of responsibility for the doings of the Third International. And there is a curious reservation by M. SOKOLNIKOFF of his Government's "right to "all vessels, military and merchant, which were "either the property of the Russian Govern-"ment or subject to nationalization by Soviet "law and which escaped actual transference to "Soviet Government organizations." The Soviet Government insist on their right to succeed to the property of the former Russian Government while they persist in repudiating responsibility for that Government's debts. M. SOKOLNIKOFF had, of course, a right to take that view, illogical as it is, but it was plainly MR. HENDERSON'S duty to point out that ships and debts could not be subjected to such glaringly differential treatment. The full text of the Agreement will be awaited with some anxiety, an anxiety which the record of the Government's negotiations with the astute diplomatists of the Soviet will not do anything to lessen.

Birds and Buds

From time to time small birds of various kinds are arraigned in our columns as despoilers of the buds of fruit trees. The indictment is often severe, and with some birds its severity seems to indicate casual observation as well as a lack of a sense of proportion on the part of the framers. No doubt in course of time birds adjust their habits to their surroundings, but, unless man interferes to disturb the natural balance, as, for instance, when fruit orchards take the place of arable or grass land, the process is so slow that there can have been no marked change in the seventeen years which have passed since that painstaking naturalist, COLLINGE, published the results of years of patient observation. He concluded that, of the many birds some fruit growers would put on the black list, only one or two kinds deserved such a fate, the good the others do outweighing the harm. Of late the bullfinch has been vigorously assailed in our columns, and, if the defence of this handsome bird is weak, it is doubtless because the bird, by its bud-eating proclivities, has itself done much to cut the ground from under the feet of would-be defenders; moreover, like all gluttons, it is wasteful of food and will nip off more buds than it can swallow. The case against chaffinches and greenfinches is strong, too, but, though in some years these birds seem to hold a bud-destroying competition, they are less persistently destructive than the bullfinch. And the same may be said of the ubiquitous house sparrow.

The blackbird is often abused by gardeners and fruit growers alike, and if, happily, the joys of bud-eating are foreign to it, no one with his eyes open can doubt that at the appropriate season the bird adds a liberal proportion of fruit to its normal diet of worms and insects. All great singers, however, have their peculiarities, and the loss of a little fruit from orchard or garden is not an exorbitant price to pay for the exquisite solos which add so much to the joy of life, or for the good the bird does as an entomologist. Of that other great singer, the thrush, the keenest fruit grower can say but little in disparagement ; for, though perhaps occasionally it feels the want of the vitamins present in raspberry and currant, its needs are modest. The oft-repeated story that birds nip off fruit buds and dismember flowers for fun—with the sparrow and the crocus as the classic example—is based on slender evidence, and may have been invented by some gardener as a simple explanation of an action which he did not understand. Some birds, like bullfinches, eat buds whole, because they like them, and in dry seasons thirst may add another temptation. Others, again, will peck a bud to reach an insect which unerring instinct tells them is inside it. When flowers are stripped the culprit may be in search of nectar or of an insect.

As the years pass more and more of the problems which beset fruit growers and farmers find their solution in the laboratory. Research has been of material help in keeping down diseases and pests of fruit trees, but no one seems to have sought the aid of science against the ravages of certain birds. Whether they can fairly be reckoned as pests is largely a matter of locality and season, but it should not be impossible for science to evolve a spray which, though harmless, should be as distasteful to bud-ravaging birds as quassia was to nail-biting children of Victorian days, and force them to get their living in ways that are harder perhaps but more appreciated by fruit growers. The matter has only to be serious enough for a remedy to be found for it which need not involve the death of the culprits.

About Eggs

Chinese eggs when they arrive in this country do not often enjoy the respect due to their years. The Chinese like them old so that they can extend to them some of the respect induced by the habits of ancestor worship, but to Western palates it seems only too often that eggs from the Celestial Empire are disillusioned and unhappy, as it is sometimes the misfortune of the old to be. The reason for this is not so much age as hardship and the strain of civilized living. If we knew, as those who read the report which has just been published on trade with China now do know, how much a Chinese egg has to go through before reaching us, we should lose the heart to criticize. It goes through all the most painful duties of citizenship, paying, between farm and port, in addition to Customs duty, a produce and examination tax, a charitable tax, and an educational tax. These taxes are largely imposed to please local chieftains, and the first feeling of the ordinary egg-lover must be one of resentment. But there is an appropriateness in such taxes. The connexion between education and eggs goes back to the time of our grandmothers. It is right that the egg, which has served so long and usefully in the demonstrations of philosophers, should be promoted to play its part in supporting the weight of Chinese erudition.

There is a deep inscrutability about eggs which makes them as intellectually congenial to wise men as it makes them commercially profitable to grocers. Like the admirable poker players that they are, their expressionless faces give no hint of what they contain. No one can tell from the hue of the shell what is inside, and the gulling of men by a fair exterior must seem an old game to eggs by now. At this time of year the homeliest hen's egg may well appear at table painted pink or yellow. That is because of Easter. Ordinarily eggs, like very respectable business houses, have no need to decorate a plain exterior to attract custom. Other foods may go tumbling into competition to please the human eye by their colour. Scientific tests recently held in America to find out how much the colour of sausages mattered in their sale proved that the ruddier the outside of the sausage the more buyers and eaters there were. It is not unnatural that the colour of food should count in arousing appetite; but it is more distinguished to offer your customers quite firmly a small range of quiet lines, running from brown to white, as is the way of self-respecting nationally marked British eggs. Chinese eggs, compelled to travel liquid in barrels, a process analogous to the old steerage conditions, lack this quiet dignity of approach. They cannot be said to emigrate so much as to be transported, and even at Eastertide it is small wonder if they make little effort to appear pleased.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

COUNTING THE GAINS

INFLUENCE ON PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is something to be said for the assertion that the chief cause for satisfaction in assessing the results of the London Naval Conference is that it has not been a total failure. To leave it at that would indeed be damning conference and delegates alike with faint praise. The significant essence of truth in such an assertion is its reference to the disastrous effect upon public opinion in all the countries concerned if the Conference had entirely failed. There would inevitably have been a determined reaction against all attempts at further advances in international agreement. All hope of confidence in foreign relations or of economy in armaments might have been abandoned for a generation.

Public opinion is a mysterious power—all the greater because exerted unconsciously. An informed public opinion is undoubtedly a power for good; the reverse is also true. It is for this reason that I appeal to *The Times*, with its unique influence, to continue to expound with due emphasis what has been achieved by the combined intelligence and good will of five Great Powers. Results have admittedly fallen short of the full programme so frequently set before us. There is thus a very real danger of disappointment blinding us as a people to a clear appreciation of the immense value of what the Conference has accomplished.

Pens more authoritative than mine have set out our gains, but the point of my contention is that this is a case for reiteration. The peoples of five nations have been the sleeping partners in this great enterprise; their faith and confidence made it possible. They deserve a full report; they should be told that it is an interim report. Permit me, therefore, at least to give my own summary of definite gains and legitimate hopes.

The gains include a vigorous restoration of Anglo-American friendship, based this time upon a closer sense of reality. On questions of naval armament Japan has magnanimously joined with America and Britain, and the value of the pact is enhanced by the fact that, on one material issue, the understanding between America and Britain has been extended and can no longer be criticized as showing a will to "English-speaking domination" in world affairs. The immediate gains are substantial. Nine capital ships are to be scrapped at once, and the building of 26 more, at a cost of over £160,000,000, postponed until 1936. Britain is likely to save at least £70,000,000 during the next five years, which is in itself no inconsiderable consolation to taxpayers.

We have also the right to hope that these immediate gains will lead to others. We are entitled to hope that five years of "naval holiday" will induce a new spirit of honest inquiry in all three countries five years hence. The door is open to France and Italy, and we gladly acknowledge that both these Powers have been perfectly frank and honest in stating their attitude at the outset. The Conference is "adjourned" with good will unimpaired, and the world will welcome any further agreement which France and Italy may write into the existing pact. Not the least valuable feature of the results which we are as yet only beginning to tabulate is the knowledge that persistence in these international conferences does bring its reward. They are teaching British men and women to look at certain departments of national policy in a spirit quite devoid of mere partisanship. In that spirit, men and women of all political opinions in all civilized countries will join in paying tribute to the great courage and patient persistence shown during the past months by the British Prime Minister and his fellow delegates.

Yours faithfully,
WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE.
Wakefield House, Cheapside, E.C.2, April 15.

THE BUDGET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Snowden has introduced the principle of retroactive taxation—which is fundamentally bad and open to grave objection—first, in regard to surtax, and, secondly, in regard to insurance policies taken out before 1916.

When Mr. Churchill superseded supertax, which was based on total income for the preceding year, but paid in respect of the current year, for surtax, which is based on and paid in respect of income for the preceding year, it was generally assumed that the rate would not be altered in respect of a year closed and past, and thrifty taxpayers could, knowing their liability, set aside money, as and when received, to pay the surtax thereon. Now Mr. Snowden, who seems in every respect eager to favour the wastrel and penalize the economical, has introduced the element of uncertainty in respect of profits actually accrued.

Sir Robert Peel, careful, like every great financier, to encourage thrift, made the concession to those who insured their lives that, up to one-sixth of their income, the full rate of income-tax should be refunded in respect of premiums paid, and many persons based their annual insurance upon this wise concession, so beneficial to the community as a whole. Even under the stress of War in 1916, when it was decided to halve the concession in respect of future policies, it was deemed equitable to maintain the full rate, which was regarded as sacrosanct, in respect of policies already existing. Mr. Snowden, in a time of profound peace and solely in pursuit of vote-catching, has abandoned the thrifty and introduced a vicious principle of taxing backwards.

Yours faithfully,
ALWYN PARKER.
Foldsdown, Thursley, Godalming, April 16.

THE CADET FORCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is one matter in connexion with the disappearance of the Cadet Force which, so far as I am aware, has not been adequately noticed, although it deserves the fullest appreciation.

In 1911 voluntary organizations like the Church Lads' Brigade and the Boys' Brigade were invited to accept recognition as Cadets. From that date until to-day in the case of the Church Lads' Brigade, and from 1916 until 1923 in the case of the Boys' Brigade, thousands of men volunteered as Cadet officers because they were led by the authorities to believe that they would be doing a useful and patriotic work. They received neither pay nor grant. They had to bear the cost of their uniform and their camps and the hundred and one other incidental expenses which fall to the lot of a Cadet officer. They have freely given up week by week hours of their leisure for what they had every right to believe was a cause worthy of the enthusiasm and devotion they have shown. For the most part they were men of very moderate means, who gave up their evenings and Saturday afternoons when they had already put in the day's work for their own living. It is not really a question whether they were right or wrong in their ideals, because so long as a Cadet Force was recognized by the country service in that force was obviously a public duty. For this great service and for their many sacrifices they have neither asked nor received any recognition. They are apparently to be swept out of existence without so much as a "thank you."

It seems to me that, as I have had one of the largest opportunities of knowing how splendidly they have fulfilled what in all good faith they believed to be their duty, it is but just to them that the public should know of such unselfish effort. At a time when we have to deplore an almost universal selfishness these Cadet officers stand out to rebuke us and still prove that there are Christian men who are ready to do something, even everything, for nothing.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR ROGERS, C.L.B., Chaplain-General and Secretary.
The Church Lads' Brigade, Aldwych House, Catherine-street, W.C.2.

THE KØBENHAVN MYSTERY

A CREWLESS BARQUE

MR. LINDSAY'S STORY

The Danish training-ship Köbenhavn, a steel five-masted barque, with an auxiliary oil engine, sailed from Buenos Aires on December 14, 1928, for Australia. She was spoken by a Norwegian steamer eight days later, when she was 900 miles west of Tristan da Cunha and making good headway. After that she was never definitely heard of, and on September 8 was declared lost, an active search over several months, in which the British Admiralty lent assistance, having proved fruitless. There was a complement of 60, of whom 45 were Danish cadets.

(From a Correspondent)

On first reading the reports, from Buenos Aires and later from New York, that a Mr. Philip Lindsay, from Tristan da Cunha, had seen the end of the missing Danish five-masted barque Köbenhavn, one was inclined a little towards scepticism. Mr. Lindsay was lay preacher at Tristan da Cunha, relieved after three years. The reports, headed "Phantom Barque," and so on, referred vaguely to the apparition of a large sailing vessel which had been seen sailing towards Tristan from nowhere, and then had suddenly changed her course, when quite close to the beach, towards nowhere again. It was not what Mr. Lindsay had said that aroused scepticism, but the manner of its presentation in the newspapers.

Then Mr. Lindsay returned to Liverpool. I wrote to him, anxious to hear something further of this story. The date he mentioned—January 21, 1929—fitted in approximately with the known movements of the Köbenhavn. Her story, in brief, is that, distinguished as the largest and best of the sailing ships still in commission, she sailed from Buenos Aires in

mid-December of 1928 bound to Australia to load wheat for the Continent, and never arrived. Steamers searched for her, sweeping large sections of the Roaring Forties and visiting St. Paul, New Amsterdam, and the Kerguelens. They found nothing. Other sailing ships, making the passage of the Roaring Forties about the time the Köbenhavn should have been there, reported a heavy ice season. Two of them, the four-masted barque Herzogin Cecilie and the full-rigged ship Grace Harwar, had narrow escapes from collision with roaming bergs. The Archibald Russell, bound with timber from the Baltic to Australia, sighted 200 bergs in one day in 41 degrees South, somewhere south of the Cape of Good Hope. It was generally concluded, as the months passed and nothing of the Köbenhavn was found, that she had somehow been lost in collision with the ice. That would have been easy enough.

SHIPS AT TRISTAN

Tristan da Cunha was without means of communicating with the outside world. It is rarely visited. From time to time wireless sets of varying efficiency have been sent there, but in the whole period of the search for the Köbenhavn there was no means of getting into touch with the island. Somehow no one went to Tristan to investigate. There were at first some rumours of the Danish barque's presence in the neighbourhood, since a sailing ship had been sighted by a steamer not far away, but it was discovered later that this ship was the Finnish four-masted barque Ponape, outward bound from Europe to Australia. Sailing ships making that passage are commonly found in the vicinity of Tristan. Coming down through the south-east trades with the wind close on the port beam, they are driven westwards in the direction of South America, and so arrive at the Horse Latitudes and the entrance to that stormy stretch of dangerous waters called by sailors the Roaring Forties. Through here they swing in a south-easterly direction, aiming to make a landfall of Tristan in order that they may correct their positions and have a check on the accuracy of their instruments before actually beginning the passage of the often-fog-filled and always gloomy Forties. A sailing ship is a long while at sea, upon such a passage, and has few chances to correct her observations. I have seen Tristan twice from the sea, in such ships, but in neither case did we approach nearer when once we definitely picked up the land. That was sufficient for our purpose.

The discovery that the ship seen in the neighbourhood was the Ponape seemingly put Tristan out of all reckonings of the Köbenhavn's fate, until Mr. Lindsay came back to civilization.

That I actually saw the end of the Köbenhavn (he writes in answer to my request for information) is absolute rot ; but there is not much doubt about the ship we saw. Long before I knew that the ship was missing I could describe her fairly accurately. She was five-masted, but her fore or main mast was broken. A huge white band round her hull was the most prominent mark. It was on January 21 last year that she passed. The course she was taking was due north, and as she was roughly in the middle of the island she would in the ordinary course of events have struck our beach where the settlement was. However, when still a long way off (possibly 7½ miles) she seemed to be drifting to the eastward, and it was at this time that we watched her most. The sea was rough for our boats, which are made only of canvas, and so we could do nothing but watch her gradually crawl past and run inside the reefs to the west side of the island.

A DRIFTING DERELICT

She was certainly in distress. She was using only one small jib, which appeared to be set from the bow to the broken mast, and her stern was very low in the water. It was almost down to the white band round her hull. This was all seen through glasses from a distance of about three and a half miles, so that we could hardly be mistaken. The usual charts of Tristan have no reefs marked on them, and this is very dangerous, as the island is pretty well reef-bound, especially so where the Köbenhavn went in. I estimated that she was within a quarter of a mile of the shore when we last saw her, and the reefs stand out about a mile and a quarter, so she must have been well inside. We saw her no more after that and the place where she went in was quite inaccessible.

Several things were afterwards washed up, but I cannot say that they were from the Köbenhavn—dovetailed boards with buff paint on them, boxes about 3 feet long by 8 inches broad by 8 inches deep, and then a 30-feet flat-bottomed boat last September. To me it is a complete mystery. It would have been impossible for the ship to drift free of the reefs again, once being bound by them. Many questions remain to be answered. Why didn't she drop a lifeboat? Were they all dead? Had she been abandoned before reaching us? To such questions as these I can only answer that I do not know, but I am convinced that the ship which approached the Tristan beach was the missing Köbenhavn.

It sounds convincing. It is convincing. If the Tristan islanders saw a five-masted barque, they saw the Köbenhavn. There was no other five-masted barque then in commission, and has been none for years. There never were many—perhaps six all told—in the whole story of sail. There were the two

Frenchmen, both named France; the last of these was lost at New Caledonia years ago. There were the Germans Potosi and R. C. Rickmers. The Potosi alone survived the War, sailing awhile as the Flora under a South American flag. Then she caught fire, was abandoned, and later found by a cruiser and sunk by shellfire. That definitely disposes of every five-masted barque except the Köbenhavn, which was the last and the best of them all. There has been only one five-masted ship—the Preussen, lost in the Channel 20 years ago. The only other five-masted sailing vessels afloat are the American schooners and barquentines, which are all built of wood and are little seen at sea in these days. None was missing then. None has gone missing since. There are not so many that still survive. No other big sailing ship was on the missing list at the time Mr. Lindsay saw this ship. To remember another ship that might account for the derelict one must go back six years.

The colour Mr. Lindsay describes fits the Köbenhavn. She was painted black, with a broad white band. She was altogether an unmistakable ship. The only thing left to account for is how she came to be there, drifting towards the Tristan beach, unmanned and derelict. She must have been crewless or her people would have taken to her boats. Here must lie a very great sea mystery—perhaps the greatest since the Marie Celeste. Granted that this ship was the Köbenhavn, what had happened? She had wireless and an auxiliary engine. She had a big crew and ample boats. She was, as sailing ships go, practically a new ship. She should, in the ordinary course of events, have reached Australia in 45 days or so without the use of her engine. She had made that passage before. By January 21 she was over a month out and should, therefore, have been well past Tristan if nothing had gone wrong. She approached the island, Mr. Lindsay tells us, from the south. The obvious explanation seems to be that something caused her hasty abandonment before there was time to send a distress signal out by the use of the wireless; the abandonment was premature, the crew lost, and the ship remained afloat and so came, borne by the currents, almost to the very beach of the Tristan settlement.

The partial dismasting and the absence of sails, except for the single headsail, might be accounted for after the abandonment. An unmanned ship—particularly a long, heavily rigged ship such as she was—may safely be trusted to lose her own masts in those stormy waters if she goes on long enough or at least to blow what sails may have been set out of their bolt ropes. She would be caught aback and her sails would soon go. It is harder to blow out a storm headsail, and that may have stood.

"Explanations" are merely speculatory, and Mr. Lindsay has opened up a great field for them. But one hazards the conjecture that collision with ice, causing the ship to make water alarmingly, brought about her hurried desertion. The Köbenhavn had a few watertight bulkheads in her hold—the usual sailer has only one, right forward—and obviously these saved her. It would be impossible for the ordinary steel sailing ship, in ballast, to become waterlogged. But with the hold divided into watertight compartments, some of which were not injured, she might float. Generally, when a sailing ship is abandoned, her crew, lying-to in the boats, endeavour to keep her in sight. But the region where the Köbenhavn went is a belt of fogs and other disturbing elements, and it would have been easy for the crew to lose sight of the ship. Or they might have abandoned her at night—they probably did, since that is the time of greatest chance of panic. Then the boats were all lost—perhaps they may not have been—and, down by the stern and partially dismasted, the Köbenhavn drifted on.

THE FIVE SHEPHERDS

There remains one more point. If the Köbenhavn was lost finally among the reefs of Tristan, how came it that so little drifted ashore? But anyone who knows those parts, who has seen anything of other islands and of storms down there, will readily understand that the cliffs of Tristan might grind a hundred ships and leave of them nothing but a splinter or two of matchwood.

That it was impossible for the islanders to see the end of a ship which apparently went to her doom so close to them seems curious. I have not been ashore on Tristan, but I have visited several other islands in that belt—Campbell, the Aucklands, and the Macquaries. They are surely the bleakest and most inhospitable places upon earth. At Campbell Island there are four harbours, and yet there is a stretch of its coastline that no one can see from anywhere on the island. It is hopelessly inaccessible. When I visited the island in a Norwegian whaling steamer returning from the Ross Sea in 1924, we found five young New Zealand shepherds who had been there for 15 months. They told us that they had never seen this piece of coastline. For weeks on end it was often impossible for them to see anything. Whenever they went out from their hut to look after the sheep they were accustomed to take a week's food with them and some dry wood and a tent, in case they could not find their hut again for the fog. Yet the island covers only 50,000 acres or so. At the Aucklands I remember being shown from a spot on a high cliff the remains of a barque lying in the sea beneath, that no one had seen for 15 years after her loss. It could be seen only from that one position.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1830. Price 7d.

Several of the Paddington coachmen having lately become drivers as well as owners of omnibuses, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Bank are often favoured with racing and blackguard contests of all descriptions from those gentry, and human life is constantly in the most imminent danger in consequence of the violence of the competition. A number of gentlemen attended yesterday [before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House] to prefer complaints against the drivers of many of those vehicles. . . .

One of the defendants contrived to drive his horses in such a manner as to prevent a competitor who was behind him from getting forward, and a corresponding effort was made by the hindmost to get into the place of his adversary. At last the affair came to a gallop, and it really looked as if the rivals were quite regardless of anything but victory. The street was in a complete uproar with abuse, hallooing, shouting, and slashing. A lady in one of the vehicles screamed aloud with fright, and begged to be let out, but two or three Jew cads held the door fast, and a gentleman was obliged to force it open. The lady was then taken out; the omnibus then set off at full gallop. . . .

His lordship said he understood there was a common purse from which those fines were paid, but he thought he should soon empty it. He should begin to fine the omnibus gentry 5l. each.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ¼.

RUSSIAN VISITORS TO ENGLAND

In a written Parliamentary reply to Mr. D. G. Somerville (Windsor, U.), Mr. Short, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Home Office, states:—"During the six months ended April 14, 1930, visas have been authorized to enable 222 Soviet citizens to proceed to the United Kingdom, and 23 applications for visas have been refused. For the previous six months 128 visas were authorized and five refused."

Letters to the Editor

THE FACE OF ENGLAND

HAPHAZARD METHODS OF PROTECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Almost every morning *The Times* has news for us of fresh outrages on the face of England either threatened or accomplished. The tale of woe mounts steadily. To-day we hear how Glastonbury Abbey shared out its precincts with a motor park, and how Hadrian's Wall is like to find itself the fence of a 400ft. quarry face.

"Economic necessity" and "progress" are popular words, but economic reason is not necessarily good reason, and progress is as progress does. At present we are almost defenceless against outrage of any and every sort from whatever cause or quarter threatened, as a rule indeed not even hearing that some new calamity is upon us until it is an accomplished and blistering fact. Even if we do get fair warning of dirty work ahead, usually all we can do is to set up yet another dismal howl of protest that irritates and depresses but seldom accomplishes anything.

Freehold property is still almost as unreservedly yours to do as you please with as is your waistcoat or your watch. There is no legal compulsion on you to use it in a way that will be acceptable and inoffensive to your neighbours and the general public. If what you propose to do outrages them, their only remedy is to bribe you from your purpose by purchase or cajolery, or to scare you from it by public protests—which is an intolerable state of things.

Never having troubled to protect ourselves as a community or our country as a whole by reasonable safeguarding laws, because we could think of nothing but private rights and private property (which we protected inordinately), we have no efficient or scientific machinery wherewith to cope with infringements against our natural liberties. Each new emergency is faced in a state of planless panic, and we bleat and blether and appeal until someone is moved to come to the rescue with so many hundreds or thousands of pounds, or, more often, the blackmail not being forthcoming, the abhorred thing is done despite our wringing of hands.

As every Government has shirked responsibility just where it and it alone could assure orderly development, reasonable conservation and general fair dealing—in short, as it mostly abrogates what ought to be one of its chief functions—the altruistic minority that cares what becomes of England has to spend its time and its money in attempts (mostly futile) to mitigate the disastrous effects of public and official negligence.

As it is, our land tenure and certain other laws are manifestly so grotesquely inadequate for the protection of public amenity and the natural resources of our country that they must certainly be altered, and quite profoundly. Can we by any means get them so altered in our own time, or are we to suffer the increasingly rapid dissipation of our remaining assets for yet another generation?

Private piety, we begin to perceive, even with the best of the Press in vigorous support, is powerless to do more than slightly retard our national rake's progress. The time has come for those who care about amenity to hitch their wagon to a political policy, if not indeed to a party.

Sir Hilton Young's Amenities Bill is dead, but the Minister of Health promises it a new life in the shape of a Government measure. Without some comprehensive and co-ordinated conservation and development plan for the kingdom as a whole, the England that we know and love is doomed. Let us show that we mean to have that plan.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS,
President.
The Design and Industries Association,
6, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Cathedral of St. Asaph—one of the four oldest dioceses in these islands—is in sore peril. A sudden subsidence threatens the tower and with it the south transept and the chancel. The Cathedral architect, Mr. C. M. Oldrid Scott, and with him Messrs. Thompson, of Peterborough, give an instant warning. The shoring of the tower they have already begun. The movement of the tower hastens. Tell-tale tests prove it.

A stained glass window in the transept was taken out and large sheets of plain glass substituted. Within three weeks this substituted glass cracked and began to fall out. Boarding has now taken the place of the shattered glass. Last week stone and plaster fell within the Lady Chapel where it joins the tower. The danger is imminent. The subsidence of the tower continues, and the underpinning of its foundations is imperative and urgent. A Special Correspondent from *The Times* visited the Cathedral, and a detailed and most accurate description of the Cathedral and its danger appeared in *The Times* on April 5. "The Tower"—I quote Mr. Scott—"is one of the most charmingly simple buildings imaginable, but it is large and somewhat unusually massive and weighty for its size."

For centuries the Cathedral has been the most conspicuous and revered building in the Vale of Clwyd. Passengers in the Irish Mail as they approach Rhyl see the Cathedral from afar. It has filled a large part in Welsh history. Burnt by the soldiers of Edward I., and used as their stable by the Cromwellians, it still has sacred memories for its own nation. Within its precincts stands the glorious memorial, designed by Mr. Prothero, of Cheltenham, and raised by the Churchmen and the Nonconformists of Wales, to the Bishop of St. Asaph who gave Wales the Bible in Welsh. Within its walls the Primate of the Church of this land (Archbishop Davidson) 10 years ago gave to the Church in Wales its Province and its independence.

Wales is now poor. Her greatest asset is a stricken industry. For the last 10 years Churchmen in Wales have borne an uncommon strain with no common courage. This ancient See, here "before Augustine came," appeals beyond the borders of its own diocese and the Province of Wales for instant help. To save the Cathedral £14,500 is needed. The Dean of St. Asaph (The Deanery, St. Asaph, North Wales) will receive with gratitude and thanksgiving donations to this Cathedral fund.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. CAMBR:
The Palace, St. Asaph, April 16.

REPAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX

The Exeter Income-Tax Office surely hold the record for quick repayment of income-tax. I personally left my claim to be dealt with on the morning of April 7, and the next day, April 8, received a cheque in payment.—Mr. HENRY HALL, Streatham Drive, Exeter, April 17.

VILLAGE INNS BEFORE EASTER

CHANGES IN COUNTRY LIFE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was much impressed by the gentle reasonableness of your leading article in *The Times* of April 16 entitled "Village Inns before Easter."

As a devout lover of the English countryside, although trained and accustomed to life in the City, after demobilization I built and plied the trade of a country inn. I was more than keen on its being successful on account of the facilities it afforded me to enjoy country life and pursuits, but, alas! my high hopes have rudely fallen and it is now with effort that I contemplate offering hospitality to the stranger at any period of the year in season or out.

My experience has compelled me to the view that the average city dweller is out of sympathy with country ways and country fare, however much more honest and healthy these may be in comparison with what the city provides for him. He goes to live in the country only when his own or his family's health necessitates it, and when arrived there at a country inn expects all the amenities of the city to be provided for him at the lowest rate of payment he considers it good business to impose upon his unfortunate host. By systematic complaints regarding his accommodation, the provender, the service and the lack of amusements in the village he thinks to improve all these, but only succeeds in making everyone at the inn miserable to the point of praying for his departure. At my little inn I keep cows and poultry at a reasonable distance from the living quarters solely for the purpose of ensuring guests fresh country fare, but woe betide me if a cow blares or a cock crows. Motorists have rolled up to my portal long after midnight and complained bitterly because the inn is not provided with a night porter.

When they return home all of these sort of people bleat in the Press of how they were overcharged in comparison with the wonderful hotels abroad, and how badly conducted English hotels are, &c., &c., *ad nauseam*, presumably with the same purpose with which they complain at the inn of being helpful and improving matters. Daily journals take up the cry, perhaps for lack of anything better to write about, and promise unlimited prosperity to anyone wise and clever enough to provide better and cheaper accommodation in the country and at the seaside.

But you, Sir, have struck a new note. The poor innkeeper, hounded from pillar to post by his guests, by his staff, and by the Press, can breathe a sigh of respite. You say "the fault here seems to lie deeper than in the village inn." I have an idea that you suspect, and I think that you would be right in doing so, that the fault lies in the country's apathetic neglect to adopt a strong agricultural policy which would give some measure of security to the farmer and rural population, and incidentally benefit the village and market town innkeeper. The days of "good accommodation for man and beast" were the days of prosperous agriculture, when mine host probably owned a little farm with smiling orchards in which to run his little pigs, with man labour for the chores and cherry-cheeked wenches to milk the beasts and make the beds.

To-day the town calls the youth from the land to live upon imported foodstuffs, including tinned milk, and to-morrow, if the townsman has his way, there will be no countryside, no village inn, only rows and rows of monotonous artisans' dwellings with here and there a factory, a dance hall, and a cinema.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
INNKEEPER.

THE ARMY IN THE WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to deal with a point raised by Lord Moynihan's letter to you dated the 12th inst.? My remarks are based on my experience of over two and a half years' service on the Western Front with an infantry battalion with which I served both in the ranks and as an officer. During this time I saw wounded many men whom I knew intimately. I was also wounded.

Lord Moynihan is probably right when he expects, as he apparently does, the theory that ". . . the act of wounding miraculously changed a man's character and inflated him with notions and manners hitherto utterly foreign to his nature. . . ." A change, and a distinct one, nevertheless did take place in the wounded man as soon as he was hit. The change went on through different stages until he was safely behind the line, but the first stage of it was very marked. It can be explained by the fact that the man instinctively felt that his job was done, at any rate for the time being. That is to say, the nervous strain of self-control which most of us, if not all, experienced when going up to or when in the line was relieved. This particular strain did influence our behaviour; also our outlook, and consequently our view of our neighbour's actions. I therefore submit that there was a distinct difference, not in fundamental character but in mentality, between the men actually on the active list at the front and those same men later when wounded.

I am not discussing the accuracy or inaccuracy of "War" books or plays, for having read only one such book and not having seen any of the plays, I am not competent to express an opinion. However, I suggest that the difference to which I refer may on the one hand be partly responsible for exaggeration, if exaggeration there be, on the part of authors—always assuming they were real "front liners"—and, on the other hand, would explain a certain difference—not great but nevertheless noticeable—in the behaviour of men at the front and in normal surroundings.

The development of this point may narrow the gap between those who, above all, have at heart the reputation of our soldiers and those who try to portray the soldier's life in the War in a manner primarily set out to entertain.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. M. AMPHLETT, Late Major C.E.F.
32, Victoria-street, S.W.1, April 16.

TAXES ON FOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The divisions which unhappily exist in the Conservative Party in reference to taxes on food must be a matter of great concern to all members of the party, for "a house divided against itself cannot stand." But I am wondering if such taxes are really essential to the ideal we all have before us.

I have travelled extensively about the British Empire, and feel sure that what the grower of "primary products" in other parts of the Empire wants is a feeling of security. He wants to feel sure that if he puts his back into his job and produces as much as he can, we will buy his produce from him up to the limit of our capacity at a fair price—the average price of the world's market.

If, then, we in this country were prepared to say that we would do this, and would prohibit the importation of similar produce from outside the Empire so long as from inside the Empire we could buy all we want, but that directly we could not do this our market would be free to the rest of the world, this would satisfy our fellow Empire men, and therefore, it seems to me Empire free trade could be started without the imposition of "taxes on food" in this country.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
CUMING BUTLER
Craycombe House, near Pershore, April 16.

SALE OF ADVOWSONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We read with interest the letters from Mr. Townroe and L. R. F. They fear the results—we have experienced them. Some years ago the advowson of the mother church passed after purchase to a Protestant party trust, and three years ago a new vicar was presented to this daughter parish which had for at least 30 years been a Moderate church, holding charitable views regarding all schools of thought in the Church of England. The new vicar was not seen by the officers of the church till his institution. Among many other actions he objects to the payment of the Diocesan Quota and to appeals in church for the C.M.S., C.E.T.S., Waifs and Strays, C.E.Z.M.S., Missions to Seamen, and other similar institutions. The result is that after a poll all the elected members of the Parochial Church Council are solidly opposed to the policy of the vicar, and the Council has had to arrange for collections to be made outside the church for the objects named. We have sent the full quota and satisfactory contributions to all the societies—but what a commentary on party patronage in the Church of England! Is it surprising that we long for speedy reform?

Our experience suggests two pieces of advice to all parishes: (1) To get every person eligible placed on the Electoral Roll now, and (2) to have a poll for the election of the Church Council in order that it may be thoroughly representative of the lay feeling in the parish.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
April 17. THE PEOPLE'S WARDEN.

Points from Letters

GLASTONBURY ABBEY

The drawbacks attendant on the parking of cars within the precincts of the ancient Glastonbury Abbey were fully set out in the Press three years ago, when trustees and town council sought to establish a car park on ground immediately adjoining St. Dunstan's—a project only abandoned when public opinion had expressed itself as averse to the encroachment. In the present case the position is widely different, for the private owner is in possession, and only through voluntary sale on his part can there be a change of ownership. But in the event of the managing director, Mr. Leslie J. Allen, feeling inclined to offer publicly to part with the property and to state the price in the columns of *The Times*, an effort might be made to raise the required sum by public subscription.—COLONEL E. ST. C. PEMBERTON, Pyrland Hall, Taunton.

THE BUDGET

I wonder if Mr. Snowden will ever realize that the heavy taxation of the few will not only cause far more unemployment but also affect various charities. I, as one taxed on my so-called unearned income, have spent a considerable amount of it to help various charities and I know there are many others who do the same. Now when so much is to be taken from us we shall be compelled to let many deserving cases go unhelped. I have also from time to time invested a little, now the wise thing seems to be to save nothing but spend what is left you, otherwise it will be taken from you to pay the dole to those who want work and cannot get it, and those others who are born tired and never will work while they can live and have enough to go to cinemas, &c., on other people's money.—Miss F. WALDRON, 26, Moore-street, Cadogan-square, S.W.3.

KENYA COFFEE

The Home Government continues to treat Kenya as something between an Aunt Sally and an idiot child. But just now, when the bottom has dropped out of the coffee market, will my fellow-women, in whose hands the catering for their families so largely lies, do their very best to stand by their fellow country men and women by insisting upon being served with nothing but Kenya coffee, and thereby do their best to avert the ruin which must otherwise fall upon already sorely harassed settlers, whose hard-won crop will bring them in at the most no more than a third of what was expected in the way of price?—Mrs. ELINOR MORDAUNT, The Forum Club, Grosvenor-place, S.W.

EASTER SNOWSTORMS

I cannot recall any great snowstorm on a Good Friday in this district, but I remember very well on the Sunday after Easter, April 26, 1908, walking to church in snow, 6in. deep, for the 8 a.m. service, and admiring the cedar trees and laurels in the churchyard all clothed in white. By 2 p.m. every vestige of snow had melted in the sunshine that followed. —The REV. H. M. WALTER, St. Paul's Rectory, Wokingham.

GRADING OF BEEF

Less than half-an-hour after reading the letter signed "A Correspondent" in your issue of Monday a matter arose which enabled the Ministry's grading to be tested. I challenged a number of sides of beef, and there was general agreement, including the opinion of the salesman himself, that they were graded a grade too high. I understand that a communication has been addressed to the Ministry by some of those who saw the beef beside myself. As I have volunteered to give evidence before the Departmental Committee, the general question can be settled there.—Mr. J. J. TERRETT, 70, Long-lane, West Smithfield, E.C.1.

THE HABITS OF ROBINS

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to tell me if they have ever known the case of a robin feeding two hens. It seems to me most unusual. There is a very tame robin in my garden who feeds out of my hand, and now he takes a currant or two to one hen sitting on a nest in one corner of the garden; when he has fed her, he proceeds to feed another hen sitting in another part of the garden. What he will do when the two lots of little ones arrive I do not know. I wonder if the mate of the one robin has been killed and he is kindly helping the poor widow, or if he is a little bigamist.—Mr. WALTER G. CROMBIE, Caenwood Grange, 69, Beulah-hill, S.E.19.

TRANSPORT OF SUGAR BEET

The statement showing the method of transport of sugar beet into the factories of Great Britain since 1927, as given in Mr. Wood's letter in your issue of the 14th inst., reveals some very interesting information, especially in regard to the increase in road transport at the expense of rail. It would, however, be a more favourable comparison if the figures of sugar beet transported to the factories by road were subdivided into:—(*a*) By road transport hauliers.; (*b*) by growers' own vehicles. Is it possible, and can Mr. Wood enlighten us on these points?—Mr. E. K. WALTERS, 34, Canon-street, Shrewsbury.

"THE SILLY MAN OF THE VILLAGE"

The mention in "*The Times* of April 11, 1830," of one "Tommy Toxon, a silly man of the village," illustrates the considerable progress that has been made in recent years in dealing with the difficult problem of mental deficiency. Some 30 years earlier, Wordsworth had written his "Idiot Boy," the poem of which Byron so unkindly said:—

> That all who view "the idiot in his glory,"
> Conceive the bard the hero of the story;

but the subject was one with which every one in those days was painfully familiar; indeed, at a much later date, in almost every parish "the silly man of the village" was a pathetic and well-known character. It is no doubt far better that such people should be cared for in asylums, but what is really most wanted is some means of cutting off the supply.—The REV. WALTER CRICK, Eastbourne.

APATHY IN ELECTIONS

The lethargy of Conservative organizations is proverbial, and Commodore H. Douglas King can hardly—though he does—complain of the slackness in voting in the Paddington Borough Council elections when his letter in *The Times* of April 16 was the first intimation that I, and presumably many other members of the Paddington Conservative and Unionist Association, had that such an election was taking place.—CAPTAIN ROBERT A. L. HARTMAN, 36, Craven Hill-gardens, W.2.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., advocates following the common-sense plan of building a road bridge alongside the railway bridge at Charing Cross, and suggests the downstream side. The most convenient position would be on the up-stream side, bringing the south approach road down to the level at its intersection with York-road, and from there running a diagonal road, alongside the railway, to the Westminster Bridge-road. Traffic would then have a direct approach to the Kennington-road, a fine wide road, and could reach the south-east district *via* the Camberwell New-road, thus avoiding the congested Elephant and Castle. The fatal defect of the official plan is that all the bridge traffic is taken into the Waterloo-road.—Mr. W. J. H. LEVERTON, F.R.I.B.A., 151, Endlesham-road, S.W.12.

DUMPING OF FOREIGN FLOUR

Mr. M. Campbell Johnston may well ask what is the attitude of the Cabinet towards the dumping of foreign flour? The Labour Government seems to think what matter if our corngrowers and millers are ruined by unfair subsidized competition if the workers' bread may be 1d. or 1d. a loaf cheaper. I suggest that an all-English flour loaf might help a little. It is better to have half the unemployed at work on the land and in mills than ruined agriculture which ought to be profitable.—Mr. JOHN WOOD, Melrose, West Mersea, Essex.

"KEEP TO THE LEFT"

I am more convinced than ever that the safest plan in a crowded city like London is for pedestrians to walk on the left of the pavement, but as the present unwritten law is to walk on the right it is impracticable to do otherwise. The efforts of the suburbs some years ago to introduce the rule of walking on the left were nullified by the inaction of the authorities of Central London. If the latter would issue notices requesting pedestrians to keep to the left there is no doubt the change would be quietly effected. The question of which side to take when walking on a country road without paths can be left to the intelligence or otherwise of the individual.—Mr. A. G. PHILLIPSON, 48, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

UNDERGROUND HUMOURS

The little game with the passengers at High-street, Kensington, is nothing new. In the old steam days the locomotives used to coal at this station so that they could race, on parallel lines, the District trains between Gloucester-road and South Kensington. The District nearly always won, and so proceeded to Sloane-square first. If the comedy of Kensington appeals to your readers, how much more they would enjoy the farce of the Tubes at rush hours, when those trying to board the trains are fiercely resisted by those getting off? How cleverly the designers have defied the most elementary rules of traffic control and thrown in free scrimmages for travellers.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GUY LIDDELL, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Obituary

MR. P. A. RALLI

AN AERODYNAMIC EXPERT

Mr. Pandia Antonio Ralli, chief aerodynamic expert and technical engineer for many years of the Fairey Aviation Company, died suddenly on Thursday morning in a nursing home from serious internal trouble, at the age of 41.

Mr. Ralli was well known in the aeronautical world. He had made a special study of air screw designs, and was responsible for the family of high-speed thin-bladed metal air screws which were used so successfully in the British machines in the Schneider Trophy contests of 1927 and 1929. The evolution of a suitable shape of air screw for a seaplane the top speed of which is over 350 miles an hour, and which has to accelerate from rest on the water, is an exceedingly intricate problem, and Mr. Ralli accomplished some notable work in this direction, a record of which was given before the Aeronautical Society and in technical publications. As chief technical engineer he played a considerable part in the design of the Fairey-Napier long-distance monoplane, in which the late Squadron-Leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins flew non-stop from England to India in just over 48 hours.

Born on June 28, 1888, the only son of the late Antonio Pandia Ralli, he was educated at the Gymnase Scientifique of Lausanne, where he took advanced mathematics and physics, and obtained the diploma of electrical engineer. He joined the Fairey Aviation Company in 1916, and served continuously except from 1918 to 1920. He was awarded the Royal Aeronautical Society's silver medal at the end of 1927 for his work in connexion with the metal air screws used in the Schneider Trophy contest of that year. Mr. Ralli was noted for the remarkably lucid and simple way in which he was able to explain a highly technical subject and describe research work to be handed on to practical engineers.

LADY GLANELY

Lady Glanely, the wife of Lord Glanely, the well-known racing owner, died suddenly during Thursday night at Exning House, Exning, near Newmarket, at the age of 54.

Lord and Lady Glanely had been staying with Lord and Lady Dunraven at Adare Manor, County Limerick, for some days, and returned to London early this week. On Wednesday Lady Glanely went to Newmarket, her husband remaining in London, as he was going to a race meeting at Cardiff this week-end. She had seen a specialist, who advised her to rest for a few days, but there was nothing in her condition to give cause for anxiety. On Thursday evening Lord Glanely had a conversation with her on the telephone, and she then seemed quite cheerful. Later on, however, about midnight, Lady Glanely took a sudden turn for the worse, and an urgent call was put through to the Bath Club, where Lord Glanely was staying, and he immediately left by car and drove through the night to Exning House. He arrived, however, two hours after his wife had died.

It is believed that Lady Glanely had never really got over the shock of a motor-car accident in which she was involved just before Christmas, 1928. She had left Exning House by car with her maid, for Bath, where Lord Glanely, who was at Cardiff, was to join her. The car came into collision with a cyclist about two miles on the Newmarket side of Royston. The chauffeur attempted to avoid the cyclist, who came out of a side turning, and the car skidded and overturned. Within a few seconds the car was a mass of flames and Lady Glanely was trapped inside unable to open the door. Just then a man was passing and he immediately rushed up and managed to drag Lady Glanely out of the débris to safety. He also rescued the maid and assisted the chauffeur, who had been unable to free himself. But for this man's timely intervention nothing could have saved the occupants. The car was completely burnt.

Before her marriage, in 1897, to Lord Glanely, then Mr. W. J. Tatem, a prominent Cardiff shipowner, she was Miss Ada Mary Williams, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Williams, of Cardiff. She was well known in the hunting field, and was successful with hacks in many big shows. For three consecutive years she carried off the championship at Olympia, where she showed hacks which were ridden by herself. She was also very successful at Coed Kernew, where Lord Tredegar's hunter trials took place. She also drove a tandem as well as pairs of horses. During the War she spent much time at Cardiff Hospital, and conducted a home for Belgian refugees, and was created C.B.E. in 1920. She had many interests in children's homes, and was a great supporter of the Church of St. Martin, Exning, where she was instrumental in clearing off the debt. Lady Glanely had one son, who died in 1905 at the age of six.

The funeral will take place at Cardiff at noon on Tuesday.

SIR GEORGE CLIFFORD

Our Wellington, New Zealand, Correspondent telegraphs that Sir George Clifford died on Thursday at the age of 82. He had been president of the New Zealand Racing Conference ever since 1895, and was the most prominent figure on the New Zealand Turf.

George Hugh Charles Clifford was born on October 10, 1847, the eldest son of the first baronet, who was an early explorer and pioneer of the pastoral industry and Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives from 1853 to 1860, and was descended from the third Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. Educated at Mount St. Mary's and at Stonyhurst, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1870. He succeeded his father in 1893. Sir George was chairman of the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, director of the New Zealand Shipping Company, and chairman or director of several other companies. His first wife, a daughter of Sir John Lawson, Bt., of Brough Hall, died in 1880, the year of their marriage; he married secondly in 1884 Janet, daughter of Mr. James Burnett, of Nelson, New Zealand, she died in 1885; and thirdly in 1891 Helen Francis, daughter of the Rev. James Dennis. He is succeeded by his only son, Lieutenant Charles Lewis Clifford, Lancashire Hussars, who was born in 1885. He also leaves three daughters by his third wife.

SIR R. C. FORSTER

Sir Ralph Collingwood Forster, Bt., Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey, died at his residence at Sutton on Thursday in his 81st year. He was formerly a director of the firm of Bessler, Waechter, and Co. In 1906 he was High Sheriff of Surrey, and for many years he was the chairman of the Sutton bench of magistrates, a position which he resigned a few years ago owing to ill-health. During the War he was chairman of the Benfleet Hall Red Cross Hospital. Among his benefactions was a gift of £30,000 for the extension of University College Hospital, a site for the present hospital at Sutton, and £5,000 to provide a new hospital for the town. He also presented to Christ Church, Sutton, a chapel in memory of his wife, who died in 1906, and a parish hall. He was chairman of the local Territorial Association, president of many other local associations, and a prominent Freemason. He was created a baronet in 1912. His only surviving son, Major Hugh Forster, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, died of wounds received in the Battle of Loos in 1915, and the title becomes extinct. One of his sons-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Robertson, was awarded the Victoria Cross, and another son-in-law, Major Rowley Hill, the D.S.O.

CANON EDWARD STEWARD

Canon Edward Steward, senior hon. canon of Salisbury Cathedral, who died recently at his residence at High Mount, Salisbury, in his 79th year, was an educationist of more than local reputation.

For 33 years he guided and inspired the Salisbury Diocesan Training College. When he came to it in 1880 it was provincial, little known, its prestige diminishing and limited to the diocese; before illness compelled him to resign in 1913, he had raised it to an assured position, with greatly extended and improved buildings, and numbers increased from 60 to 160. With the help of Canon Steward Bishop John Wordsworth, in 1889 and 1890, raised about £15,000 to rebuild and re-equip the Church schools of Salisbury. But it was in his own college and his own lecture-room that the principal's chief work lay, and his influence was seen in the young teachers he trained and in the loyal staff he gathered round him. He was an excellent preacher, both at Salisbury and in his village churches at Boyton and Sherrington, where he was rector from 1908 to 1924.

Born at Norwich in 1851, he was a freeman of the city, as were his father and his grandfather. He was a great lover of the country, and was a good shot, a capable fisherman, and a keen naturalist, spending his holidays in Norfolk, in Norway, along a Wiltshire chalk stream, or in the New Forest. He hunted regularly when at Oxford, and rowed for his college, also in those days drove tandem, and on great occasions a four-in-hand. Canon Steward was an occasional correspondent of *The Times*, and about the year 1900 conducted a vigorous correspondence on "What shall we do with our Daughters?" which led to the opening of a hostel under his management at Salisbury, in which the daughters of clergy and other professional men were prepared for entrance to training colleges in order to become teachers. He was educated at Hailleybury and Magdalen College, Oxford; of the latter he kept up his membership until the end of his life. He sent a son to each, and his grandsons are succeeding him now in his old school. He was twice married, and leaves a son and daughter, Colonel Steward, Indian Army, and Mrs. Corbould Warren.

SIR EDWARD POLLOCK

Mr. R. S. Garnett writes:—

Flying westwards in an express train I have read your excellent obituary. Sir Edward and I were fellow guests at a country house perhaps three years ago. On hearing my name, he came forward and said, "I was a school-fellow of your father." (My father was the late Richard Garnett, of the British Museum.) We then chatted together about the school—a very small private one conducted by the Rev. Samuel Moses Marcus in Caroline-street, Bloomsbury, whose pupils included besides several other Pollocks, Millais, Brodribb, of classical fame ("Church and Brodribb"), Linley Sambourne, the *Punch* artist, and other boys who became distinguished men. The Pollocks then lived in the large house in Guilford-street which adjoins Queen-square, and the garden was very often the playground of Mr. Marcus's pupils, the Chief Baron encouraging them (so Sir Edward told me) to use it. On Saturday afternoons my father and his brother had the run of the house itself in their games with the numerous Pollock boys. My grandfather, the Rev. Richard Garnett, one of the British Museum librarians, lived close by.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SLADEN

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Sladen, late of the Royal Artillery, who died at West Moors, near Wimborne, Dorset, on Thursday, in his ninetieth year, had a long association with Woolwich, where for many years he was a professor of gunnery at the Royal Military Academy. He assisted Professor Bashforth in his experiments for testing the resistance of the air to projectiles, and among the cadets who came under him were the Prince Imperial, who was killed in the Zulu War, and the late General Lord Horne. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1859 and resigned in 1885. After leaving Woolwich he was stationed at Dover, where he remained until he left the Army.

Colonel Sladen was the head of the Sladen family of Ripple Court, Kent, which has been associated with that county since 1390. He was a direct descendant of John Sloden, of Lyminge, Kent, Brother of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Canterbury, who died in 1480. He was a deputy lieutenant of Kent and of the Cinque Ports and a Justice of the Peace. He lived at Ripple Court until 1914, but later removed to West Moors, Wimborne. He was a keen yachtsman and was elected to the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1861. He sailed in many races, and last year he visited Cowes to refer to the club records of his yachts. He was deeply interested in religious subjects and was associated with the Evangelical Alliance. He was a profound student of the Bible, and at the age of 60 learnt Hebrew for the purpose of his studies.

He married twice, first, Miss Caroline French, of Queenstown, Ireland, who died in 1873; and, secondly, Lady Sarah Lambart, aunt of General the Earl of Cavan; she died in 1914. He leaves eight sons and five daughters. Mr. Arthur F. Sladen, C.M.G., one of his sons, has acted as secretary to several Governors-General of Canada. Another son, Lieutenant-Commander Sir Sampson Sladen, R.N., was for some years Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, and Colonel Hugh Sladen, of the Salvation Army, married a granddaughter of General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army.

The funeral will take place at Sidmouth, where Colonel Sladen's second wife was buried.

Mr. Geoffrey Philipps, son of Sir Laurence Philipps, Bt., and nephew of Lord St. Davids and Lord Kylsant, died yesterday at Llanstephan House, Boughrood, North Wales, at the age of 21. He was born in September, 1908, twin with his brother, William Speke Philipps, and he went up to Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1926.

DECORATION OF LLOYD'S

ALLEGORICAL PAINTINGS IN POSITION

Four paintings for the ceiling panels in the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's have just been placed in position. They were presented by Mr. Cuthbert Heath; Messrs. Leslie and Godwin, Limited (in memory of the late Mr. W. H. P. Leslie); Messrs. Willis, Faber, and Dumas, Limited; and Mr. Montague Evans, Sir Ernest Bain, Mr. John Bain, and Mr. Arthur Burns.

The two pictures representing "Peace" and "Industry" are the work of Fred Taylor, R.I., while the other two are pictures of "Mercury" and "Neptune" by William Walcot, F.R.I.B.A. The panel representing "Peace" is an allegorical picture after the style of Tiepolo, portraying a Venetian scene in which "Peace" with "Prosperity" accompanies a party going on board ship.

"Industry" represents a Venetian dockyard scene. The Doge is paying an official visit of inspection, and the Master of the Port is escorting him. The vessels in both these pictures actually existed. The stern of the ship in the "Industry" picture belonged to Doge Morosini's galley, and is still in the Museum at Venice.

The third panel depicts Mercury, the God of Commerce, soaring over the City of London with his winged sceptre in his left hand. He wears a steel helmet from which, as a substitute for the traditional wings, rays of commercial genius emanate. His widespread flowing drapery is symbolical of his far-reaching influence. Nymphs are holding Lloyd's Coat of Arms

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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 17

The Duke and Duchess of York, with Princess Elizabeth of York, and the Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood, with the Viscount Lascelles and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, have arrived at the Castle.

The Hon. John Bowes-Lyon, Master of Glamis (Scots Guards), had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

APRIL 18

The King and Queen, and the Members of the Royal Family, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. Canon J. N. Dalton (Domestic Chaplain to The King).

The Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill and Mrs. William Montgomery had the honour of dining with Their Majesties this evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl have left 98, Elm Park-gardens for Eastwood, Dunkeld, where they will spend Easter.

The Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy left London yesterday for Ireland, where they will spend Easter with the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry.

Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill will return to 45, South Audley-street to-day from Hove.

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle left 6, Upper Belgrave-street on Thursday for Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk, where they will remain for a week.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have left 7, Audley-square for Haigh Hall, Wigan, where they will remain until the middle of next week.

The Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke left 13, Queensberry-place on Thursday for Frinton-on-Sea.

Owing to mourning for her mother, the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery has postponed her *bal masqué*, which is to be held at the Savoy Hotel in aid of the King's College Hospital, until December 2.

Viscountess Ipswich, accompanied by the Duke of Grafton and the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Mary FitzRoy, has arrived at Euston Hall, Thetford, for the remainder of the holidays.

Lady Mary Savile left 8, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday for Stockwell Hall, Billericay, where she will remain until early next week.

Lady Emily Lutyens left 13, Mansfield-street on Thursday for Blagdon, Seaton Burn, Northumberland.

Lord Ritchie of Dundee left 18A, Collingham-gardens on Thursday for Mariteau House, Winchelsea.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst left 20, Bryanston-square on Thursday for Oakfield, Penshurst.

Lord and Lady Biddulph left 36, Lowndes-street yesterday for Ledbury Park, Herefordshire, where they will remain until Tuesday.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland has left London for Scotland to join Lady Steel-Maitland. He will not return until Parliament reassembles.

General the Hon. Sir H. Lawrence and Lady Lawrence have left London for a five-week cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Hon. Henry Mond has undergone an operation, and is making satisfactory progress.

Lady Peek left 182, Ebury-street on Thursday for Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson will arrive at Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln, to-day to spend Easter with the Earl and Countess of Liverpool.

Sir Edward Manville has left for Rumania, and will return in the middle of May. Letters will not be forwarded.

Major and Lady Betty Trafford have left 66, Cadogan-square for Wroxham Hall, Norwich.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. Bazley-White have left 25, Chapel-street, S.W.1, for the Red House, Exeter, where they will remain for some weeks.

Owing to absence abroad neither Colonel Skeffington Smyth nor Colonel Geoffrey and the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington Smyth were able to be present at the funeral service held for Lady Wilson.

Mrs. Gerald Armstrong gave birth to a son yesterday at 39, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh.

The King has granted to Mr. Herbert Guy Straker, of Hartforth Grange, Richmond, Yorkshire, authority for him and his issue to take and bear the surname and arms of Cradock only.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to be present and to sell on Thursday, July 10, at The Holme, Regent's Park, when Lady Dance will be at home for an exhibition and sale of work by the Officers' Families Industries.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, APRIL 15

The harbour is still crowded with yachts, and the prospect for the spring and summer seasons is good. A number of yachtsmen who have been sailing on board Westward in the recent regattas made a present of a silver salver to the owner, Mr. T. B. F. Davis, this afternoon. The salver, which was handed to Mr. Davis by Princess Geneviève d'Orleans, Comtesse de Chaponay, was inscribed, "To a real sailor, from his amateur crew," the names of the donors following. Mr. Davis promised to bring Westward to Cannes again next season, and meanwhile she will leave this week-end for Jersey to be overhauled preparatory to taking part in trials against the new Shamrock. Lord Fairhaven's steam yacht Sapphire left this evening for Southampton.

Lord and Lady Trent are throwing open the gardens of the Villa Springland on Easter Sunday and Monday for the benefit of Sunny Bank Anglo-American Hospital.

The polo season which has just ended has been the longest ever held on the Riviera. Since December 20 there have been 22 tournaments, and it is interesting to note that there have been no accidents either to players or to ponies.

Arrivals in the town include Sir David and Lady Llewellyn, Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Ross, Hazel Viscountess Combermere, and Colonel J. Clark at the Beau-Site Hotel, Princess Aage of Denmark at the Miramar, and Colonel P. Anstruther at the Californie Palace.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SQUADRON-LEADER T. W. ELMHIRST AND MISS K. G. BLACK

The engagement is announced between Squadron-Leader Thomas Walker Elmhirst, A.F.C., Royal Air Force, son of the Rev. W. H. Elmhirst and Mrs. Elmhirst, of Elmhirst, Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Katharine Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Black and the late William Black, Chapel, Kingskettle, Fife.

MR. W. JESSE AND MISS E. M. ERWOOD

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on May 17, between William Jesse, Colonial Service, Uganda, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jesse, of Nakuru, Kenya, and Ebsie Margarita Erwood, of Westergate House, Kingston-on-Thames, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mortimer Erwood, of Ewell, Surrey, and Uplyme, Devon.

MARRIAGES

MR. H. HEATHCOTE-WILLIAMS AND MISS M. J. B. ROBINSON

The marriage took place on Thursday, at the Temple Church, of Mr. Harold Heathcote-Williams, of 3, Hare-court, Temple, and of Abbotsfield, Chester, and Mary Jean Blane Robinson, twin daughter of Major C. D. Robinson, The North Staffordshire Regiment (retd.), of Ceres, Cape Province. The Master of the Temple (Canon S. C. Carpenter) officiated.

The bride was given away by Mr. Alexander Courthope, who stood proxy for Major C. D. Robinson. She wore a simple gown of ivory romaine, the lines of the gown being followed out in an embroidered, Greek key pattern. Her veil of ivory net, which was held in place by three fillets of orange-blossom, formed a train. She wore a diamond pendant. Mr. Gerald Howard was best man, and a luncheon was given afterwards by Lady Penson at 57, Lansdowne-road. The honeymoon is being spent in France and Italy, and the bride travelled in a scarlet and grey tweed two-piece, with a hat of the same material.

MR. J. C. TURNER AND MISS G. L. M. COCHRANE

The marriage arranged between James Clifford Turner, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Turner, of Harrow, and Grizel Lillias Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ormesby Cochrane, of Stanhope Court, Eastbourne, formerly of Redcar, Yorkshire, took place quietly in London on April 17.

FUNERAL

LADY WILSON

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, was represented by Brigadier-General A. E. J. Cavendish at the funeral service for Lady (Henry) Wilson, which was held on Thursday afternoon at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square. The urn containing the ashes was covered with a Union Jack and placed on a pedestal, which was surrounded by numerous wreaths. Canon Mitchell and the Rev. George Trench (nephew) officiated.

Members of the family who attended the service were Miss Violet Trench, Major Cecil Wilson, Miss Bridget Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. George Powell, Captain Cyril Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Miss Marjorie Wilson, Mrs. A. de C. Wilson, Mrs. Ernest Wilson, and Mrs. Walter Wilson. Others present included:—

Général Despré (representing the French Ambassador), Susan Duchess of Somerset, Lady Alderson, the Duke of Northumberland, Dr. and Mrs. T. Crosan, Miss E. S. Matheson (representing the Women's Committee of the City of London Branch of the King's Roll Clerks' Association), Lady Carnock, Lady Perceval, Mrs. Herbert St. George, Miss Chenevix Trench, Mrs. Lancelot Farmer, Major-General Lord Sackville, Sir Samuel and Lady Fower, Mr. G. H. Preston (representing the Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association), Captain Francis H. B. Thomas (Chairman, Great Western Railway Old Comrades' Association), Commandant H. Gailliard, Lady Rawlinson, Mrs. Longfield, Mr. A. Hunt (bandmaster, the Newport Army Training School), Mrs. Henry Dugdale, Mr. H. Thomas, Miss Violet Foot, Mr. Guy Holt, Miss Rowland, Miss Chennells, Mrs. Dick-Cunyngham, Miss Martin, Major Evan Martin, Miss Perry, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. S. G. Reid, the Hon. Lady Yarde-Buller, Miss Annesley, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Barbor, Mrs. Fox, Lady Elphinstone, Lady Peters, Mrs. R. Anthony Carr, Lady Edith Drummond, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Mackie, Major-General and Mrs. Llewelyn Price-Davies, Mrs. John Coote, Miss Hope Russell, Miss Low, Miss C. Low, Miss Page, Miss Swaine, Mrs. Norbury, Mrs. Lancelot Edwards, the Dowager Lady Peyton (representing the Officers' Families Fund), Major Hubert Fryer, Mrs. Brabazon Coombe, Mrs. Arthur Macdonald, Lady Muriel North, Mrs. Paterson, Lady Creagh, Miss G. and Miss M. Bennett, Captain Claude Waller (also representing the Earl and Countess of Ivesgh), Mrs. James Knowles, Captain Vanderkiste, Mrs. Hore, Lady Rose of Cromarty and Miss Rose, Mr. A. E. Craig Murray, Brigadier-General E. H. H. Cooke, Baroness Mamoulairo, Mrs. Adam Kennard, Mrs. R. A. Henderson, General Sir Robert and Lady Whigham, Dr. Mayberry, Miss Ffolliott, Miss Johnson, Colonel C. E. Harrison, Mr. Alfred Macliwaine, Mrs. Arthur Young, Mrs. Herbert St. George, Mrs. Tighe, Mrs. Anthony de Worms, Captain and Mrs. Hargreave, Lady Rice, Miss Croft, Mrs. Robb Smith, Miss Roe, Miss Prodd, Commander G. Villiers, the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, Mr. George Bennett and Mr. E. B. Bennett, Lord Canmore, Mr. Ernest Barnard, Miss Hamley, Viscountess Gough, Major White, the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Barrington Kennett, Major-General Sir John Hanbury Williams, Mrs. Barrington Craik, Miss Townshend, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Butler, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald and Lady Stephens, Major-General Bartholomew, Miss Salmon, the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Hilda Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant.

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. H. W. Morgeridge, Captain E. V. Burke Murphy (representing The Royal Ulster Rifles), Sir Bartle Frere and Miss Mine, Miss Neva Fane, Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer, Mrs. P. S. Oliver, Lady (George) White, Mrs. Mackrill Crichton, Lord and Lady Arthur Hill, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Barron, Colonel Somerville, Lady Stopford, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Lionel Bamon, Mrs. George Stevens, Lady Moore, Mrs. H. B. Hamilton, Lady (Edward) Benchamp, Colonel and Miss Piggott, Miss Ball, Miss Baker, Earl Stanhope, Mrs. F. V. Emrys-Evans, Colonel and Mrs. Wilford Lloyd, Sir Harry Greer (representing the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society), Viscountess de Fanoue, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Dr. and Mrs. Cruttwell, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Mr. W. J. Dollar (representing the Royal Borough of Kensington, South Division, Conservative and Unionist Association), and Miss Muriel Seymour (hon. secretary, Women's Council King's Roll Clerks' Association).

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and Major-General Sir Edward Maxwell Perceval were unavoidably prevented from attending the service.

An announcement regarding the interment will be made later.

THE SALE ROOM

A JANE AUSTEN LETTER

Sotheby's four-day sale of books and manuscripts from various sources, concluded on Thursday, showed the exceptional total of £32,919.

On Tuesday Fanny Burney scored with £4,000 for "Evelina," and on Thursday Jane Austen created another record: a fine letter of 3½ pages quarto, to Miss Martha Lloyd, dated Chawton, Sunday, November 29, the year not given, went to Mr. Walter Hill, of Chicago, at £1,000, the underbidders being Dr. Rosenbach, Mr. Gabriel Wells, and Messrs. Maggs. The letter was specially interesting in that it referred to "Pride and Prejudice," which she announces as being sold to the publisher for £110. "I would rather," she says, "have had £150, but we cannot both be pleased, and I am not at all surprised that he should not chuse to hazard so much."

Another woman novelist, George Eliot, figured conspicuously in the sale, 14 lots being the property of Miss Elsie Druce, niece of the late Mr. J. W. Cross, husband and biographer of the novelist. The most important lot was a Note-book or Journal, 1855-61, of George Eliot, written entirely in the author's very small but clear hand, on 155 leaves, mostly on one side of the page, and including drafts of articles on "How I Came to Write Fiction," "The History of Adam Bede," with the table of "money received from Adam Bede," and the financial results of the next two novels. This was bought for £320 by Mr. Gabriel Wells, who also purchased George Eliot's Book of Quotations, 311 pages—£105; a Note-book containing five poems and two essays by her—£65; the Journal of George Eliot's and G. H. Lewes's trip to Germany from April to October, 1858, and of the trip to Italy in 1860, 270 pages—£40; and the Diary of George Eliot from July, 1861, to the end of 1876, 91 pages—£42. The fine series of 46 autograph letters from George Eliot to Miss Lewis from August 18, 1838, to February 19, 1842, fell to the same buyer at £70. In the same property were two letters from Charles Dickens to George H. Lewes, one, 3½ pages, November 14, 1859, concerning George Eliot's writing for *All the Year Round*—£62 (W. Hill); and the other, 2½ pages, February 13, 1860—£44 (G. Wells). A series of 14 letters from Dickens to Henry Morley, the property of Mr. H. Foster Morley, 1854-68, went to Mr. W. Hill at £54.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

THE ROYAL MAUNDY

ANCIENT CUSTOM IN THE ABBEY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

On Thursday, in Westminster Abbey, the Lord High Almoner (the Dean of Wells) distributed the Royal Maundy in conformity with the ancient custom. The name Maundy is supposed to be derived from the Latin *dies mandati* or day on which Our Lord, after having washed the Disciples' feet, replied to Saint Peter's objection and petition with the command, "Ye also ought to wash one another's feet." The King of Spain still keeps up the ceremony: the penultimate Emperor of Austria used to do so, but the last of our Kings to wash the feet of 12 old men, representing the Apostles, was King James II. Still, as those who witnessed Thursday's ceremony could perceive, the custom here is not dead but sleepeth, for the Lord High Almoner, over his surplice, the Secretary of the King's Almonry, over his University gown, and his Assistant and the four Children of the Royal Almonry, over their ordinary clothes, were girded with towels.

It is recorded that upon occasion Queen Elizabeth forbore to perform this part of the ceremony in this "present time of contagious sickness," and it is probable that the bunches of flowers carried in the procession by the Lord High Almoner and the officers and Children of the Royal Almonry, and provided for Princess Marie Louise and her ladies, were, like those placed before Judges at the time of gaol delivery, originally prophylactic in their purpose and not merely decorative.

Queen Elizabeth also broke away from the tradition to which her half-sister had so closely adhered by not giving the gown of the finest purple cloth lined with martens' fur to the oldest and poorest of her bedeswomen, and in these latter days the distribution of the Royal clothing worn at the ceremony is regularly "redeemed" by a cash payment, which, together with an allowance in money in lieu of five loaves, two salt codfish, two salt salmon, 36 herrings, fresh and salt, and 4lb. of beef (to be hung for at least three days until Lent was fully past), is presented to the bedesfolk in a red leather purse with long strings.

In addition to this redemption money, nowadays a sum in lieu of gifts of more ordinary clothing, 35s. to each woman, 45s. to each man, is given in blue paper envelopes to the women and in white to the men. The gifts of money, silver pence in number corresponding with the years of the Sovereign's age, are presented in white leather bags. In Thursday's ceremony the paper envelopes were first distributed by the Lord High Almoner, who had doffed his cope for the purpose, assisted by the gentlemen of the Almonry.

PICTURESQUE CEREMONY

The second distribution was the more picturesque, as the bags for distribution were carried in a great brass bowl by the much-bemedalled Yeoman of the Dish, escorted by the Sergeant-major of the Yeomen of the Guard, who was even more bemedalled. From the Dish the towel-girt Assistant of the Royal Almonry disentangled the purses with their long thongs and gave them to the Secretary, also girt with a towel, but having it, like the Lord High Almoner, to whom he passed the bags as required, over his right shoulder, whereas the Assistant and the girls among the Children of the Almonry had their towels passed over their left shoulders before being tied round the waist, so as to leave a long pendant-end.

After the second distribution a wandsman collected from the bedesfolk their certificates by way of evidence that they had been present to benefit from the King's Maundy gifts.

The anthems and the Hundredth Psalm were sung by the united Children, Choristers, and Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal and the Abbey, and in a loft above the richly painted and gilded stalls of the Choir was a party of scarlet and berufled children looking down upon the singers, the bedesfolk, and the stately bearded and bemedalled Yeomen of the Guard, who lined the nave motionless with their gorgeous halberds and snowy ruffs.

As a lasting memorial of the service, for which a special Office is provided containing a particularly appropriate prayer for the King's Majesty, the coins struck for the occasion are highly prized by the recipients and eagerly sought by collectors. It is supposed that King Charles II. first struck small silver specially for the distribution on Maundy Thursday as, before that, silver pennies had been issued for ordinary circulation. Since then every Sovereign of this Realm has continued the practice, although in some cases the coins have been struck from old dies and not dated for the year of issue. Thus no Maundy Money is believed to exist for 1695-1697, 1711-1712, and for a number of other years in the eighteenth century, and for the first 16 of the nineteenth, but, with the exception of 1821, the series has been unbroken since 1817. The Maundy set consists of the Groat (4d.), Quarter-shilling (3d.), Half Groat (2d.), and Penny

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES

MRS. SOPHIA LONGLEY, of Lydhurst-avenue, Streatham-hill, S.W., who died on January 30, aged 83, left £42,025, with net personalty £41,885. She left:—

£500 to Guy's Hospital, £500 to St. Thomas's Hospital, and £500 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

MR. ALEXANDER BALFOUR MCKECHNIE, R.S.W., of The Red House, Milliken Park, Renfrewshire, artist, who died on January 28, in Glasgow, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £31,668.

MR. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM WEST, of Ray Mill House, Boulters Island, Maidenhead, son of the late Sir Algernon West, died on August 2, aged 83, leaving estate of the gross value of £6,755, with net personalty nil.

MR. GEORGE BROMHEAD, of Broadway, Tinwell-road, Stamford, retired farmer, who died on February 12, left estate of the gross value of £17,350, with net personalty £17,241. He left:—

£100 to the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society; £100 to the London City Mission; and £100 to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BUSH, Mr. Enoch, of Cwmfrwdoer, near Pontypool, Mon., described in his will as a "labourer" (net personalty £1,999)	£2,949
COLLIER, Mr. William (66), of The Rising Sun, High-street, Bromley, licensed victualler, lately a director of Messrs. W. H. Chaplin and Co., Limited, wine merchants (net personalty £26,100)	29,884
COLQUHOUN, Mr. Ernest Alfred (78), of Westbourne-terrace, Bayswater, W., founder and chairman of the Consolidated Assurance Company, the Profits and Income Assurance Company, and their associated concerns (net personalty £79,553)	89,786
DUMBELTON, Mrs. Ellen Puddicombe, of Adyar, Marsh-lane, Stanmore, widow of C. P. Dumbelton (net personalty £23,129)	25,212
ENGLISH, Mr. Richard Mills (84), of Bleak House, Casterton-road, Stamford, solicitor (net personalty £59,585)	63,813
FAWCETT, Mr. John, of St. Aubyns, Woburn Hill, Addlestone, Surrey, solicitor (net personalty £11,787)	11,838
GILLIGAN, Mr. Robert Louis John, of Poplar-walk, Herne Hill, S.E., formerly secretary of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company	47,734
HODGKINSON, Mr. William (76), of Ashurst, Plumpton, Sussex (net personalty £2,783)	43,714
ISAACSON, Captain Egerton Wotton, R.N. (47), of Fordbrook-avenue, Ealing Common, W., and of Creech House, Denmead, near Portsmouth, Hants, captain in charge of the School of Physical and Recreational Training, H.M.S. Victory (net personalty £2,071)	3,188
JACKSON, Mr. Henry Somerville, of Thorntree, Heathfield, Sussex, brewer (net personalty £5,126)	6,488
LAWRENCE-LAW, Mr. Charles Farmery, of Worth Hall Farm, Worth, East Grinstead, farmer (net personalty £2,571)	9,818
LAZENBY, Mrs. Emily Maud, of Eastfield, Tiverton, widow of T. O. Lazenby (net personalty £71,979)	72,323
MACONACHIE, Mrs. Sarah Dorothy (83), of Hope-park, Bromley, Kent, widow of Robert Maconachie, I.C.S. (net personalty £1,103)	2,742
MURRAY, Mr. John Davis (65), of Grantmar, Thorpe Esplanade, Thorpe Bay, Essex, and formerly of Billiter-buildings, E.C., late manager to the Christmas Island Phosphates Company, Limited, Straits Settlements (net personalty £32,549)	34,150
MYLIUS, Mr. Edward Lillington (64), of Oakleigh, Lansdown-road, Cheltenham, retired bank manager, late of Lloyds Bank, Cobnor-row, Birmingham (net personalty £22,523)	25,199
WHITTAKER, Mr. John (79), of Holme House, Grindleton, Yorks, farmer (net personalty £2,958)	5,976

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THE RESURRECTION

A VICTORIOUS LIFE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Easter Day commemorates a great victory. It marks the climax of an age-long war between good and evil. On Good Friday evil triumphed, and He whose whole life had been a protest and a struggle against it was crucified. When His friends hurriedly carried His lifeless body to the sepulchre in the garden it was as if the shades of nightfall also hastened to cover the proof of Christ's utter defeat.

"On the third day He rose again." Such is the announcement of the victory over sin and death, and He who had been crucified was manifested in the glory of a new life. The resurrection narratives cannot be woven into a perfectly harmonious record. Those who saw the Risen Christ were too overwhelmed, first by utter surprise, and then by the amazing reversal of all their conceptions of life's meaning and faith's purpose, to tell what they had witnessed in terms which might satisfy a cool reporter. Moreover, the Risen Lord belonged to a realm of life about which men could know nothing, and it is impossible to describe adequately what belongs to the supernatural world. Of one thing they were certain. Their Master who had died on the cross and was buried in the tomb had risen from the dead, and now lived in the glory of His resurrection.

In His victory lies the power of the Christian faith, the source of the confidence it inspired and of its continuing energies throughout the centuries. Christ had triumphed completely and was manifested to be the Lord of a victorious life. The resurrection was not merely a confirmation of the claims He had made, or a proof of the truth of what He had taught; it was the culmination of His redemptive work, the act by which He overcame death and became the source of a new life to mankind. He gave the fruits of His victory to His people. The life He had won was to be their life. Sin and death were no longer to hold them in hideous bondage, for in His triumph over them they were made free. In everything they were to be transformed into the likeness of His resurrection.

Christ risen appeared in His body glorified. From the first ages it has been said that He rose from the dead with the same body with which He suffered. The earliest formal creed, already existing in the second century, expressed this belief, and it has remained the faith of many Christians to the present time, but this is scarcely the witness of the New Testament. The resurrection body of the Lord was certainly in some way associated with the body that had hung on the cross, but it was a strikingly different body. Now it was unhindered in its movements by any physical obstacle, and it appeared or disappeared in ways impossible to a physical body. It was a spiritual body. We need not be surprised if the Evangelists found it difficult to describe what they could not account for. We must think of the Risen Christ as the same Lord as was buried, but in all things He is glorified, and since we are to share the likeness of His resurrection we may also look for the resurrection body, not of like substance as the body which is ours in this world, but a body which shall be the fitting instrument of our service in the glory of the resurrection.

The reader of the New Testament cannot but notice the sense of victory which animated the disciples after the resurrection. It is apparent in everything they do and say. They moved among men unafraid and confident as if they were conscious that they possessed a new sense of values and found a new purpose in life, making them free alike from the world's flattery, its censure, or its hate. If they were aware of a deeper malignity in evil than they had perceived before they knew that in the power of the resurrection they could overcome it. The opposition of the Jews, or later of the authorities in the great cities of the Empire, never dismayed them, for they knew that the Risen Lord was with them. Death lost none of its solemnity, but it was greeted as man's last great adventure, which must end in the attainment of eternal life. Here and now they knew themselves to live in the power of the resurrection, and they went forward with victorious joy to ever greater conquests, confident of their attainment of the plenitude of life "in Christ."

More than anything else to-day Christians need to recover this sense of mastery. How has it come to pass that they are so apologetic, so depreciatory, so hesitant? Why are they so fearful that their faith should perish, that either they seek to protect it by barriers of traditions which more often restrict its power than shield it from attack, or present it in so attentuated a form that it is difficult to tell what precisely is its meaning? Why do they hesitate to attack the strongholds of injustice, covetousness, and vice, and instead contemplate compromises in which they are inevitably worsted? The victory of Easter is offered to us now. We need not wait for it until we enter another world. The power of the resurrection is ours. The seer of the Apocalypse represents the Risen Lord making great promises "to him that overcometh," to him who in this life is overcoming the world, the flesh, and the devil, and gives way to no obstacle or opponent in his progress to the City of God. With faith in the resurrection we may go forward without fear. When difficulties seem overwhelming and trouble distracts our minds, when fear chills the heart and the will hesitates to accept life's challenge, when bereavement clouds the soul and love seems to die down, when the mists of death overcloud faith, our hope is to go forth as those who overcome in the triumph of the Risen Lord. Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through the Risen Lord!

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. W. M. IRWIN has been instituted to the vicarage of Duffield, in the diocese of Derby—patrons, the National Church League.

The REV. HAROLD TAYLOR, curate-in-charge of St. John's, Shirley, Southampton, has been appointed organizing secretary for the Exeter and Truro Dioceses for the Church Missionary Society, in succession to the Rev. Arthur Dann. Mr. Taylor was a missionary in Nigeria for eight years.

The REV. H. N. POPJOY, vicar of Hartshead, Yorkshire, has been appointed to the vicarage of Linthwaite, also in the Diocese of Wakefield.

The REV. C. S. NEWELL, vicar of St. John's, Cleckheaton, has accepted the vicarage of Kirk Hammerton, near York.

The REV. E. G. COLES, vicar of Holmebridge, in the Diocese of Wakefield, since 1924, has accepted the vicarage of Pockley with Eastmoors, in the Diocese of York.

The vicar of Halifax has nominated the REV. J. W. THOMPSON, curate of Brighouse, to the vicarage of Cragg Vale.

Mr. H. Cecil Rickett, High Sheriff for Surrey, has appointed CANON COURTENAY GALE, vicar of Christ Church, Sutton, Surrey, as his Chaplain.

The Archbishop of Perth has appointed the REV. C. L. RILEY, rector of St. Mary's, West Perth, to be Archdeacon of Northam. Before going to Australia in 1914 Mr. Riley was for two years curate at Stoke-on-Trent.

The Bishop of Truro has appointed the REV. FRANK WESTON, who has been priest-in-charge at St. Mawes for the past four years, to the living of St. Wenn.

EASTER GARDENS

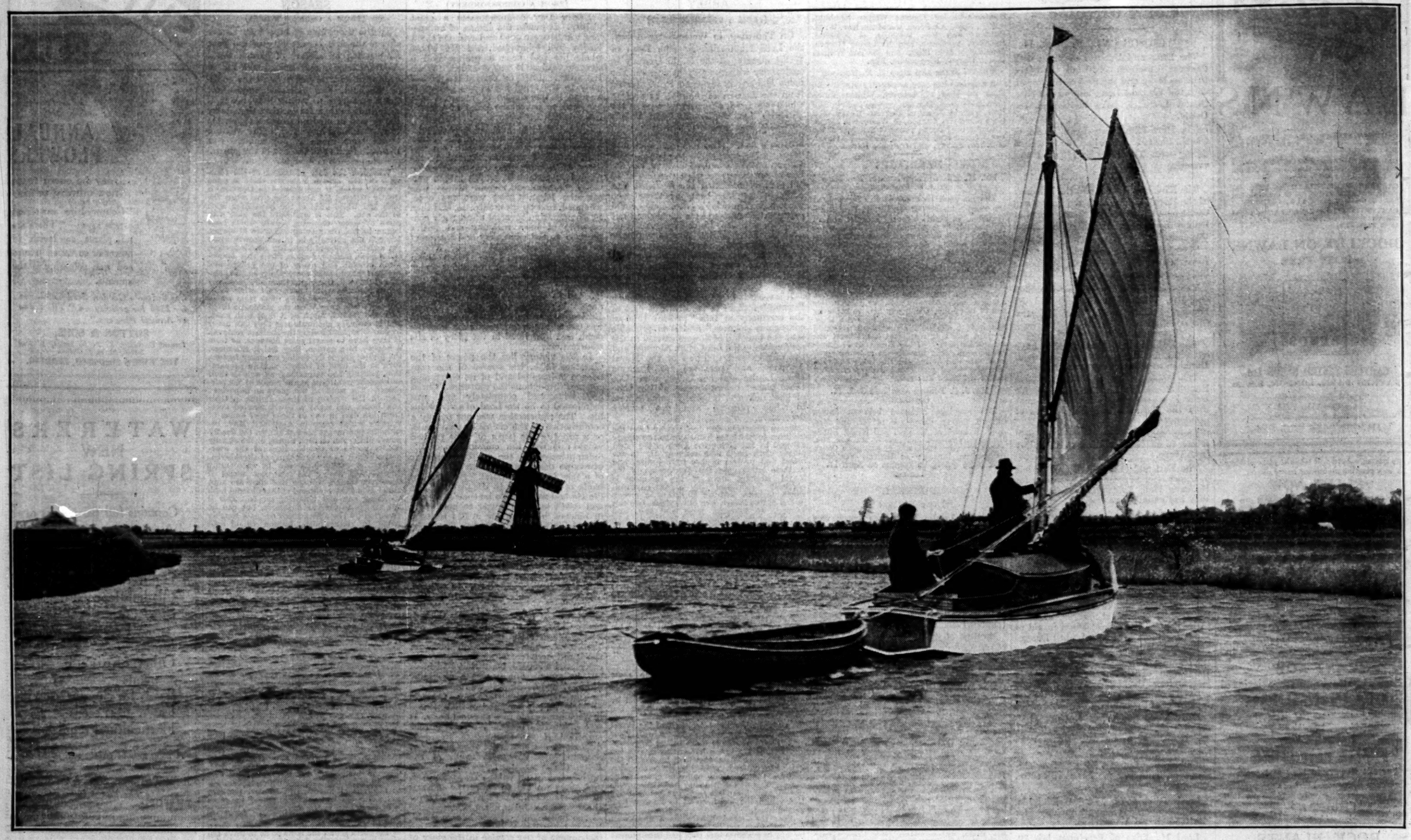
END OF THE PLANTING SEASON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

To the thousands of busy men Easter affords the first opportunity of the year for clearing off arrears of garden work. A late Easter rarely finds plant life so backward as it is just now in the south of England, and however unpleasant these epilogues to winter may be, it is something in their favour that they delay the revival of life and so enable planting to be continued long after milder weather would have made it impossible. But there are limits and the end of the general planting season is in sight.

Whatever the date of Easter or the character of the season, however, there is some planting which, if not finished in October, is rightly deferred till about the time when the pink and white buds of the hawthorns open to the sun. This is especially the case with those evergreen flowering shrubs which have begun to feel the moving influence of spring, but will not normally be in full growth again yet awhile. Some of these, like *Rhododendron* and *Azalea*, *Kalmia*, *Ledum*, *Pieris* (the *Andromeda* of old), and many of the heaths and heathers, have balled roots which enable careful gardeners to transplant them at almost any season without vital check. Of other evergreens, however, most have roots from which the earth falls away when the plants are lifted from the ground, much as it does with roses, and in ordinary circumstances they can never be moved without feeling the shock of removal. If they have to travel some distance, as from a nursery to a garden, they feel it the more, the precise degree depending on many factors, such as the time of transit, skill in preparation, packing and unpacking, as well as their subsequent treatment at the hands of the purchaser. The weather, too, plays an important part in the welfare of these shrubs in their new home, and many a newly planted evergreen has died in one of those brief bursts of summer which come in April and May, because its new owner has not known the deadly power of the sun on such things, or the equally deadly power of thirst. Most of the evergreens which go to the making of shrubberies, screens, or shelter-beds can be successfully transplanted during the next few weeks if their new owners will see that they are kept moist about the roots and sheltered from both scorching sun and blistering winds. This is not always so easy as it sounds, but can be arranged by portable screens or mats rough

EASTER ON THE NORFOLK BROADS: YACHTING AT THURNE MOUTH

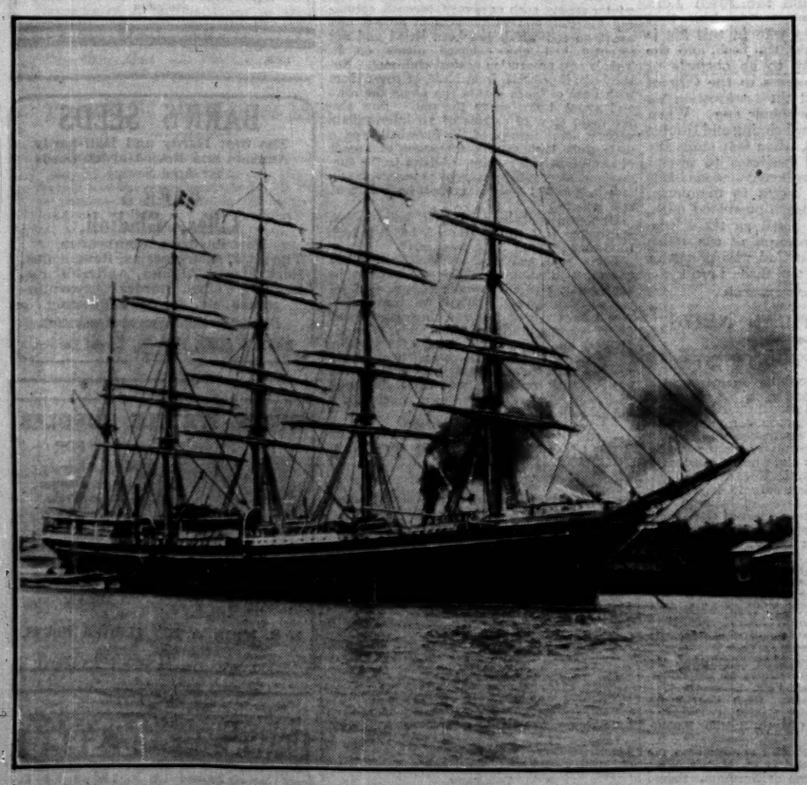


AFLOAT ON THE THURNE.—In spite of the unsettled weather the Norfolk Broads have attracted more than the usual number of holiday-makers this Easter, and bookings of boats for the week-end are very heavy. Our photograph was taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* on Thursday at Thurne Mouth, between Acle and Potter Heigham. Two of the yachts from the Quanters Norfolk Broads Camp for Public Schoolboys are seen tacking against the wind.

IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—Easter is a favourite period for climbers in the Lake District. Above is a view of the summit of Arrow Head Ridge, Great Gable, with Scafell in the distance. As the photograph shows, there is still snow on the Lakeland hills.

LONG-DISTANCE MOTOR-COACHES.—A scene on the Thames Embankment during drenching rain yesterday morning, with long-distance motor-omnibuses about to set off with holiday-makers.

CEILING PANELS FOR LLOYD'S.—Two of the four presentation panels to be placed in position this Easter in the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's. Above is "Peace," by Mr. Fred Taylor, an allegorical picture in which Peace, Prosperity, and Abundance are accompanying a party going on board a ship. The lower photograph is of Mr. William Walcot's "Mercury," in which Mercury soars over the City of London.



MYSTERY OF THE KÖBENHAVN.—The new light thrown on the mystery of the Köbenhavn by Mr. Philip Lindsay, who believes that she was sighted in distress off Tristan da Cunha in January, 1929, is discussed in an article on page 11. This Danish training ship, the largest sailing vessel in commission, set sail from Buenos Aires for Australia in December, 1928, with cadets on board, and her fate was never discovered. An early photograph of the Köbenhavn at Bangkok,

"When Easter sets motorists free
For trips to the hills or the sea –
North – south – east – or west –
I wish them 'the best,'
And give it them too – in 'BP'!"

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CITY NOTES

PENDING SAN PAULO LOAN

BABCOCK AND WILCOX FINANCE

Arrangements are being made for the issue of a big loan on behalf of the State of San Paulo. The amount will be equal to about £20,000,000, and the bonds will be offered for subscription in Europe and the United States. In London the issue will be handled by the bankers to the San Paulo Government. It is expected that the bonds will be secured on coffee valued at more than twice the amount of the issue. That difficulties had arisen in regard to the financing of coffee is common knowledge, and the object of the proposed issue is to dispose of them. It is understood that liquidation of the accumulated stocks of coffee will be effected gradually and in an orderly manner, so as to restore the market in this commodity to normal conditions and to set free credits that have been granted against it in Brazil and Europe. It is stated that the new crops will be steadily marketed to meet the requirements of consumers. A successful conclusion of this important operation should confer considerable benefit on the trade and finance of Brazil in general and of San Paulo in particular.

Treasury Bill Tenders

There was little change in the Treasury bill rate on Thursday. Applications for the £30,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender were £43,805,000 (against £48,985,000 last week), and the whole amount on offer was allotted (as compared with £28,000,000). The average rate of discount worked out to £2 10s. 5.25d. per cent. (against £2 10s. 2.21d.). Tenders at £99 7s. 4d. for bills to be paid for on any working day next week will receive about 43 per cent. of the amounts applied for. A further £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday.

Babcock and Wilcox Results

Net profits for 1929 of Babcock and Wilcox, famous the world over for their water-tube steam boilers, amounted to £674,316. For the previous year the total was £734,902—indeed, the current figure is the smallest since 1921. It would appear, however, that no great significance need be attached to the reduction, which the directors state is in a large measure accounted for by an exceptional accumulation of uncompleted orders due to circumstances beyond their control. No change is made in the dividend, which for the year is 15 per cent. free of tax. It is earned with a disclosed surplus of £14,415 (compared with £75,000), though in this connexion shareholders should observe the footnote appended to the accounts to the effect that credit has been taken of the profits of subsidiary companies only to the extent of the dividends which the parent company has received from them. The volume of orders in hand is stated to be very satisfactory, and this apparently explains the directors' action in maintaining the reserve allocation almost at the previous year's level—the amount set aside is £48,000, against £50,000—and reducing the "carry-forward" by £42,371 (to £75,991). A year ago the shareholders made a grant from current revenue of £32,000 to the staff pension fund, but as this fund has now been established upon a contributory basis the allowance now to be made by the company is only £8,786 and it has been deducted from the profit available for distribution.

A Strong Balance-sheet

The accounts of the company drawn up in accordance with the new Act provide one or two new items of information. They separate from the fixed assets the amount credited as patents and trading rights. The figure is £349,000, or only about six months' profits. As usual the balance-sheet conveys an impression of great financial strength. The issued capital is £4,578,712, and there are no debenture liabilities. Reserves, including the "carry-forward," amount to £1,376,000. Of a balance-sheet total of £7,811,000, floating assets amount to £5,614,000, of which more than £2,000,000 is in cash and Government securities. Current liabilities are only £1,856,000.

Imperial Chemical Accounts

From the preliminary statement published some days ago shareholders in Imperial Chemical Industries have already obtained information as to the profits and general trading results of this undertaking during the past year. The report now available shows how greatly the company's financial responsibilities have increased. As may be seen from the following summary of the principal items in the accounts the capital and reserves have risen from £76,755,000 to £93,207,000 and the total of the balance-sheet has expanded from £89,033,000 to £108,802,000:—

—	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928
	£	£
Issued capital	76,481,759	65,745,661
Reserves	12,725,000	8,000,000
Central obsolescence fund	4,000,000	3,009,138
Due to subsidiary companies	8,740,104	7,524,181
Creditors	3,326,502	2,103,583
Investments in subsidiary companies	68,912,615*	68,498,933
Due from subsidiary companies	21,442,874	16,182,794
Debtors	7,028,882	2,688,170
Cash	5,957,987	1,245,937
Total of balance-sheet	108,802,164	89,033,228

* After deducting £16,376,383 on account of debts due to subsidiary companies in respect of purchases of shares from them.

The report gives brief details of the conditions of trade in the various branches of industry in which the company is engaged, and it is supplemented by a booklet describing the company's products and main activities, with an outline of the I.C.I.'s world connexions.

Ceylon Planting Company's Report

In spite of the low market values ruling for its products, net profits of the Ceylon Tea Plantations Company for 1929 were virtually the same as for the previous year, and the directors have maintained the dividend at 40 per cent. The following table compares the results of the company for the past three years:—

—	1929	1928	1927
Output of tea	6,122,060lb.	5,945,197lb.	5,599,907lb.
Sale price	17.07d.	17.82d.	19.02d.
Output of rubber	2,212,942lb.	1,437,437lb.	1,245,933lb.
Sale price	9.27d.	9.25d.	10.71d.
Net profits	£195,927	£196,256	£238,900
Dividend	£150,400 (40%)	£150,400 (40%)	£169,200 (45%)
To reserve	£16,000	£18,000	£18,000
Carried forward	£52,194	£92,540	£56,284

The good results obtained must be largely attributed to the better return from the rubber crop, for, assisted by an increase of 775,505lb. in the output, the company was able to reduce its rubber production costs by 2.50d. per lb. This offset a slightly lower profit from tea, and also from cocoanuts, the price of copra again declining, while a decreased output added to the cost of production. The balance-sheet reveals a liquid position, the floating assets amounting to nearly £500,000, compared with current liabilities of £300,000.

San Paulo Railway Revenue

Traffic of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway was well maintained in 1929. Both passenger and goods traffic increased in volume, the passengers carried numbering 11,726,088, against 10,773,017, and the goods carried amounting to 5,068,476 tons, compared with 4,842,904 tons. Gross receipts of the main line were slightly smaller, while working expenses increased, representing 68.87 per cent. of the gross receipts, against 66.84 per cent. for 1928. The average rate of exchange was rather less favourable, being 5.94169d., compared with 5.96161d., and, converted into sterling, the net revenue was £782,801, a decrease of about 7 per cent. This was partially offset by an increase from £61,639 to £72,356 in interest receipts and a larger profit (£14,151) from the sale of investments, the final disposable balance being only £11,000 less than for 1928 at £581,973. A sum of £100,000 is again appropriated to reserve, while the distribution is again 12 per cent., free of tax. The company is strongly placed as regards reserves, for its ordinary reserve now amounts to £2,350,000, and there is a special reserve of £400,000. General assets in England amount to £1,288,152, against liabilities of £63,772, and general assets in Brazil to £1,806,626, against £384,831 due to sundry creditors and on credit balances in Brazil.

The Nestlé Meeting

M. Louis Dapples, who presided at the meeting of Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company on Wednesday, had a cheerful story to tell. The amalgamation with Peter, Cailler, Kohler had been carried through in a perfectly normal manner, and the chocolate factories absorbed had benefited in various ways from the assistance rendered by the company's technical services, while the selling organization had derived further strength from the amalgamation. They had been able to draw only temporary advantage from the general reduction in the cost of raw materials (sugar, cocoa, tinplate, and in certain markets milk), for it had soon caused a reduction in the price of manufactured goods. However, the directors did not regard this state of affairs as being altogether against their interests, as they felt that the very small individual profit margin earned by their products was in reality one of the elements in the consolidation of their business as a whole, and was a much more satisfactory feature than the high prices of the War and post-War periods. As the chairman said, it was gratifying to the directors to be in a position to propose a distribution of 32f. a share (16 per cent.)—particularly when it is remembered that for some years up to and including 1924 no payment was made on the Ordinary shares; since that date the distribution has been raised year by year.

Earnings of the Ocean Accident

Accounts of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, whose shares are owned by the Commercial Union Assurance Company, show that the net fire premiums last year amounted to £362,203, an increase of £14,327, and that a profit was realized of £36,380, being 10.04 per cent., which is transferred to profit and loss. The fire account does not rank among the largest of the British offices, but evidently it has been conducted with care, and such a result in a year which was generally unfavourable in this country must be distinctly gratifying to the management. The accident premiums amounted to the large total of £5,822,837, a decrease of £77,049, and the profit, after allowing for the reserve for unexpired risks on the company's own basis was £145,458, or only 2.5 per cent. Of this amount £135,000 is transferred to profit and loss. The bulk of this premium income would have been written abroad, including the United States, where the Ocean Accident does a considerable business, and would have represented a good deal of motor insurance.

Department	1929	1928
	£	£
FIRE:—		
Premiums	362,203	347,876
Underwriting profit after allowing for 40% reserve	36,380	25,048
Percentage of profit	10.04%	7.49%
Fund at end of year	479,765	474,034
ACCIDENT:—		
Premiums	5,822,837	5,899,886
Underwriting profit after allowing for reserve	145,458	214,442
Percentage of profit	2.50%	3.63%
Fund at end of year	4,185,635	4,287,810

Total premiums were less by £62,722 at £6,185,040, and the net profit was £181,838, a reduction of £58,652:—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums	6,185,040	6,247,762
Underwriting profit	181,838	240,490
Interest for year	302,274	266,789
Cost of dividend and bonus	500,000	400,000

A year ago, after providing for the balance of dividend and a bonus for 1928, the sum of £503,161 remained at the credit of profit and loss. The balance, after providing for a final dividend and bonus for 1929, which together with the interim dividend cost £500,000, was £425,860 on December 31 last, and the whole of this amount has now been transferred to the reserve fund, which stands at £1,185,099.

THE LINOLEUM MERGER

A circular has been addressed to shareholders of Barry and Staines Linoleum (formerly known as the Linoleum Manufacturing Company) stating that the company has now completed the formalities necessary to carry through the amalgamation with Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd, holders of over 93 per cent. of the share capital in the latter concern having assented to the scheme. Transfers of shares to the amount of over 97 per cent. have been actually received, and shares to a corresponding amount in Barry and Staines Linoleum are in process of allotment; share certificates for these will be ready shortly.

The board of Barry and Staines Linoleum has now been constituted as follows:—From Linoleum Manufacturing Company: Mr. Alexander Glegg, Sir John N. Barran, Mr. H. G. Morrish, Mr. A. L. Glegg, and Mr. A. F. Dence. From Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd: Mr. William Sutton, Mr. P. O. Byrne, Mr. H. Ostlere, Mr. H. G. Finch, and Mr. C. Fraser. Mr. Alexander Glegg has been appointed chairman and Mr. W. Sutton vice-chairman, and Mr. H. I. W. James secretary of the company.

Steps are being taken to carry through the procedure necessary to make the bonus issue of two Ordinary shares for every five Ordinary shares held in Barry and Staines Linoleum. These bonus shares will rank for dividend as from April 1, 1930. It is expected that the accounts (which will be for the period ended March 31, 1930) will be submitted to the shareholders in June.

FURTHER OTTOMAN DEBT DISCUSSIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 18

The Council of the Ottoman Debt in Paris has received a message from the Turkish Finance Minister extending the cordial invitation of the Government to further financial discussions at Angora. Mr. Stanley Wyatt and M. des Closières will leave Paris on Wednesday for Angora and expect to arrive there on April 29.

Messrs. Shaw, Loeb! and Co. have admitted as a partner Mr. Reginald Ernest Gunn, who has been associated with them for a number of years.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND STEADY

MOTOR AND BREWERY SHARES FIRM

The Stock Exchange on Thursday began a new account in quiet conditions. Markets were predisposed to dullness, but as sellers were few movements in prices were as a whole narrow. With the exception of the War Loan and the Four per Cent. Funding Loan gilt-edged stocks where changed showed small falls. The disturbances in India were reflected in a further fall in India stocks, dealers quoting wide prices. There was small inquiry for Home Railway stocks, due to expectations of favourable Easter traffic returns. It was argued that the withdrawal this year of the exceptional privilege granted in 1929 of extending the availability of cheap week-end tickets to the Thursday in Good Friday week would mean a substantial addition to passenger receipts. In the Miscellaneous Market a further general rise occurred in Motor shares. Strength was shown by British Celanese issues, the market being stimulated by the recently published progress report. Brewery stocks experienced a further recovery, together with Imperial Tobacco. In the Mining Markets there was demand for Ooregum on the meeting and for Ashanti Gold Fields. Rio Tintos also rallied slightly, although Paris was not giving general support to her favourites, and was responsible for a fall in De Beers.

The Five per Cent. War Loan was raised ¼ to 103¾, and the Four per Cent. Funding Loan gained ¼ to 91¾. There were falls of ¼ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (78), Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (99½), and Local Loans (64½). India stocks remained a weak, unsettled market, prices falling from ¼ to 1 per cent. In the Home Railway market there was again a demand for Southern Deferred, which rose to 32½. Great Western Ordinary and North Eastern Preferred hardened slightly, and the tone of the market as a whole was firm at the close.

One or two Brazilian loans showed small rises, including the Rescission, the Six-and-a-Half per Cents., and the 1914 Funding, the last-named being 81½. There was also a little inquiry for Portuguese and Rumanian bonds. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were quiet and firm, and United of Havana stock was better.

There was support for Oil shares, and Mexican and Canadian Eagle advanced in spite of French sales, the former closing 7½d. higher at 14s. 9d. Canadian Eagle rose 1s. 3s., and Lobitos and Trinidad Leaseholds were higher, the latter at over 3½.

RUBBER and TEA shares were extremely quiet and showed scarcely any movement.

RISE IN BRITISH CELANESE

There appeared to be more business in INDUSTRIAL shares. Leyland Motor rose 3s. 6d. to 78s., and there were sharp rises in Guy 10s. shares, which reached 20s. 6d., Thornycroft (3 13-16), Tilling Stevens (13s. 9d.), Vulcan (5s.), Austin (37s. 6d.), Singer (34s.), Rover (9s. 6d.), and Humber (17s. 6d. bid.) Austin Preferred advanced to 17s. or more and the Six per Cent. Preference to 16s. 9d. All these shares closed without reaction, and continued firm after hours, and the strength of the market was associated in some quarters with amalgamation rumours. British Celanese 10s. shares were again supported, and reached a price of about 22s., against 18s. on Wednesday. The company's First Preference rose 6d. to 15s. 6d. and the Second Preference 9d. to 14s. 3d., and the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. bonds were 1 higher at 93. Courtaulds were a little firmer at 2¾ and Snia Viscosa rose to 13s. 6d. There was a further general advance in brewery shares, among which Allsopp rose 1s. 6d. to 27s. Meux's, Ind Coope, Courage, Benskin's, and several others were about 1s. higher. International Tea hardened further, and Harrods and Barker were better. Imperial Tobacco were supported, being bid for at 5 1-32 at one time, while British-American Tobacco were easier at 5¼. The American group was easier, all the leaders showing moderate falls. Dealings took place in the new National Omnibus shares, the Ordinary being quoted at 25s. and the Preference at 20s. 9d.

SOUTH AFRICAN shares had a firmer appearance. Goldfields and Gold Trust were better on French support, and Rand Mines, T.C.I., and East Rand were others to harden. Potgietersrust rallied to 2s. 9d. De Beers Deferred fell to 9 7-16 offered and rallied to 9½, which left them with a fall of ¼. Copper showed no material rally, but, although lacking support from Paris, Rio Tinto and Tharsis rallied—the former to 43¾ and the latter to 4 15-16. Tin shares were steady, Rhodesian shares showed only minor movements, these including a rise in Chartered. Ashanti advanced 9d. to 31s. 6d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

A further expansion in the note circulation in preparation for Easter holiday requirements forms the principal movement of the weekly Bank of England statement, made up to April 16. The actual increase in the circulation was £2,071,235, and as there was only a trifling addition to the coin and bullion the reserve shows a reduction of £2,064,387. Its total is now £59,466,768, the "proportion" having fallen 1½ to 50 13-16 per cent. Apart from an advance of £2,421,000 in the Government securities, other movements are of a limited nature, for this movement offset the decline in the reserve with the result that deposits on balance show little change. Public Deposits have fallen £389,000, and "other" deposit accounts £354,000, while bankers' deposits show an increase of £564,000. "Securities," among the Other Securities, show a reduction of £621,000, as may be seen below:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes Issued:		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£361,321,558	Other Govt. securities	£82,897,889
In banking department	58,501,216	Other securities	11,638,889
		Silver coin	4,458,173
		Amt. of fiduciary issue	£260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	159,822,774
	£419,822,774		£419,822,774

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£58,282,629
Rest	3,105,964	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	14,798,522	Discounts and advances	6,336,083
Other deposits—		Securities	10,442,786
Bankers	65,815,639	Notes	58,501,216
Other accounts	36,303,070	Gold and silver coin	965,552
Seven-day and other bills	2,021		
	£134,578,216		£134,578,216

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,105,964	— 7,101	+ 4,801
Public deposits	14,798,522	— 389,179	+ 3,077,711
Other deposits:			
Bankers	65,815,639	+ 564,322	+ 5,058,521
Other accounts	36,302,070	— 354,347	+ 286,471
Govt. securities	58,282,829	+ 2,420,730	+ 9,995,774
Other securities:			
Discounts and advances	6,336,083	+ 97,885	+ 4,642,798
Securities	10,442,786	— 620,573	+ 5,178,578
Reserve	59,466,768	— 2,064,387	+ 2,135,943
Note circulation	361,321,558	+ 2,071,235	+ 2,380,600
Coin and bullion	160,788,326	+ 6,848	+ 4,516,543
Proportion	50 13/16%	— 1½	+ 15/16

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 50·08 per cent. (previous week, 49·89 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

ASSETS	April 15	Reichsmarks	Inc. or Dec. Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	—	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,550,125	+	5,800
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	—	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	357,483	+	7,147
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,765,727	—	278,435
Silver and other coin	142,647	+	16,282
Notes of other German banks	13,281	+	1,414
Advances	67,381	+	11,055
Investments	93,990	—	43
Other assets	606,812	+	94,998
LIABILITIES			
Reduced capital	122,788		Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212		Unchanged
Reserve	371,139		Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,308,719	—	258,671
Other daily maturing obligations	885,590	+	118,915
Other liabilities	160,300	+	821

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange opened lower, and the rate tended to move against sterling throughout the day, closing at $4.86¼, a decline of nearly 3/32c. The Montreal rate receded to $4.86 5/16. Continental exchanges continued their downward course, the Paris rate at 124.04f showing a decline of 2½c., while falls occurred in the Dutch (12.04¾fl.), Swiss (25.07½fr.), and German (20.37½m.) exchanges. The Batavia rate declined to 12.09¾fl. Argentine currency again appreciated, the Buenos Aires rate rising 1/16d. to 43⅞d. The Rio exchange also moved upward, closing at 5 13/16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Thursday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	April 17	April 16
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅛–86¼	4.86⅛–86¼
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅛–86 5/16	4.86⅛–86⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124-124.09	124-124.08
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83½–84¾	34.83½–84½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.72–92.78	92.72–92.77
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07½–08¼	25.08½–08½
Athens	Dr. to £	375.	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	192.75	192⅞–193½	193-193.15
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.80–38.90	38.70–38.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108¾	108⅛–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04½–09½	12.09–09¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37–20.38½	20.37½–38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48–34.52	34.50–34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80–27.85	27.81–27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164.10–25
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.30–43.41	43.35–43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.21–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	816-818
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.925⅞	1.925⅞
Belgrade	Din.to £	25.2215	274¾–275¼	274¾–275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝–48¾	48⅝–48¾
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.459	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20–18.27	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–16⅛	18.16–16⅛
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08⅞–09¾	18.08⅞–09¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–16⅛	18.16–16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	1s4.	1.53 5/16–1.53⅞	1.53 5/16–1.53⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	1s4.	1.53 5/16–1.53⅞	1.53 5/16–1.53⅞
Madras	Per rup.	1s4.	1.53 5/16–1.53⅞	1.53 5/16–1.53⅞
Hongkong	Per dol.	—	1.63⅛–1.63⅜	1.63⅛–1.63⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.01 15/16–02 1/16	2.01 15/16–02 1/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1.11⅛–11⅜	1.11⅛–11⅜
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2.23 15/16–24 1/16	2.23 15/16–24 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅞–09¾	12.09–09¾
Manila	Per dol.	24.0664	2.09⅛	2.09⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5s9 15/16–6s0 1/16	5s9 15/16–6s0 1/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43¾–43 15/16	43 15/16–43¾
Montevideo	Per dol.	39.92	39.90	39.90
Valparaiso†	8 to £	40	39.92	39.95
Mexico	Per dol.	51d.	45½–46⅛‡	45½–46⅛‡
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.60‡	12.60‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal. ‖ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–3.00 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	93 7 6	93 0 0
South Africa	98 17 6	98 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Thursday the receipt of £1,000,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad. Net influx for 1930 to date, £14,430,457; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to April 16, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £5,064,262.

In the bullion market a small amount of West African GOLD was available and was disposed of at 84s. 10½d. per oz., a fall of 1d.

SILVER was again a firm market, and the cash price advanced 1/16d. to 19 11/16d. per oz., the forward quotation rising ½d. to 19 11/16d.

INDIA GOVERNMENT STERLING REMITTANCES

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1 to April 12, were £900,000 by means of purchases of sterling in India.

SIR EDWIN STOCKTON'S RETIREMENT

In consequence of the retirement of Sir Edwin Stockton, the firm of Abbott and Stockton, Limited, grey cloth merchants, of George-street, Manchester, which has been in existence nearly 100 years, is to be voluntarily liquidated. Part of the business is to be continued by departmental managers. Sir Edwin Stockton became sole proprietor of Messrs. Abbott and Stockton on the death of Mr. Abbott some 25 years ago.

MONEY MARKET

STERLING AGAIN WEAK

MORE GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA

Large amounts of money were on offer in the short loan market on Thursday. From 2 per cent. the charge for fresh accommodation until to-day declined to 1½ per cent., and balances were finally reported to be unlendable. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 2 per cent. Loans for a month were arranged at 2½ per cent. In spite of the ease in money and the receipt by the Bank of a further £1,000,000 in Australian sovereigns discount rates were again firmer in tendency, some brokers quoting 2 9/16 per cent. as their buying rate for three months' fine bank bills. The average rate obtained for the Treasury Bills, £2 10s. 5.25d. per cent., though higher than a week ago, was not so high as was indicated by the earlier market estimates, probably owing to a demand in the market for "hot" Treasury Bills at 2 7/16 per cent. and a renewal of the inquiry by home banks for June bills at 2½ per cent. and even under this figure. Market discount rates, however, continued to be affected by the general depreciation in sterling. The New York rate moved sharply against this country, closing at only $4.86¼, while the Dutch, Swiss, and German rates also declined.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 6 months
1½–2½	2½	2 9/16–2¾	2 5/16–2 7/16	2½ 2½–2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
2 9/16–2 5/8	2½	3⅛–4	3⅛–4	4–4⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INCREASE IN BROKERS' LOANS

NEW YORK, April 17.—Although there was a diminished volume of trading on the Stock Exchange to-day, activity continued in special issues, and there was not much change in the general market situation. Sales were returned at 3,932,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady, speculative selling being renewed in anticipation of a further recession in prices prior to the protracted holiday, which extends from this evening until next Monday morning. Heavy realizing was evident in Radio Corporation, the market having previously discounted the effects of the deal with the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric companies. Stocks were taken up readily on the decline, and a steadier tone developed with a better demand for merchandising issues, owing to further reports of increasing sales, Montgomery Ward being the leader in this group. The feature among specialities was Case Threshing Machine, which advanced 9½ points on buying in anticipation of stock-splitting. Later in the morning irregularity resulted from the evening-up of accounts over the holidays.

The fact that call money was available at 3½ per cent., indicating easy credit conditions next week, encouraged further bullish demonstrations in a number of individual issues during the afternoon, besides inducing bear covering in the general list. Among the prominent specialities were Vanadium Corporation, and also Houston Oil on reports that negotiations were in progress relative to the company's valuable natural gas acreage; while rumours that the Montgomery Ward and Sears-Roebuck companies contemplate merging attracted attention to these stocks. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 17	April 16
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.86¼	4.86⅜
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.86⅛	4.86¼
60 days, sight	£1	—	4.83 11/16	4.85⅜
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85⅞
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅞	3.91⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24½	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.17½	40.16¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87½	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.78
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.87
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38¼	19.39
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.50	12.52
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.93	38.93
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.77	11.75

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Apl. 17	Apl. 16	Closing Prices	Apl. 17	Apl. 16
Atchison	233⅛	229⅝	Int. C. Amer	27¼	27¼
Atl. Coast	171	172½	Kansas City	80	80
B. & O.	117*	117⅝	Louisville	134	134
Do., Pref.	81*	82	Minn. St. P.	30¼	30¼
Brooklyn			Mo., Pac.	91½	91
M. T. stk	70⅝	68¼	Do., Pref.	136	136
Can. Pac.	21⅞	210	N. Mex. 1 Pf	1¼	1¼
Cent. N.J.	271¼	271¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	227½	228¾	N.Y. Cent.	181½	181
Chic. G. W.	15	14¼	N.Y., C. & W.	251	251
Do., Pref.	45½	44¼	N. Pacific	89¾	89¾
Ch. N. W.	83⅝	83½	Pennsylv'a	82	81⅞
Ch. Mil. St. P.	22¼	22½	Reading	115	122
Ch. Rock Is.	118	118½	S.L. & S.F.	117	117
Del. & Hud.	176¾	177	S.L. & S.W.	63	64
Del., Lack.	139⅝	140½	S. Pacific	124½	123¼
Erie	56¾	56½	Southern	119	114
Do., 1st Pf	64½	64	Do., Pref.	99	99⅛
G.N., Pref.	95½	96¼	U. Pacific	231¼	232
Ill. Cent.	127⅜	127¾	Do., Pref.	94½	94½
Interboro'			Wabash	59½	58
Rapid Tr.	30¾	32½	Do., Pf. A	88*	88

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	142	136	Int. Match	88	86¼
Allied Chem	341⅛	334	Int. Nickel	40¾	40⅞
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	33¾	34	Int. Paper	29	29
Am. B. F. Pref.	99½	98	Int. Tele.	74⅛	72⅝
Am. Can	153⅞	153	Kennecott	52⅞	52¾
Am. Loco.	76¼	77	Kresge S.S.	32⅝	32¾
Am. Rolling Mills	91	91	K'ger, S. &	34⅞	35
Am. Smelt.	75⅞	75⅝	Liggett & M.	109	108¾
Am. Sug. R.	66	66	Loose, Wile	68¾	67
Am. Tel.	260⅛	259½	MackTrucks	83	83
Am. Tob.	242	240	Monty'y W.	45⅜	45
Am. Wool'n	14¼	14¾	Nash M'trs	52	51⅞
Anaconda	69⅞	71¼	Nat. Cash R.	61	60⅜
Armour D.	7⅝	7 61/32	Nat. Dairy	57⅜	55⅞
Am. Dry Gd.	45⅝	48¼	N. Amer.	128	128⅜
At'tic Ref.	45⅝	48¼	Packard	20⅛	20⅜
Baldwin	33	33¼	Pan. A. Pet.	58¼	55½
Barnsdall A	30⅛	30½	Pub. Ser., N.J.	117	115⅝
Beth. Steel	104¾	104¾	Pullman	82	82¼
Cde Pasco	58	58	RadioCorp.	62⅜	59
Chile Copp.	55⅝	60	Reming'n	24⅛	24⅛
Chrysler	39⅝	39¼	Ryl. Dutch	54⅜	54⅛
Col. Fuel	71⅜	71	Sears R'b'k	92	91⅝
Colum. Gas	85⅛	84¾	Shell Trans.	47	46¼
Col. Graph.	30⅜

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

BEIRA RAILWAY AMALGAMATION APPROVED

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

BARON EMILE D'ERLANGER'S STATEMENT

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the holders of certificates of title to shares in the Beira Railway Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday at Winchester House, E.C., to consider a resolution approving the draft agreement between the Beira Junction Railway, the British South Africa Company, the Mashonaland Railway Company, and the Beira Railway Company.

BARON EMILE B. D'ERLANGER presided, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Henry Birchenough.

The SECRETARY (Mr. P. J. Baird) having read the notice convening the meeting and resolution,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—In the absence of your chairman, Sir Henry Birchenough, I have been requested to deputise for him, which I will do to the best of my ability, though conscious that it will be inferior to his. To begin with, I would like to emphasize that the British South Africa Company and the Mocambique Company being, under the trust deeds of April 19, 1893, and April 10, 1896, the registered holders of almost all the Beira Railway shares, it would have laid within their power and legal right, had they wished to exercise these, to carry the amalgamation through subject to a certain consent of the Courts, to which I will hereafter refer, without calling any meetings of the certificate holders. The British South Africa Company and the Mocambique Company, however, felt that, in a case where the interests involved in the amalgamation were in reality and in essence the interests of the certificate-holders, the proper course to take was to lay the whole matter openly before them and ascertain if the proposals met with their approval. The simplest way of doing so was to issue a circular briefly setting out the scheme of amalgamation and to convene meetings of the certificate-holders.

To this preamble I would take leave to add that the scheme of amalgamation has been the subject of long and careful deliberations on the part of the directors of both companies, their legal advisers, accountants, and other technical experts that it necessitated and has received the approval of the Portuguese Government and Mocambique Company, and that it is unwise to suggest any amendments thereto, so difficult, if not impossible, will it be to get them approved by all parties concerned.

BENEFITS OF AMALGAMATION

On broad principles alone which have hardly been touched upon in the circular, the amalgamation of the two lines is obviously desirable. Why two companies ever existed taxes my memory, though I was personally connected with the birth of both. If I am not mistaken, the Beira Railway was the first spur of the lines of penetration into Rhodesia to be thrown out. It did not start from the Port of Beira, but from Fontesville on the Pungwe River, and this company, which was formed in 1892 under the Van Laun Concession, accordingly built the line from Fontesville to Umtali on the Rhodesian Frontier. Experience proved that the river navigation between Beira and Fontesville was unsatisfactory.

Consequently it was necessary to connect Fontesville by rail with Beira, for which purpose the Beira Junction Railway was formed in 1895. In looking back upon those days, the memories of which are daily fading away, I cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the brave and energetic men, like Sir Charles Metcalfe, the brothers Pauling, Scott and Lawley, Butler, and their devoted staff and men, who, with admirable contempt for sickness and death, carried the line through a territory at that time the favoured haunt of the tsetse fly and the man-preying lion. The construction of the connecting link with the seaboard carried with it the necessity of constructing at Beira landing facilities which became part and parcel of the Beira Junction Company's enterprise. In 1925, under the pressure of the fast-increasing movements of goods at Beira, the Mocambique Company decided on building a deep-water wharf, while the Beira Junction Railway was simultaneously desirous of extending its lighter wharf accommodation. The different interests were amalgamated, the Beira Junction sold its port assets and rights to Beira Works, Limited, and the Portuguese Port of Beira is now one of the best equipped and busiest ports in Africa and is being further extended.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS OBLITERATED

If the ownership by two separate companies of a trunk and direct line between the seaboard and the Rhodesian Frontier was at any time an anomaly it ceased to have any sense whatsoever after the sale of the port assets to the port company. Hence the amalgamation scheme, which obliterates once and for all the danger of conflicting interests between the company and the one holding direct access to the port. Convinced as I am that you will all agree that the amalgamation is essential and therefore beneficial to both companies, I also submit to you that the lines on which it has been conceived are fair and reasonable.

The scheme of amalgamation is, in effect, a purchase by the Beira Company of the undertaking of the Beira Junction Company for £596,000, which is to be liquidated. That figure is made up as follows: We satisfy the Junction shareholders with 100,000 shares, £100,000; we pay off Debentures amounting to £235,000; and we pay off Cumulative Preference shares amounting to £106,000. We assume responsibility for liabilities of the Junction Company not covered by liquid assets. These amount to £153,000; together, as I have said, £596,000.

Now, what are we buying for that sum of money? Looking at it first from the purely financial point of view, what income shall we secure for our £600,000? The accounts for last year show that the income we shall secure will be £45,000 a year. This is made up as follows: Interest on 7 per Cent. Debentures, £2,500; interest on 5 per Cent. Debentures, £10,000; profit in 1929, £27,500; totalling £40,000, to which must be added £5,000 a year which the Junction Company is at present paying as interest on unsecured capital loan, making a total income of £45,000 that I have just referred to. Well, gentlemen, that gives a return of approximately 7½ per cent. on the £600,000 purchase price. From a financial point of view, therefore, you will, I am sure, agree that such a transaction is a not unattractive investment of your money.

ADVANTAGES OF CONTINUOUS LINE

But, gentlemen, that is only the financial point of view; I think there are equal, if not greater, advantages apart from that. In the first place, it is so obviously advantageous to own and control a continuous line of railway from Umtali right down to the Port of Beira that this aspect needs no further comment from me. But there is a further point that is not so apparent, to which I attach considerable importance.

If the traffics go on increasing at the present rate, and the rate of acceleration will be greater when the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia are producing (and with the construction of the Zambezi Bridge the regions to the north of the Pungwe up to the Lake Nyassa receive a new impetus), the Beira route will undoubtedly require more capital, which it will not expect to procure or to earn on favourable terms unless its financial position is strengthened. I, who have always been a visionary for the South African Railways, remain one because I have always seen my visions of the past become the realities of the present. I have further only just heard that there is a prospect of the line to Tete being built, which should swell the traffics and receipts very considerably on the lower section of the Beira Junction Railway. The working agreement made for a term of 30 years between the Beira and Beira Junction Companies forming the basis of the division of the net receipts has expired. It is tacitly renewed from year to year. It is evident that with a prospect of the earnings being larger on the Beira Junction line in the future the same basis of the division of the net receipts could not be fairly imposed for any length of time on the Beira Junction Company.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS

Beira shareholders will reap their full share of this increased prosperity by the amalgamation. Let me concentrate all the above-mentioned arguments in a few words and figures. The amalgamation will strengthen the whole strategical position, the whole financial structure, of your company, from the assets point of view, from the earning point of view, and from the reserve and dividend point of view. The surplus earnings of the Beira Company will be increased from approximately £160,000 to £145,000, thereby providing a margin of 80 per cent. over and above the £175,000 required for the prior charges, whereas your present margin of £102,000 is only 60 per cent. With all that I feel it my duty to remind you and to caution you that railways are public utility companies, and the future of your line depends to a great extent upon good and honest service to its users, that as traffics increase so the rates must fall, and that to aim at excessive profit and excessive dividends would spell disaster to your own interests. In the famous drama, William Tell, waiting for Gessler, says there is no other way to Kussenacht. But you all know that there is more than one road to the sea. Ours must remain the best and the cheapest if it is to keep and increase its traffic.

THE LEGAL POSITION

Finally, you will remember I told you that this scheme of amalgamation will eventually require the consent of the Courts. I rather hesitate to explain to you a legal question, but I will do my best. You may know, or have forgotten, that the two Beira companies constituted a rent charge in favour of the Mashonaland Railway Company; that rent charge is part of the security for the Debenture-holders of the Mashonaland Railway Company. For the rent charge the Beira and the Beira Junction Companies are jointly and also severally liable, consequently the amalgamation of the two companies into one does affect, if in theory more than in practice, the legal security of the Debenture-holders of the Mashonaland Railway Company. You substitute one debtor for two, though the one debtor alone will be a better debtor than the two individually and jointly. The trustees and the Mashonaland Debenture-holders consequently desire to secure the sanction of the Courts before giving their approval to the amalgamation.

THE NEW SHARES

There is one other point that I must mention. I referred in my opening remarks to the fact that there are two trusts in respect of shares of this company—one, the British South Africa Company's trust, and, secondly, the trust of the Mocambique Company. It is part of the scheme that holders of British South Africa certificates of title will be offered the new shares in the form of British South Africa Company certificates; the holders of the Mocambique certificates of title will be offered new shares in the form of Mocambique certificates; registered shareholders whose shares are not in either of these trusts will be offered new registered shares. I might perhaps take this opportunity of again pointing out that there is no material difference between the certificates of title of the British South Africa Company and of the Mocambique Company. Holders of both these classes of certificates are entitled to equal benefits in the profits of the company. I hope I have made myself quite clear.

The Chairman concluded by moving the resolution approving the draft agreement.

Mr. D. O. MALCOLM seconded the motion, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some criticisms of Mr. J. E. HOWARD that Beira shareholders were not receiving, in his opinion, the 72 per cent. of the profits throughout, was unanimously agreed to.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY

DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT IN EFFICIENCY

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the English Electric Company, Limited, was held on Thursday last at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

Mr. W. L. HICHENS (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. D. Johnson, A.C.A.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN, after referring to the loss which the company had sustained by the death of Sir Alexander Gracie, pointed out that the report and balance-sheet dealt with the period prior to the reconstruction scheme already approved by the shareholders and Debenture-holders, and said that it was proposed, after the scheme has been sanctioned by the Court, to circulate a reconstructed balance-sheet setting out the effect of the changes.

He explained that the rather less favourable result of the year's trading was due to a slightly lower output and to a further fall in prices, but, on the other hand, there had been a definite improvement in efficiency, which had gone far to counteract the drop in prices. It had been found possible to make considerable further reductions in stocks, thus releasing working capital.

With regard to capital expenditure, a part of the Coventry ordnance works and the pattern shop at Preston, which were no longer required, had been sold during the year. Considerable progress had been made in modernizing the lay-out and equipment of the company's factories.

On the liabilities side there had been a reduction of Debenture commitments of the company and its subsidiary of £69,514.

After the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions the report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring directors and the auditors having been reappointed the proceedings terminated.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Bengal-Nagpur (March 15)	Rs.17,68,000	−3,88,032	+8,22,487 (April 1)
Madras and S. Mahr. (March 22)	Rs.18,73,000	−2,35,440	−18,39,931 (April 1)
Paraguay Centl.	£4,460	−230	−12,430
S. Indian (March 22)	Rs.12,80,520	+11,167	+43,56,475 (April 1)
B.A. Lacroze	TRAMWAYS, &C. £12,550	−933	−28,681
British Colum. Pwr. (March)	$1,258,375	+14,783	+567,360
Do. (net)	$357,456‡	−80,784	−192,436
Colombia Rlys. and Nav. (March)	£21,606	−13,873	−98,309
Madras (1904) (2 wks. to April 15)	Rs.46,543	+2,333	+23,347 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown. ‡ Reduction in net earnings due to purchased power obligations resulting from a water shortage.

MARCH RUBBER CROPS

Company	1930 lb.	1929 lb.	Company	1930 lb.	1929 lb.
Anglo-Dutch	1,218,000	1,110,250	Kampong	77,000	77,000
Anglo-Java (Java)	808,200	792,300	Kasintee	71,310	82,008
Anglo-Johore	30,000	37,000	Kawie (Java)	81,100	82,200
Anglo-Sumatra	28,858	26,739	Kenny	101,500	99,900
Ankasa	28,600	33,300	Kilang Produce	83,171	94,571
Bah Lias	97,399	44,614	Kilan Kellas	32,020	24,205
Baiee-kidoel	165,540	154,923	Kuala Lumpur	147,237	136,205
Batu Caves	39,150	46,940	Kuala Lumpur Langen	68,967	83,042
Batu Malang	37,000	29,600	Lok Kawi	99,433	83,013
Batu Tiga	170,300	185,500	Malaysia Malay Planters	24,000	6,000
Bekor	11,930	5,950	Marabau	104,000	109,851
Brookland	32,000	50,000	Marawan	51,000	61,000
Brookland	86,750	68,750	Mendaris	31,400	25,300
Bukit Beruntong	103,000	118,400	Panagula	151,023	71,067
Bukit Mertajam	165,564	—	Pana-watte	8,337	4,332
Bukit Selangor	60,327	66,418	Peacock & Kilambe	25,152	20,768
Caledonian Ceylon	45,700	57,500	Pelma-dulla	9,466	8,557
Central Sumatra	25,698	27,896	Perak	39,194	30,046
Chemboss Consolidated	36,449	24,114	Rasak	71,900	57,400
Chersonese	75,800	88,500	Riverside	13,400	16,100
Dagang			Roe-bourne	57,200	49,647
Dasian	100,000	111,900	Rub. of Rembia Rubber Trust	17,250	22,500
Dunlop	24,300	21,800	Scottish Malay	613,839	564,113
Dusing	31,692	—	Seafield	71,023	80,057
East Asiatic	172,895	138,287	Sedgeley	94,147	100,669
F.M.S.	256,692	261,532	Sembilan	30,230	60,000
Garing	183,120	183,000	Semenyih	59,000	71,056
Gedong	20,000	36,000	Senawang	53,000	55,000
Glen Shiel	29,530	36,307	Serdang	30,166	79,200
Gokonda	55,000	32,196	Sungei	140,442	107,106
Hanipha	55,073	53,446	Sungei Malay	10,562	9,075
Hewan	20,000	15,250	St. George	12,200	18,600
Hewarata	36,258	34,667	Straits	12,567	20,060
Highgate	60,800	41,400	Sungei more	76,566	83,219
Jalukap	16,160	7,705	Sungei Salak	139,500	96,000
Jasinlace	2,551	2,177	Tandjong	84,000	68,000
Johore	36,700	31,000	Teko-ngedjo	460,264	352,333
Kali Lands	46,000	56,000	Tennamalai United	77,923	50,474
			Serdang	469,306	381,570
			Wampoa	13,747	12,943
			Yatiyan-tota	34,347	39,547

BEIRA JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY

MEETING OF THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSALS

FINANCIAL AND TRAFFIC SITUATION

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the holders of certificates of title to shares in the Beira Junction Railway Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday at 2, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C., to consider the draft agreement for amalgamation with the Beira Railway Company.

BARON EMILE B. D'ERLANGER presided at the request of the trustees.

Mr. P. J. BAIRD, one of the trustees, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—This meeting is, as you know, called to consider a scheme for the amalgamation of the Beira and Beira Junction Railway Companies. It is a meeting of holders of certificates of title to shares in the Beira Junction Railway Company, and perhaps it will be convenient if I begin my remarks by this brief explanation.

As you know, the Beira Junction Company's share capital is in the form of 250,000 5s. shares. Under a deed poll of October 31, 1895, 249,993 of these shares are placed in the hands of two trustees who are the registered holders of these shares. In respect of these shares vested in them the trustees issued certificates of title to bearer, and you are here to-day as holders of these certificates.

Just one word more: the deed poll provides that a general meeting of the certificate holders shall have "power with the approval of the trustees to sanction any modification or compromise of the rights of the certificate holders whether such rights shall arise under the certificates or under these presents or otherwise." It is for the purpose of approving a modification of your rights that the trustees have called you together to-day.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME

Now I come to the modification itself, particulars of which have been set out in the circular which you have doubtless all seen; it is, as I have already said, the amalgamation of your undertaking with that of the Beira Railway Company. Briefly, the scheme is:—The Beira Company offers you 100,000 of its own shares in exchange for your 250,000 shares, that is, two of its own shares for each five of your shares. Now just let us examine that step first. If you approve of this scheme, the capital of the new company will then be 700,000 shares, of which you will hold one-seventh.

The Beira Company also undertakes to issue a further 350,000 of its own shares for cash at par and to pay off the following fixed capital liabilities of your company—namely:—

£35,206 of 7 per cent. Debentures
£200,000 of 5 per cent. Debentures
£105,896 of Preference shares

£341,102

These 350,000 new shares will be offered *pro rata* to the then existing shareholders of the combined undertaking, representing 700,000 shares, that is, shareholders will be offered one of these 350,000 shares for each two of the 700,000 shares held by them. If you take up your proportion of the new shares, you will therefore be entitled to take up 50,000 of these additional shares, and if you do this you will hold 150,000 out of a total of 1,050,000. By this means you are given the opportunity of maintaining your equity of one-seventh of the whole undertaking.

The Beira Company also undertakes to assume responsibility for any liabilities to creditors at September 30, 1929, not covered by liquid assets. These liabilities are in the neighbourhood of £155,000.

Well, gentlemen, that is the scheme. Instead of remaining a small separate undertaking you are asked to amalgamate with the Beira Company on terms which will enable you to retain a one-seventh interest in a larger and stronger undertaking.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION

Just let us look for a moment at the financial position. Last year, as you know, your company made a profit of £27,000, but you must remember this was without paying any interest on your Preference shares, which amounts to £6,300 a year, and which is in arrear to the amount of £25,000, so that at the best it will be some years before you can expect any dividend on your shares.

Under the amalgamation you will form part of a company which last year paid a dividend at the rate of 8½ per cent. So far, therefore, I think the scheme is clearly to your advantage. But that is only part of the story, and not, in my view, the most important part, for it is evident that if the Beira lines are to secure and maintain their position as the principal route for Rhodesia considerable capital expenditure will be necessary within the next five or ten years. And I do not see how these moneys can be raised without amalgamation. I need not go into past history as to why two companies were formed to build the line from Beira to Rhodesia. It was a necessity arising from the difficult circumstances of the past and never had any balancing advantage.

RECENT HISTORY

Coming to more recent history, when the increase of business at Beira made it necessary for considerable capital expenditure to be undertaken in equipping the Port of Beira it was found impossible, as was explained to you at the time, for the necessary money to be raised by your company, and in order that the development of business might not be retarded the Port rights and installations that had with difficulty been provided by you were sold to a new port company.

Well, gentlemen, you are again faced with the same sort of situation. You have all heard of the great copper developments that are taking place in Northern Rhodesia. You also doubtless know that the forthcoming construction of a bridge over the Zambezi River opening up Nyasaland will give a great impetus to the development of that territory, and I foresee a day when traffic to and from Beira will have increased so largely that it will be necessary to double a large portion of your line. Even at the present time the volume of traffic requires for its expeditious handling considerable additional expenditure at the railway terminus in increased facilities for locomotives, increased accommodation for staff, more sidings, goods sheds, station buildings, machinery—indeed, in many and various directions—and unless this capital can be provided (and I see no means by which this small company can provide it) traffic will seek other routes rather than be held up by inadequate facilities.

IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING THE BEIRA ROUTE

One last word, gentlemen. For many years past your line has been the main route for traffic to and from Rhodesia and the Congo without any serious competitor. But the world does not stand still, and shortly now the Congo will have direct access to Lobito Bay, on the West Coast of Africa, and the public mind in Rhodesia is also looking towards the West. You will be well advised, therefore, to take every step that will maintain and strengthen the position of the Beira route, and I am confident that the proposals put before you to-day are an important step in that direction.

At the beginning of my speech I explained to you that you were offered 100,000 shares of the Beira Company in exchange for your existing holdings and would have the right to apply for 50,000 new shares in the Beira Company. I want to make it clear that these shares will be in the form of certificate of title issued by the British South Africa Company.

The Chairman concluded by moving the resolution approving the draft agreement.

Mr. P. J. BAIRD seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

VERY SATISFACTORY RESULTS

POLICY OF EXPANSION

ACTIVITIES IN THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA

MR. LOUIS DAPPLES'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company was held on Wednesday last at Cham, Switzerland.

Mr. LOUIS DAPPLES, president of the company, who was in the chair, after referring in moving terms to the great loss the company had sustained in the deaths since their last meeting of two members of the board—Dr. W. C. Escher and Mr. Fred H. Page—reminded shareholders that he had in his speech last year outlined in a very detailed manner the industrial programme and the policy of expansion that the company had in hand. This programme and policy remained the foundation of their activity, and so long as they were able to continue its development with efficiency, energy, and the necessary prudence they had every reason for confidence in their ability to maintain their leading role in the industries with which they were concerned.

In accordance with this fundamental policy the shareholders had agreed upon the amalgamation with P.C.K., which had been carried through in a perfectly normal manner, and the chocolate factories absorbed had benefited in various ways from the assistance rendered by the company's technical services, while the selling organization had derived further strength from the amalgamation, which had rendered practicable the intensive advertising activity which was called for to meet the formidable efforts now encountered in all directions and exceeding anything that they had previously come across.

NEW INTERESTS ACQUIRED

Similar considerations had prompted them in acquiring an important interest in the Sarotti Company, and they had also participated in the increase in the capital of the Hollandia Anglo-Dutch Milk and Food Company, the most important of the Dutch milk-producing companies, with whom they were working in a spirit of the most intimate cooperation, and as a result of which they had obtained still greater opportunities in the Dutch milk market, one of the most important sources of supply from the point of view both of cost and quantity; while at the same time they believed that they were in a position to render good service to Hollandia in manufacturing questions.

They had only been able to draw temporary advantage from the general decrease in cost of raw materials (sugar, cocoa, tinplate, and, in certain markets, milk), for such decreases had pretty rapidly provoked a reduction in price of manufactured goods. However, the directors did not regard this state of affairs as being altogether against their interests, as they felt that the very small individual profit margin earned by their products was in reality one of the elements in the consolidation of their business as a whole and was a much more satisfactory feature than the high prices of the War and post-War periods, facilitating as it did the further development of their sales without affecting to any appreciable extent the purchasing power of the public. The intensification and improvement in their production capacity must naturally be accompanied by an extension of their enterprise and activity on the selling side, especially in times of low selling prices like the present, and they were devoting their very particular attention to this most important aspect of their business.

PRESIDENT'S OVERSEA VISIT

He (the Chairman) had had an opportunity during the year under review of making his long contemplated visit to all the depôts of the company in the Far East, as well as to their good friends in Australia and New Zealand. Shareholders were aware of what important interests they had in Australia and of the problems that had necessarily arisen in the course of the reorganization of that undertaking from the position that had grown up during the War and post-War period into a co-ordinated and complete organization. To-day the conversions and eliminations called for by such a reorganization were generally completed, and their Australian friends now had an organization which would compare favourably with their own. The highly capable management was in the hands of men in whom they had every confidence and who had lived all their lives under Australian conditions, and they could look forward with no misgivings to the active part that their Australian and New Zealand companies would take in the ultimate economic expansion of this young continent.

Dealing with the company's numerous establishments in the Far East, the Chairman remarked that he felt some pride in stating that he did not think any one possessed agents so well qualified, zealous, and capable as the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. He had undertaken this long voyage with the desire to obtain a yet more intimate contact and a more close collaboration with all their agents so that the company could be in a position to give the fullest satisfaction to all their requirements and to comply even better and more promptly with the demands of their numerous markets. He hoped sincerely that his visit would have assisted in cementing and improving the excellent understanding that already existed between them.

They must not lose sight of the fact that an enterprise like theirs could no longer be satisfied with the relatively simple organization of an exporting house. "Service" had become their watchword of to-day, signifying by that that they did not aim at any form of monopoly but that their paramount desire was to be in every way the servants of the public. The time had gone by when, practically alone in the market, it had been sufficient for their purposes to sell their goods through independent agents to good export houses. To-day they had to do everything they could to assist their customers, both wholesale and retail, by a continually more intensive advertising among consumers in all countries and of all races and customs.

RESULTS OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

Their annual report had already given a very detailed explanation of the figures shown on their accounts, and there was therefore no necessity for him to deal with the balance-sheet at length. He would like to point out, however, that the items participations, which the directors recognized occupied too important a place in their balance-sheet, was not of a nature to give rise to any feeling of uneasiness provided they continued, as in the past, to pursue their policy of consolidation.

The results for 1929 would doubtless be found very satisfactory by all the shareholders, especially by their friends of the late P.C.K. Company, and it was very gratifying to the directors to be in a position to propose a distribution of 32f. per share while maintaining on their normal scale, bearing in mind the increase in capital and staff, the allocations to reserves and to provident funds for the benefit of employees. The relatively short time separating these results from the period of crisis in their affairs was evidence of the strength of their organization, and it was their duty to continue to develop and consolidate this "goodwill" to an ever-increasing degree. To this end it would be absolutely necessary to stabilize—at any rate for some time—the rate of the rate proposed for this year if, as was to be hoped, the trading results should justify such a course, and to defer any consideration of an increased distribution until such time as the company's means should have been still further strengthened to a considerable extent.

On March 1 of this year they had repaid 25,000,000f. of their obligations, and they trusted they would be able to continue this sound policy while providing at the same time their commercial and technical services with the necessary resources for the development of their activities in all countries, thus putting them in a position to look forward to the future with confidence even under the difficult circumstances which attend business in general at the moment. The directors would not like to assume responsibility for any other policy.

SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENTS

They had frequently advised shareholders of their efforts in the purely scientific domain to continue to provide their products with the benefits of the most up-to-date improvements; and the work of the laboratories, particularly at Vevey, had on several occasions received flattering appreciation from professional authorities of Switzerland and abroad. Naturally their bacteriologists and chemists had to keep in constant contact with medical authorities and especially with the University of Lausanne. It was well known to what an extent the faculty of medicine was dependent on the good progress of well-organized hospital research, and they had regarded it as a duty to assist the Government of the Canton of Vaud in the improvement and completion of the Cantonal hospital by a new building for which purpose they had made a donation of 1,000,000f.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

After reviewing briefly the period of reorganization and consolidation during the past eight years while he had been directing the affairs of the company, the Chairman paid a tribute to the very valuable assistance he had received from the management of the company and the younger elements of its various services and stated that he felt that the time had come when he could relinquish his duties at the head of the general management of the company and devote himself to the less executive and more consultative functions of director and president. In those capacities it would give him great pleasure to continue, in accordance with the wish of the board, to give his services to the company to the best of his ability, but from now on it would be for the younger members of the general management to assume the responsibility for the business of the company, and he would like to mention that during his long absence they had proved brilliantly that they were quite capable of carrying out this task.

To ensure the closest possible collaboration between the general management and the board of directors they proposed the election of Mr. Edouard Muller to replace the late Mr. Fred H. Page on the board and to appoint this gentleman managing director; Mr. Muller, who had passed the whole of his business career in the services of the company, had fully merited the honour thus conferred upon him by his indefatigable industry, his complete knowledge of the company's business, his clear-sighted initiative and the absolute confidence of his colleagues and collaborators which he enjoyed.

In conclusion the Chairman referred in appreciative terms to the zeal and devotion of the staff and placed on record the company's sincere thanks for their past efforts and encouragement for the future.

The resolutions contained in the notice convening the meeting were duly passed.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, April 17.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.30 (previous closing, 89.30); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.90 (102.90); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.95 (100.85); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.92 (99.90); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135 (134.95 x.d.); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.05 (1C4); 6% Rentes, 1927, 615 (615); 5% Credit National, 1919, 6% Credit National, 1921, 566 (565.50); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 527 (526); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 555 (555); 6% Credit National, 1924, 3½% Italian Rentes, 90.50 (90.50); 3% Russian, 1906, 7.90 (7.30); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.80 (3.80); 4% Turkish Unified, 62.75 (62.25); Banque de France, 25,465 (25,050); Banque de Paris, 3,290 (3,260); Banque Parisienne, 2,265 (2,245); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,045 (2,020); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,765 (3,755); Credit Lyonnais, 3,510 (3,270); Crédit Mobilier Français, 750 (738); Messageries Maritimes, 1,195 (1,181); Suez Canal Shares, 19,600 (19,400); Thargsreurs Reunis, 750 (738); Transatlantique, 1,010 (1,019); Raffinerie Say, 2,040 (2,035); Sucreries d'Egypte, 919 (900); Wagons Lits, 655 (655); Thomson Houston, 1,202 (1,203); Lautaro Nitrate, 413 (415); Ford of France, 1,550 (303); Rio Tinto, 5,400 (5,385); Tharsis, 612 (600); De Beers, 1,170 (1,190); De Beers, Preferred, 1,546); Lagersfontein Estate, 248 (250); Central Mining, 2,275 (2,245); Chartered, 240 (236); Rand, 71 (69); Geduld, 436 (434); General Mining, neutres Consolidated, 262 (264); Randfontein Estate, 39 (38); Rand Mines, 390 (385); Tanganyika, 341 (339); Transvaal Consolidated, 210 (208); Union Corporation, 457 (457); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 64 (64); Mozambique, 80 (80); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 43 (41); Caoutchoucs, 232 (229); Eastern International, 167 (161); Guia-Kalumpong, 203 (199); Kuala Lumpur, 280 (275); Malacca, 285 (277); Mexican Eagle, 177 (173); Royal Dutch, 42,050 (42,010); Shell Transport, 610 (606); Platine, 1,985 (1,965); Banesouf, 86 (85); Oceana Consolidated, 19.25 (19). Exchange on New York, 25.51¾ (25.50); cheques, closing market rate, 124.04 (124.04). Private Discount Rate, 2⅜% (2⅜%); short money, 2½% (2½%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, April 17.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 150½ (previous 150½); Darmstadter Bank, 231 (231); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 140 (140); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 108 (108); Farbenindustrie, 176½ (175); Harpener Bergban, 125½ (—); Mannesmann, 109¾ (109¾); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 115 (—); Phönix Bergban, 105½ (104⅞); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk, 141 (140¾); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 175¾ (175¾); Siemens and Halske, 255 (256); Schuckert, 192 (190); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 153½ (154); Philipp Holzmann, 110⅜ (109); Zellstoff Waldhof, 190 (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 114¼ (—); Hamburg Amerika, 114½ (113¾); Süddeutsche Zucker, 159¾ (160¾); German Atlantic Telegraph, 56¾ (55⅞); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 94½ (93¾); German Protectorate Loan, 35⅛ (31⅜); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14½ (—); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 10⅝ (10⅝).

VIENNA, April 17.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Voelkerbundanl (Amurian Issue), 108.95 (previous, 108.65); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 12.50 (12.55); Oest. National Bank, 326 (325); Wiener Bankverein, 19.80 (19.80); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51 (51); Niederoest. Eskompte, 170 (168.50); Oest. Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 34.90 (35); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 27.45 (27.50); Oest. Brown Boveri, 187 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 208.50 (208.50); Salzotarjaner Steinkohlen, 53 (52.75); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 769 (—); Oest. Alpine Montan, 33 (33); Felten and Guilleaume, 57 (56.25); Galiz. Karpathen Petroleum, 5 (4.75). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.32 (285.32); London, 34.494 (34.50); New York, 695 (695); Paris, 27.81 (27.82).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, April 17.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.73 (previous, 92.74); Consolidato, 5% 81.25 (81.10); Banca d'Italia, 1,935 (1,929); Banca Commerciale, 1,439 (1,439); Banca Nationale di Credito, 572½ (564); Banco di Roma, 113 (113); Credito Italiano, 772 (756); Cosulich Navigazione Generale, 483 (480); Cantoni Coats, 760 (675); Ilva, 203 (202½); Monte Amiata, 305 (303); Montecatini, 250 (247); Fiat, 385½ (376); Adriatica, 244½ (243½); Edison, 768 (760½); Terni, 384 (385); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 851 (830); Adamello, 319 (311½).

The Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Vienna Bourses will remain closed from April 18 to 21 inclusive.—*Reuter.*

CZECHOSLOVAK BANK MERGER

Provisional arrangements for the absorption of the Prague Credit Bank and the Commercial Bank of Bohemia by the Anglo-Czechoslovakian Bank were confirmed at meetings held at Prague. Until the amalgamation is completely carried through the Anglo-Czechoslovakian Bank, Prague, will carry on business under its old style; thereafter the name of the combined institution will be The Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank. It is stated that the transaction has been concluded with the moral and financial support of the Czechoslovak Government.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket Pay-day	April 22 / April 24	May 6 / May 8	May 20 / May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	55⅝ 56	.. ..
88 15/16 81⅝	Do., 4%	88⅛ 89⅛	.. ..
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5%	105 5/16 103 7/16	+¼ ..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	101 101¼	+⅛ ..
91⅝ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	91 91⅛	+⅛ ..
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	94⅝ 95	.. ..
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	94⅛ 95	.. ..
80¼ 72 15/16	Conversion, 3½%	77⅞ 78⅛	.. ..
100 93	Do., 4½%	99⅝ 99⅞	−⅛ ..
— —	Do., 5%	102¼ 103	.. ..
101⅛ 97⅝	Treas., 5% '33-35	101⅝ 101⅞	.. ..
100 96½	Do., 4% '30-32	100⅜ 100⅝	.. ..
98 13/32 94⅞	Do., 4% '32-34	100⅜ 100⅝	.. ..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅝ 99¾	.. ..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	58¼ 59⅛	.. ..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	64½ 65½	.. ..
65 5/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	64½ 65	−⅛ ..
84¾ 80	Tr'vasl, 5% '23-53	81 85	.. ..
266 239	Bank of England	254 257	.. ..
85⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	81 85	.. ..
71⅝ 60	India, 3½%	62½ 63½	−¼ ..
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	53⅞ 54½	−1 ..
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	45½ 46½	.. ..
101⅛ 98	Do., 5%	101⅜ 101⅝	.. ..
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4% '50-55	84⅛

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted on Thursday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
*: Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; §‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

3½% Annu.. 54 ½ ½ 4
2½% Annu.. 19
2½% Cons.. 56 6 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾ 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ 6 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
4% Cons. Ln.. 89 8⅞ 9⅛ 9⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 8⅞ ¾ ⅞ 9⅛ ⅛ 8⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
3½% Conver. Ln.. 78¼‡†† ⅞ 8 ⅛ ⅛ 7⅞ ⅛ ⅛ 8¼ 8 8
3½% War Ln.. 75½ ¾ ¾ ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 17

Tjiliwong Java, 14/8††
Travancore, 50/-
Ud. Planters' of Ceylon, 37/6 -/6
Do., 5% Debs., 85 8 0

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American., 208 8 8 7 8††
Cables and Wireless, Ltd.—"A," 5⅝ 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾ 5¾

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Guianas (British, French, and Dutch), Venezuela.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, West Indies (Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad and St. Vincent).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

1 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canada (all parts).

6 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia, (Aden, Bushire and Mohammerah), Jamaica, Newfoundland, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Belize (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

DISPATCHES ON TUESDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), Newfoundland, Canada (Montreal, Para and Manaos).

9 P.M.—To Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao, Para and Manaos), Peru (Iquitos), West Indies (Barbados and St. Lucia), Sierra Leone, Bahamas and Bermuda, Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). **TUESDAY, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch West Indies, Ecuador (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (*via* U.S.A.), United States, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **11 A.M.**—To Brazil (Para and Manaos), Canary Islands, French Cameroons, Liberia, Peru (Dept. of Loreto). **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service). **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (*via* Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (*via* Monte Video), Uruguay.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Australia, Japan, China, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. America, Canada, Japan, Shanghai, and North China, by ss. Duchess of Bedford, Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, by ss. Ranchi. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Orania. U.S.A., Japan, Chi na, Panama, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Leviathan. China and Japan *via* Siberia. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Slamat. **MONDAY.**—China and Japan *via* Siberia. Australia and Ceylon, by ss. Orford. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Ville de Strasbourg. Canada, Japan, and Hongkong, by ss. Metagama.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CITY OF GLASGOW (Ellerman), from Australia; Liverpool.

CITY OF HARVARD (Ellerman), from South Africa; London.

CITY OF HEREFORD (Ellerman), from Far East; London.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B.; Liverpool, a.m.

HOMERIC (W. Star), from New York; Southampton.

INCHCAPE (Furness), from New York; London.

KALYAN (P. & O.), from Yokohama; Royal Albert Dock, 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN RANGER (U.S.L.), from New York; London.

ANTONIA (Cunard), from New York; Plymouth.

BARRADOS (P. & O.), from Brisbane; Plymouth, 4 a.m.

Due King George V. Dock, Monday, 8 a.m.

CARONIA (Cunard), from New York; Liverpool, 8 a.m.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM (Ellerman), from Bombay, Liverpool, a.m.

MEGANTIC (W. Star), from Halifax; Southampton.

METAGAMA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B.; London.

NICOYA (E. & F.), from Jamaica; Liverpool.

PENNSLAND (R. Star), from New York; Plymouth, 8.30 a.m.

ROTORUA (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand; Southampton, 8 a.m.

TRANSYLVANIA (Anchor), from New York; Glasgow, p.m.

MONDAY

CITY OF MANCHESTER (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Glasgow.

HATIPARA (R.I.), from Bombay; London, a.m.

MINNEWASKA (A.T.L.), from New York; London.

NESTOR (B. Funnel), from Australia; London, a.m.

WALMER CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa; Southampton, 6 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

DIDO .. .. For Opobo, cld. Dakar 16th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MARYLAND .. .. For Norfolk, left Gravesend 17th.
MISSOURI .. .. For Boston, left N.Y. 15th.

BIBBY

CHESHIRE .. .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 17th.
LANCASTRIAN .. .. For Ldn., left Rangoon 17th.
LANCASTRIAN PRINCE .. For Ldn., left Rangoon 17th.
OXFORDSHIRE .. .. For Liverpool, arr. Pt. Said 17th.
SHROPSHIRE .. .. For Rangoon, left Colombo 16th.
WORCESTERSHIRE .. .. Fm. Al'andria, cld. Gib. 17th.
STAFFORDSHIRE .. .. For Rangoon, left Liverpool 18th.
WARWICKSHIRE .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Colombo 17th.

BLUE STAR

ARANDORA STAR .. .. Cruising, left Gib. 16th.
AVILA STAR .. .. For Ldn., left St. Vincent 16th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCH. OF BEDFORD .. Fm. St. John, arr. Greenock 18th.
DUCH. OF RICHMOND .. For Montreal, left Mersey 17th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. .. Cruise, arr. Sthmtn. 18th.
MONTCLARE .. .. For Montreal, left Sthmtn. 17th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

FRANCE .. .. For N.Y., cld. Plymouth 16th.
ST. JOSEPH .. .. For Valparaiso, cld. Tocopilla 17th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 17th.
ANDANIA .. .. For Montreal, left Belfast 16th.
AQUITANIA .. .. For Sthmtn., 521 miles East of N.Y., noon, 17th.
BERENGARIA .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 18th.
CARINTHIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Casablanca 18th.
CARONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., due Queenstown 19th.
FRANCONIA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Kobe 18th.

ANCHOR

CALIFORNIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 16th.
CAMERONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Moville 17th.
ELYSIA .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 18th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT HARDY .. .. For Wellington, left Auckland 17th.
PORT NAPIER .. .. For Ldn., left Timaru 16th.
PORT WELLINGTON .. For Fremantle, left Adelaide 17th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF KHARTOUM Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 16th.
MATOPPO .. .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Suez 17th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE For Pirie, left Bunbury 17th.
CITY OF DURHAM .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. N.Y. 16th.
CITY OF DUNKIRK .. Left Dar-es-Salaam 16th.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE For Manilla, left Suez 17th.
CITY OF EXETER .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 16th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 17th.
CITY OF LAHORE .. For Calcutta, left L'pool 17th.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. Left Pt. Swettenham 17th.
CITY OF LINCOLN .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Wanganui 16th.
CITY OF LYONS .. .. For Philippines, left Colombo 9th.
CITY OF MADRAS .. For Kobe, left Hamburg 17th.
CITY OF POONA .. .. For Karachi, left Suez 16th.
CITY OF PITTSBURG .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Mersey 17th.

FURNESS LINE

NEWFOUNDLAND .. .. For L'pool, left St. John's 15th.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT .. For Vancouver, left Clyde 17th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

AMASIS .. .. .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Suez 17th.
AMMON .. .. .. For Dalvei, left Colombo 14th.
ARAUCANIA .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 16th.
FREIBURG .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 17th.
HAGEN .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 17th.
HAKLE .. .. .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Cuddalore 17th.
RHODOTUS .. .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Antofagasta 17th.
SCHEER .. .. .. For Hull, left Pt. Sudan 17th.

HARRISON

COMEDIAN .. .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 17th.
GLADIATOR .. .. .. For L'pool, left Galveston 17th.
SCHOLAR .. .. .. For Barbados, left Mersey 17th.

HENDERSON

CHINDWIN .. .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 18th.

HOULDER

SAGAMA RIVER .. .. For Antwerp, left M'yideo 16th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

HOGARTH .. .. .. For B. Aires, left L'pool 17th.
LINNELL .. .. .. For B'dam, left R. Janeiro 16th.
SHERIDAN .. .. .. For R. Janeiro, left Rosario 16th.
VAUBAN .. .. .. For B. Aires, left Barbados 18th.
VOLTAIRE .. .. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 16th.

LEYLAND

DAVINIAN .. .. .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Mchstr. 18th.
DAYTONIAN .. .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 17th.
NITONIAN .. .. .. For L'pool, left Grenada 16th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCNEIL CITIZEN .. .. For Philadel., arr. L'pool 17th.
MCNEIL CIVILIAN .. .. For Newfoundland, left Clyde 16th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

MADOERA .. .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Pt. Sudan 18th.
POELAU TELLO .. .. For Hamburg, left Belawan Deli 17th.
SALAWANGKA .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 17th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND MONARCH Fm. Ldn., arr. Ldn. 17th.
MESSONIER .. .. For Taku Bar, left Shanghai 16th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASAMA MARU .. .. Fm. Frisco, arr. Kobe 15th.
DAKAR MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Hongkong 16th.
FUSHIMI MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 16th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 18th.
KATORI MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Colombo 18th.
LIMA MARU .. .. For L'pool, left Hongkong 16th.
LYONS MARU .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 18th.
SUWA MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hongkong 18th.
TAIYO MARU .. .. For Hongkong, left Honolulu 16th.
TATUNO MARU .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Colon 17th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AUGSBERG .. .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 17th.
BREMEN .. .. .. For Bremen, cld. Sthmtn. 17th.
DERFFLINGER .. .. .. For Bremen, left Kobe 16th.
EUROPA .. .. .. For Bremen, left Cuxhaven 17th.
FRANKFURT .. .. .. For N.Y., cld. Sthmtn. 17th.
INGRAM .. .. .. For Bremen, cld. Bahia 17th.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, left N.Y. 17th.
STUTTGART .. .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 17th.

ORIENT

ORFORD .. .. .. For Ldn., left Naples 16th.
ORONTES .. .. .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 17th.

PACIFIC STEAM

OBRIA .. .. .. For L'pool, cld. Plymouth 17th.
OROPESA .. .. .. For Valparaiso, left L'pool 17th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BELSANA .. .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 16th.
CATHAY .. .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Hobart 17th.
MALOJA .. .. .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 16th.
MOOLTAN .. .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 17th.
RANCHI .. .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Ldn. 17th.
RANPURA .. .. .. For Ldn., left Malta 16th.
For Yokohama, left Gravesend 17th.

BRITISH INDIA

CHINDWARA .. .. Arr. Bombay 17th.
DOMALA .. .. .. For U.K., left Karachi 16th.
KARAPARA .. .. .. For Bombay, arr. Pt. Natal 16th.
KHANDALLA .. .. .. For Bombay, left Kilindini, 16th.
MALDA .. .. .. For Ldn., arr. Dar-es-Salaam 18th.
MANOLA .. .. .. For Ldn., arr. Colombo 16th.
MANTOLA .. .. .. For U.K., left Madras 16th.
MASHOBRA .. .. .. For Calcutta, arr. Suez 17th.
MASULA .. .. .. For Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 17th.
MERKARA .. .. .. For Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 17th.
MULBERA .. .. .. For Soerabaya, left Singapore 17th.
NIPSUNA .. .. .. For Calcutta, arr. Kobe 18th.
SIRSALA .. .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 17th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

TEXOA .. .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 17th.

FEDERAL

CAMBRIDGE .. .. .. For L'pool, arr. Colon 16th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

TAHITI .. .. .. For Frisco, left Sydney 17th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

DESSEARA .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Rio de Jan. 16th.
NATIA .. .. .. For Hamburg, left Adelaide 17th.
PARANA .. .. .. For Hamburg, left Bahia 18th.

UNION-CASTLE

CHEPSTOW CASTLE For Beira, left Philadel., 16th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE For S. Africa, left Ldn. 17th.
KILDONAN CASTLE Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 16th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE For Ldn., left Table B. 15th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 18th.
SANDGATE CASTLE For L'pool, left Hongkong 18th.
SAXON CASTLE .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 18th.
WALMER CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hongkong 18th.
For Hongkong, left Honolulu 16th.
For S. Africa, left Sthmtn. 17th.
For Sthmtn., cld. Madeira 17th.

assistance of tug New Gamecock and is now anchored off Imperial Wharf.

PACIFIC.—Philadelphia, April 16.—Master of British s. Pacific committed suicide. Rumours of mutiny unconfirmed.

PORTUGUESE PRINCE.—Alexandria, April 16.—British s. Portuguese Prince, fire No. 3 hold this morning in cotton. Extinguished after hour and half by fire brigade. About 400 bales, more or less, burnt; about 600 water damaged. Vessel loading for Ravenna. Complete discharge No. 2 hold proceeding into lighters. Damage to vessel apparently not serious.

RAJAH.—Philadelphia, April 17.—American s. Rajah (previously reported) got off after discharging part of cargo.

SANDGATE CASTLE.—Beira, April 17.—British s. Sandgate Castle (before reported) has arrived at this port.

WHITBY ABBEY.—Hull, April 17.—British s. Whitby Abbey, from Rotterdam, arrived here yesterday, lost part deck cargo vegetables and quantity destroyed by heavy weather.

ZOUAVE.—Iquique, April 17.—British s. Zouave. Fire in port bunkers, due to internal combustion, approximately 300 tons coal. Coal being discharged in order to extinguish.

WEATHER AND NAVIGATION

Montreal, April 17.—Laying permanent gas buoys in Channel, will be completed three days' time.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE on Thursday the charter market closed with a firmer tone in several sections, due mainly to the dearth of suitable tonnage for early loading. A feature was the further sharp appreciation in the value of tonnage in the River Plate section, up to 16s. 6d. being paid for tonnage of moderate size from Rosario to U.K. Continent, against 15s. 9d. paid previously for a small steamer, and with larger tonnage fixed from Bahia Blanca to Antwerp or Rotterdam at 13s. 6d., against previous charters a few days ago at 11s. The heavy chartering of steamers on time basis in the United States and West Indies market has left that section bare of steamers for early loading, and the basis of 14s. is now indicated for homeward cargoes. The Canadian Pool is open for May steamers at Montreal, indicating 8c. for the Continent and 11c. for the Mediterranean, while in the Australian branch a steamer of handy size secured the higher basis of 25s., April-May. Other sections were slow and under holiday influences. The Exchange will reopen on Tuesday morning.

Fixtures included the following :—Bahia Blanca, Llandilo, 7,300 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam 13s. 6d., April. Rosaria, Aghios Markos, 5,800 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent 16s. 6d.; prompt. West Australia, Keats, 5,200 tons, 10 per cent., Mediterranean/U.K./Continent basis 25s., prompt. Alexandria, Oropos, 360,000 cubic feet, Bilbao, steamer, 3,000 tons, Boulogne 60 c.t., April. Bilbao, steamer, 3,000 tons, Boulogne 55 c.t., May. Riga, steamer, 320 standards, Papenburg 30s. 6d., prompt.

United States and West Indies time charters.—Nordhyn, 6,800 tons, $1.10, two or three months, April-May. Jan, 2,050, $2., one round voyage, April-May. Nyanza, 4,340 tons, 85 cents, one round voyage, April-May. Denpark, 5,850 tons, $1.25, one round voyage, April-May. Carronpark, 4,430 tons, $1.40, one round voyage, April-May. Glenpark, 3,320 tons, $1.70, one round voyage, April-May.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

G-AAJH .. .. For Bagdad, left Basreh 17th.
G-EBMY .. .. Fm. Bagdad, arr. Jask 17th.

OIL AND MINING NEWS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended April 16 amounted to 1,894 tons.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON CORPORATION.—The March production of the Lovery petroleum well was 8,400 barrels.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—The production for the week ended April 12 was 272,000 barrels.

DACIA ROMANA PETROLEUM.—Piscuri Well No. 2 has increased from 70 tons to 90 tons daily, and Piscuri No. 7 has increased to 135 tons daily. Drilling has commenced at Piscuri No. 4 and on April 14 was 38 metres down. Tonlesti Well No. 4 has been deepened and is flowing at the rate of 23 tons daily.

DREDGING.—Dredge No. 2.—Outturn first half of April, 11 tons, 10 cwt. Dredge No. 3.—14 tons.

SIPUT TIN.—Outturn first half of April, 7 tons 8 cwt.

WAIHI GOLD.—Cablegram :—" Bullion return for the period ended April 5 :—18,027 tons were crushed and 6,623 fine ounces of gold and 34,106 fine ounces of silver produced. No. 9 Level.—Martha Lode East.—Crosscut, 1ft. 6in. wide in the S.E. at 440ft. east of No. 4 shaft north crosscut. First 1ft. country rock, next 4ft. calcite, next crosscut. First 1ft. country rock, next 4ft. calcite, next 4ft. in ore worth £1 17s. per ton; last 7ft. mixture of quartz and country worth 6s. 3d. per ton. No. 10 Level.—Martha Lode, South Section.—In the footwall drive west of Bath crosscut have intersected south section of Empire lode. The width of the lode is about 13ft. of little or no value. Have commenced driving west. Martha Lode West.—Have commenced driving from Brooks North Crosscut. At 133ft. in have driven west 33ft. in a mixture of quartz and country worth 7s. per ton.

The Taldua Rubber Company reports a profit of £331 for 1929, and this is added to the balance brought forward—namely, £1,210, the total of £1,561 being carried forward. Meeting, April 29.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, APRIL 18

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

A. MASON and W. DUNWELL, motor and general engineers, 239, New North-road, Islington, under the style of A. MASON.

H. C. WINWOOD, E. J. COULTER, and W. C. MATTHEWS, auctioneers, valuers, and land and estate agents, under the style of KIDNER and ROSS (EAST-LEIGH), at 5, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent, and 3, Bank-street, Eastleigh, Southampton.

T. A. WATSON, R. A. SAUNDERS, and L. W. HIRST, haulage contractors and road merchants, 63, Sandhing-lane, Sheffield, under the style of "SANDYGATE HAULAGE COMPANY."

W. J. LEACH and E. W. HUNT, oil and colourmen and domestic storekeepers, 95, Kew-road, Richmond, under the style of HUNT and Co.

H. JAMES and D. T. JAMES, hotel proprietors, at Coombe Cottage Private Hotel, Coombe Hill, near Kingston, Surrey, under the style of COOMBE COTTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL.

C. T. BOYS and W. H. BOYS, farmers, fruit growers, and farm produce merchants, brick manufacturers, and sand and gravel merchants, at Upper Brock, Warsash S., Hants, under the style of BOYS BROS.

ALEXANDER BURBIDGE, ALEXANDER BURBIDGE the Elder, G. BURBIDGE, and E. BURBIDGE, haulage contractors, at 274, Harrison-road, Leicester, under the style of G. BURBIDGE and SONS.

MARJORIE ANN RANDLE-CLARKE and MOLLIE E. R. COMBLEDER, gown and millinery specialists, 26, Bridge-street, Stratford-on-Avon, under the style of "LAYNE."

CONSTANCE M. ALLOM and MARCELLA E. P. ROBINSON, at 17, Nottingham-place, St. Marylebone, London, under the style of the PHOENIX CLUB.

G. RICHES and A. E. THOMAS, grocers and wine spirit, and bottled beer merchants, 14, Cascobury-place, Islington, London, N.1, under the style of RICHES and THOMAS.

W. DOUGLAS, T. E. DOUGLAS, and J. A. DOUGLAS, metal merchants and commission agents, at Bank Chambers, 20, Mosley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the style of WM. DOUGLAS and CO.; so far as regards the style of WM. DOUGLAS and CO.

T. E. DOUGLAS.

J. E. GOSLING and H. STOCKDALE, advertising contractors and publicity agents, 15, Bridge-street, Stockport, under the style of "GOSLING PUBLICITY SERVICE."

J. S. NICHOLLS and A. E. ROGERS, wholesale furniture manufacturers, 74, Mansford-street, Bethnal Green, under the style of NICHOLLS AND ROGERS.

M. A. SPEELMAN and W. SPEELMAN, dealers in works of art, 34, Bury-street, St. James, London, S.W.1, under the style of SPEELMAN BROTHERS.

J. E. GOFTON and R. A. GOFTON, builder and contractors, at Monkseaton, Northumberland, under the style of GOFTON BROTHERS.

A. C. W. HUTCHINSON and E. PRIESTLEY, dentists, under the style of HUTCHINSON and PRIESTLEY.

L. BETTOSI and A. SIDOLI, refreshment house keepers, 63, Alexandra-road, Swansea, under the style of BETTOSI, SIDOLI, and Co.

C. L. CALVERT, EDITH A. CALVERT, H. R. HOPE, and ELEANOR BIBBY-CHESHIRE, manufacturing chemists, 2, Guide-lane, Audenshaw, Lancs, under the style of C. CALVERT and Co.

W. J. ROBINS and C. H. PHILLIPS, stockbrokers, 7, The Exchange, Mountstuart-square, Cardiff, under the style of ROBINS and PHILLIPS.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926

RECEIVING ORDERS

IN LONDON

Arst, H. (commonly known as H. Hart), residing at 40, Foulden-road, Stoke Newington, and carrying on business at 113, Jubilee-street, Stepney, hairdresser.

Blacker, C. B., Captain, Mill Cottage, Park-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.

Grove, C., 30, Collingham-gardens, Kensington, caretaker, formerly caretaker at Coombe Bank Gardens nurserymaid, and previously of Church House Farm, Ombersley, Worcestershire, tenant farmer.

Kauffman, Leah (femme sole), 52, King Edward-road, South Hackney, E.9, and lately trading as Leslie Gown Company, at 62, Banner-street, E.C., costumier and gown manufacturer.

Keating, F., 2, Bywater-street, Chelsea, and 75, Baker-street, London, commission agent.

Lee, A. A., formerly carrying on business at "The Railway Tavern," 2, St. Julian-street, Stoke Newington, but now residing at 22, Downs-road, Clapton, publican.

Lesser, H., 55, Welbeck-street, London, financier.

Mishlka, S., 63, Elsham-road, Kensington, merchant.

IN THE COUNTRY

Parry, H. C., residing and carrying on business at Beehive, Ebenezer, Carnarvon, grocer and provision merchant, Court—Bangor.

Derricourt, H. F., Lodge Farm, Drayton Bassett, Tamworth, farmer. Court—Birmingham.

Argyle, D., residing at 55, Granton-street, Bradford, and formerly carrying on business at 76, Manchester-road, Bradford, hairdresser's manager, formerly hairdresser. Court—Bradford.

Jackson, H. F., The Greyhound, Hadlow, near Tonbridge, lately residing at 3, York-road, Herne Bay, and at Hill Cottage, Chinthurst-lane, Bramley, Court—Canterbury.

Jagger, F., 8, Earls-avenue, Folkestone, musician, lately residing at West Lawn, Sandgate, The Grand Hotel, 197, Sandgate-road, and 146, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. Court—Canterbury.

Maddock, Elsie M. (Spinster), and Heather, Beatrice M. (Married Woman), both residing at 11, Deri-road, Heath, Cardiff, and carrying on business at 498, Cowbridge-road, Cardiff, under the style of Maddox and Heather, confectioners. Court—Cardiff.

Jones, D., residing and carrying on business at Rhesaun, Bancyffordd, Llandysul, Carmarthen, farmer and grocer. Court—Carmarthen.

Marsden, C. J. (trading as Marsden Motors), residing and carrying on business at 4, Main-road, Grassmoor, and carrying on business at Main-road, Chesterfield, near Chesterfield, motor engineer. Court—Chesterfield.

Windle, R., 19, Mansfield-road, Hasland, Chesterfield, Draper. Court—Chesterfield.

King, H., residing in lodgings at 36, Bridge-gate, formerly residing at 45, Bridge-gate, and carrying on business at 42, Bridge-gate, Derby, hardware dealer. Court—Derby and Long Eaton.

Overshrow, W. J. (trading as The Atlas Cycle Company), residing at 1, Sandhurst-road, Gloucester, carrying on business at 15, London-road, and formerly at 2, Rycroft-street, and 204, Southgate-street, Gloucester, cycle and wireless dealer. Court—Gloucester.

Nicholls, R. J., 6, Clarence-road, Great Yarmouth, fish curer, late charabanc proprietor. Court—Great Yarmouth.

McCann, Elizabeth (the wife of J. McCann), lately trading and residing at 100, Oak-street, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, draper. Court—Hanley and Stoke-upon-Trent.

Gelarde, J., The Nursery, 2, Sackville-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, fur cutter. Court—Hastings.

Cohen, J., residing at 2, Grove-terrace, Leeds, and carrying on business at 16, New York-road, Leeds, tailor. Court—Leeds.

Lister, G. C., lately residing at 6, Grosvenor-crescent, Scarborough, but now residing at 10, St. Paul's-street, Leeds, caretaker. Court—Leeds.

Sawyer, Maud (married woman), carrying on business at 208, Roundhay-road, Leeds, hardware dealer. Court—Leeds.

Selby, Phyllis (married woman), residing and carrying on business at 2, Bachelor-lane, Chapeltown, Leeds, sweets and tobacco dealer. Court—Leeds.

Wood, P., residing at 62, Norfolk-gardens, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, commercial traveller, lately carrying on ton, Leeds, commercial traveller, lately carrying on business at 203, North-street, Leeds, auctioneer. Court—Leeds.

Taylor, G. E., the Prebend Hotel, Prebend-street, Leicester, hotel proprietor, lately residing and carrying on business at the Campbell Hotel, London-road, Leicester. Court—Leicester.

Bullock, A. G., 111, Westfield-street, St. Helens, Lancs. Court—Liverpool.

Wilkie, J., residing at 87, Canning-street, Liverpool, and carrying on business at 3, Palais-buildings, Liverpool-road, Bunscough Bridge, Lancs, tailor and outfitter. Court—Liverpool.

Turney, H. C., residing and carrying on business at "Gainsville," Beechwood-road, Luton, formerly residing and carrying on business at "Lorenzo," Beechwood, Luton, painter and decorator. Court—Luton.

Sutton, C. T., residing at 11, Dixon-street, Newton Heath, Manchester, and carrying on business at Lowestreet, Miles Platting, Manchester, under the style of C. T. Sutton and Co., general sheet metal worker. Court—Manchester.

Wilde, E., lately residing at 10, Dumford-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, painter, and lately carrying on business at 107, Dixon-street, Manchester, under the style of "Wilde's Chars." Court—Manchester.

Burgess, W., the younger, 155, Witton-street, Northwich, cabinet maker. Court—Nantwich and Crewe.

Goodreid, D. J., and Goodreid, A. E., both of 190, New-road, Skewen, Glamorgan, formerly residing and carrying on business under the name of D. and A. Goodreid at 59, Windsor-road, Neath, family butchers. Court—Neath and Port Talbot.

Birkbeck, M., Mount View, Chapel-lane, Wymondham, lately residing at 25, High-street, Wells-on-Sea, Norfolk, company manager. Court—Norwich.

Smith, Sarah (widow), Wing Tavern, Newark, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler. Court—Nottingham.

Marrows, C. E., residing and carrying on business at "The Lodge," Nutfall, formerly residing and carrying on business at Abergarth," Moor Green, Nottinghamshire. Court—Nottingham.

Williams, Sidney A. (married woman), trading as Williams and Sons, Llanbradach, Glamorgan, and 3, Standard-villa, Trethomas, Monmouth, lately carrying on business at 5, High-street, Llanbradach. Court—Pontypridd. Ystrad-y-fodwg and Porth.

Bown, W. E. (trading as Bown and Bown), 835, Christchurch-road, Boscombe, lately carrying on business at 708, Christchurch-road, estate agent. Court—Poole and Bournemouth.

Freake, G. H., residing and carrying on business at 9, 11, 13, and 13, Twyford-avenue, Portsmouth, pawnbroker. Court—Portsmouth.

Blandy, H., residing at 34, Temple-drive, Swinton, near Salford, and carrying on business at 112a, Bolton-road, Walkden, plumber. Court—Salford.

Friesner, G., Pigton-street, Lower Broughton, Salford, and lately carrying on business at 30, Alexandra-street, Lower Broughton, waterproof garment manufacturer. Court—Salford.

Paull, O., residing at 21, Saint James-street, Doncaster, and formerly residing at 16, Jury-street, and carrying on business at Jermyn-street, both in Bradford, mosaic floor layer. Court—Sheffield.

Godbehere, T. L., residing at 42, Ellesmere-road, Shrewsbury, and carrying on business at Greenfields Garage, Ellesmere-road, Shrewsbury, garage proprietor. Court—Shrewsbury.

Lowe, J. W., residing at 10, High-street, Ironbridge, Salop, and carrying on business at 10, High-street, Ironbridge, and at Ironbridge, Wellington, Oswestry, Ellesmere, Church Stretton, Oakengates, and Wem Markets, Salop, and at Montgomery Market, Montgomery, hardware dealer. Court—Shrewsbury.

Tebbutt, J. W., 2, Fleet-villas, Town Meadow, South Benfleet, upholsterer, and carrying on business at London-road, South Benfleet, Essex. Court—Southend.

Evans, E., residing at "Murton," Middle-road, Gendros, Swansea, and carrying on business at the same address under the style of "Thomas Evans and Son," coal merchant. Court—Swansea.

Goulstone, J., 94, Commercial-street, Aberbargoed, Monmouth, butcher. Court—Tredegar, Abertillery, and Barnsley.

Trevenny, S. M., Glenelly House, Strand, St. Marys, Isles of Scilly, builder. Court—Truro and Falmouth.

Hunt, H. G., Eastoh Town Farm, Hornbliotton, Somerset, farmer. Court—Wells.

Cooper, W. D., residing and carrying on business at The Stores, Canneck-road, The Scotlands, Wolverhampton, grocer and general dealer. Court—Wolverhampton.

Eggington, E. A., residing and carrying on business at 56, Coventry-street, Wolverhampton, haulage contractor. Court—Wolverhampton.

Richards, R. F., 25, St. James'-square, Wolverhampton, and Richards, S. C., 27, St. James'-square, Wolverhampton, carrying on business as Frederick Richards and Sons, at 29, St. James'-square, Wolverhampton, oddwork manufacturers. Court—Wolverhampton.

Price, W. F., residing and carrying on business at Little Procote, near Bromyard, Hereford, farmer. Court—Worcester.

DANGER ANNULLING, REVOKING, OR RESCINDING ORDER

Hudson, Alexander R., Captain, formerly of Mercers, Twineham, Henfield, Sussex, but whose present address the petitioning creditors are unable to ascertain. Court —High Court of Justice. Receiving Order dated Oct. 19, 1927. Date of Rescission—April 15, 1930. Grounds of Rescission—The court being satisfied that all the debts have been paid in full.

The Estate Market

SUSSEX OFFERS

CITY PREMISES

Arundel freeholds, including Warningcamp House, are for sale at the Mart on May 28, by Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard, and Messrs. H. and R. L. Cobb (Charles-street, St. James's-square, and Rochester). They are to offer, on May 7 at the Mart, a house in Tedworth-square, Chelsea, and a modern freehold at Sevenoaks, called Porchester, of three acres.

Pebsham, a modernized house containing old oak, about 388 acres, near Bexhill-on-Sea, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Giddy and Giddy (Grosvenor-street) at Hastings on May 5.

Modern thatched cottages, externally of the old type but internally in accord with modern needs, are offered by Wells Estate (Tiles and Potteries, Limited), of West Chiltington Common, Pulborough. One was illustrated on Wednesday (page 27). Freeholds range from £600 upwards.

Hove freehold flats, No. 5, Adelaide-crescent, and an adjoining small house, are for sale with possession, by Messrs. Jenner and Dell (Brighton) on April 29.

City premises in St. Paul's-churchyard, and a building estate in Upper Norwood, will be sold at the Mart on May 28, by Messrs. Gooch and Wagstaff (Gresham-street).

Shellwood Manor house and 1,084 acres, near Holmwood and Reigate, is to be submitted at Dorking on May 12, by Messrs. Golbie and Green (Brutonstreet) in 48 lots.

Surrey houses, one on, and another adjoining, a golf course, are for sale by Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor (Mount-street), who have a Bucks farmhouse, near Aylesbury, for disposal. It has been divided into tenements, but is capable of conversion into a single residence.

An example of restoration is seen in an old Tudor farmhouse, illustrated on Tuesday (page 31) by Mr. Scott Pitcher (Haywards He

WARD PRICE & CO.,

OF SCARBOROUGH.

ON THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND SCOTTISH BORDERS.
MIDWAY BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND NEWCASTLE ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD AND SEVEN MILES BERWICK-ON-TWEED, 2½ MILES FROM GOSWICH GOLF COURSE, AND SITUATE IN A DISTRICT OFFERING EVERY SOCIAL AND SPORTING AMENITY, THE VALUABLE AND NOTABLE FREEHOLD MANORIAL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,

HAGGERSTON CASTLE,

OFFERING A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OR FOR A HIGH-CLASS HOTEL OR HYDRO, COUNTY CLUB, SCHOOL, OR OTHER INSTITUTION.

THE SOUTH FRONT.

THE CASTLE ITSELF WAS REBUILT IN 1911 REGARDLESS OF COST, AND NOW OFFERS ONE OF THE MOST IMPOSING MASTERPIECES OF MODERN DOMESTIC CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE AND CRAFTSMANSHIP IN THE KINGDOM.

IT IS SITUATE IN MOST CHARMING SURROUNDINGS AND GROUNDS OVERLOOKING EXPANSIVE ORNAMENTAL LAKE,
and containing
NINE RECEPTION APARTMENTS,
including
IMPOSING BALL ROOM and WINTER GARDEN,
TWENTY-NINE BED CHAMBERS, THREE DRESSING ROOMS, TWO NURSERIES, and 12 MARBLE-LINED BATH ROOMS; 12 STAFF BED ROOMS WITH BATH ROOMS.
EXTREMELY WELL-FITTED and COMMODIOUS OFFICES, leaving nothing to be desired.
The Whole Estate covering an area of about

1,750 ACRES (more or less),

and including
VALUABLE SHEEP, DAIRY, AND GRAZING FARMS, SMALL HOLDINGS, ACCOMMODATION LANDS, AND PLANTATIONS,

THE VILLAGE OF FENWICK,

including
18 COTTAGES, READING INSTITUTES, AND ACCOMMODATION LANDS,
in all 45 LOTS.
To be OFFERED by AUCTION by

WARD PRICE & CO.,

at King's Arms Hotel, Berwick-on-Tweed, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1930, at 2 p.m.

The property may be viewed by appointment. Illustrated printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, price 2s. 6d. each, and cards to view may be obtained of M. A. Coates, Esq., Land Agent, Haggerston Castle Estate, Beal, Northumberland; the Auctioneers, at their offices, 5, Westborough, Scarborough (Tele. No. 999 (two lines)); or of the Solicitors, Messrs. COOPER and JACKSON, 18, MARKET-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

POTTERS BAR.

SUN-TRAP.
IDEAL HOMES
CONTRACT BUILT.
FREEHOLD, £1,500.

Large garden, backing on to golf links, close to station.
Two reception rooms.
Three bed rooms.
Large kitchen, &c.

SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES.
Four beds, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; large garden, space for garage.
£1,050 FREEHOLD.

To be LET, SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES. Four bed, two reception rooms, &c. SPACE FOR GARAGE. £80 PER ANNUM, OR FREEHOLD £850.

Apply:—W. J. KING, 5, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1. or ESTATE OFFICE, adjoining Golf Links, Station-road, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

Telephones:—HOLBORN 7575/6 and POTTERS BAR 93.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 19)

HARROW (main road).—Detached, timbered; four or five bed, three reception, cloak room; garage; £1,750.—Draper, Builder, Sudbury Hill, near L.N.E. and District Stations. 'Phone, Wembley 2053 or Ealing 2185.

KEMPTON PARK (practically adjoining).—A fine old detached double-fronted RESIDENCE, modernised and improved; lounge hall, two reception, four bed, two bath (hot and cold), excellent offices; garage; laundry; central heating; services; picturesque grounds of over ONE ACRE; conservatory.—Inspection advised by A. G. BONSOR, Estate Agent, Teddington.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices all centres.

SNARESBROOK, St. Margarets, convenient position, six minutes station.—Modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in Grounds of just over ¼ of an acre; six bed rooms, bath, billiard room, drawing and morning room, oak-panelled dining room, parquet floors, hall, ground-floor offices; tennis court; large brick garage and portable garage; electric light; excellent order throughout. VACANT POSSESSION, £2,350.—Apply C. KNIGHT, HENDERSON and GILLOW, Ltd., 57, High-street, Wanstead, E.11. 'Phone, Wanstead 0008.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices all centres.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS,

WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
32, Church-road, Hove.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

HOVE.—Owing to moving district; for SALE, Charming MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, favourite residential position; six large bed rooms, three bath rooms, two lavatories; garage and garden and garage; CENTRAL HEATING; excellent decorative repair; VACANT POSSESSION. Only £2,900 for quick SALE.—Agents: WM. WILLETT, LTD., 32, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CHIPSTEAD, SURREY (amid beautiful surroundings, near Station (electric service) and golf links).—Four, five, and six bed-roomed detached FREEHOLD HOUSES, £1,450, £1,750, and £1,875. About 100ft. frontage to each; more land if required.—WALTER COTTAGE, below.

PURLEY.—Five bed-roomed detached FREEHOLD HOUSE nearing completion; choice position within five minutes electric and adjoining golf links; £1,950. Other houses and sites available. Choice sites facing Farthing Downs for Sale, houses ready September and October.—WALTER COTTAGE, Ltd., Coulsdon. 'Phones 2969, 281, and 3761 Purley.

AN ATTRACTIVE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE at MARGARETTING, near Ingatestone, Essex, 35 minutes of Liverpool-street Station.—Three reception, six bed rooms, bath room; stabling, garage; gardener's cottage; charming grounds, which are a feature of the property; paddock, in all nearly 4 ACRES, easily and inexpensively run; would sell to suit purchaser. POSSESSION.—Particulars of G. B. HILLIARD and SON, Chelmsford.

Sussex (Chichester and Bickley Stations, 2¾mins, City 45mins).—Charming Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, beautifully situate in ideal position; all services and modern conveniences; six bed, three bath (one bath-dressing), three reception; fine panelled lounge hall; delightful grounds about ¾ Acre, with tennis lawn; garage; in perfect order owing to recent lavish expenditure. Moderate price.—Agents, CARTER, LAW and LEECH, Chichester.

ASPLEY (1½ hour London); pine woods; high; sand; golf.—Detached RESIDENCE, recently modernised; three sitting, seven bed, bath; main water, sewer, electric light, central heating; telephone; garage; half acre terraced garden; £2,000.—FOLL, Auctioneer, Woburn Sands, Bucks.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.—For SALE, a charming red-tiled SEMI-BUNGALOW, situated on this beautiful private seaside estate of high-class residential properties; four, two, kitchen, bath; main water; garage; good garden; electric light, gas, company's water, main drains; £1,250 FREEHOLD.—For full particulars apply the LIDO ESTATE AGENCY, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.

BEACONSFIELD.

BARGAIN. — GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE in matured garden; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception; all conveniences; central heating; tennis lawn. —FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

AMIDST CHARMING SUSSEX COUNTRY.

BETWEEN EASTBOURNE and TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Attractive RESIDENCE; three reception, ball-room, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; pretty grounds, THREE and a HALF ACRES, woodland; tennis court and wrenery; garage; main water; central heating; £3,500 FREEHOLD.—FROST and DENNIS, Uckfield and Eastbourne.

BEXHILL.—By Order of Executor.—Detached COUNTRY COTTAGE; two reception, three bed, bath room, &c.; large garden; few fruits and bulbs. Auction 20th April. Particulars from GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Bexhill, Bexhill.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & CODEN.

HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS, F.A.I.

BEXHILL.—Attractive, sunny choice position on West cliff, for the very moderate HOUSE, containing three reception, five bed and bath rooms, &c.; garage; well-stocked garden; VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply JAMES and SONS, 22, Devonshire-square, E.C.3.

REBECK BROS., THE SQUARE,

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS.

A.A., Wire & Tel. No. 2000.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Charming RESIDENCE, 40 beautifully situated, with 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, &c. Garage. Well-kept garden. Price £2,000. Inspection invited. REBECK BROS., THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH. Full particulars from ERNEST J. GALE (Auctioneer), Estate Agent, Valuer, 79a, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register. "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces. Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, situate in the delightful WEST SOUTHBOURNE District, in the finest residential locality, just off the sea front.—Exceptionally well-built detached RESIDENCE in perfect order throughout; eight bed rooms (three fitted lavatory basins), dressing room, two bath rooms, three excellent reception rooms, kitchen, and complete offices; all modern conveniences; gas and electric lighting; charming garden; garage. PRICE £3,800 FREEHOLD. Specially recommended.—Sole Agents, FOX and SONS, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

BOURNEMOUTH (on the favourite West Cliff).—Sunny CORNER RESIDENCE for SALE, with POSSESSION.—A beautiful uninterrupted view over Chine; eight bed rooms, bath room, three receptions, good domestic offices; cellerage; garden; central heating. Price £4,500.—Apply HOUSE AGENTS, 1, Bourne Park-road, Bournemouth.

BEACH BUNGALOW, Pett Level Estate, near Hastings, £275. Sites from £50. Road, water, gas. Grand scenery. Excellent bathing. Frequent omnibuses.

HAILSHAM, SUSSEX.

Seven miles Eastbourne and London 54 miles.

"BOYNTON."—Very attractive detached FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, delightful position, close railway station, extensive panoramic views. South aspect, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception, ground-floor offices; main drains; stabling (or garage); three glasshouses; charming grounds, kitchen garden; three acres; tennis lawn. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by AUCTION, May 1st, 1930.—Auctioneers, A. BURTENSHAW and SON, Hailsham, and EDGAR HORN, Eastbourne.

A BARGAIN.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Wendover 1¼ mile. Princes Risborough three miles. London 35 miles.
GOLF. HUNTING.

Approached by carriage drive, a substantially built Residence, containing nine bed and dressing rooms (on one floor), bath room, four reception rooms, good domestic offices; central heating; stabling with rooms over, garage, four cottages; gardens and grounds, in all about TWO ACRES.

£3,250

will be accepted for an immediate sale.
Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

BUXTON, one mile from station.—For SALE, delightful Modern HOUSE and situation; away from traffic; freehold; drawing room, dining room, study, billiard room-lounge, three bath and eight bed rooms (three with hot and cold water), excellent offices, electric light and central heating throughout; garage for two cars; flower and vegetable gardens, summer house, dog and poultry runs, crescent lawn and tennis lawn, with pavilion; one-and-a-half acres, more if required.—Address Box 242, Wheeler's Advertising Agency, Manchester.

CHARMING PROPERTY, SURREY; lake EIGHT ACRES; model modern HOUSE; woodlands, &c. FREEHOLD £1,500.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

FOR SALE. FREEHOLD, £1,800.

CORNISH RIVIERA (six miles St. Austell).—Comfortable nine-roomed HOUSE, with outbuildings and garage, in 1¼ ACRE; facing sea.—Particulars and photos, Parkman, Mevagissey.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—Carlyon Bay.—For SALE, detached HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, hot and cold water in bed rooms; three reception rooms, kitchen and scullery; usual offices; detached garage; ½ acre garden; golf and bathing five minutes; sea views; £2,500.—Write Box N.555, The Times, E.C.4.

DENHAM.—Beautiful Old COTTAGE; four bed rooms, three reception, bath, three lavatories; central heating; electric light, main water, 'phone; garden and garage. Premium £350. Rent £200.—Write "Box P.16," Algar's, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order of the Public Trustee.

EASTBOURNE—MEADS.

Best Residential District, attractive position, close to sea front, the Downs, and shops. South aspect.
"NEWSTEAD," DARLEY-ROAD.
Commodious semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, two reception, butler's pantry, &c.; large lawn and flower garden, room for garage. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by AUCTION on May 1st, 1930.
EDGAR HORN, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE & EAST SUSSEX.

ABATTS, 25, CORNFIELD-ROAD, Tele., 3140.

THE PARK CLOSE.

EASTBOURNE.—Central and best residential district. Modern detached RESIDENCES of XVth-Century design and of first-class construction and equipment, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices, garage, main services, central heating, electric light, telephone, &c. Gardens and grounds of about ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD. Inspection by appointment with Sole Agents, GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Bexhill, Bexhill.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.

KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

EASTBOURNE.—Very detached RESIDENCE, containing seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual offices, garage, &c. Large garden with tennis lawn, and productive fruit trees. Price £3,500 FREEHOLD.—KILLICK and DAVIES, Auctioneers, Eastbourne.

EAST GRINSTEAD

and DISTRICT.

WEBBER, RIDGE and TURNER. 'Phone 70.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—Detached HOUSE, two reception, five bed, bath, &c.; garage; garden. Price £1,850.—Apply WEBBER, RIDGE and TURNER, East Grinstead.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION, CHARMING RESIDENCE, in the favourite COUNTRY RESIDENCE district of ASHURST WOOD, EAST GRINSTEAD, standing on high ground, with south aspect, containing three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, &c. Garage, stabling, and cottage. Well-timbered grounds and paddock, in all about 5 ACRES. Price £4,500 FREEHOLD.—Apply WEBBER, RIDGE and TURNER, East Grinstead.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

ROWLAND GORRINGE, F.A.I.,
SCHOOL HILL HOUSE, LEWES, SUSSEX.

FOR SALE, about two miles from Horley, a fine old 17th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE, carefully restored; main electric light and water. 30 ACRES, with possession. £3,500.

FOR SALE, close to Lewes, a very attractive small COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, four bed; all modern conveniences; electric light, main water; garage, garden. £2,000.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, a fine old TUDOR FARMHOUSE, about seven miles from Lewes, close to sea; outbuildings, garden.

TO be LET FURNISHED for summer months or longer, several delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCES in and around Lewes.

Particulars from the Auctioneer's Offices, as above.

Sea and Country. Delightful Panorama.

FAIRLIGHT, SUSSEX.—Roomy and commodious HOUSE in this delightful district; excellent order; electric light; garage and outbuildings; good gardens and land.
Apply JOHN BRAY and SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

FINE OLD FARMHOUSE, excellent situation, near BRIGHTON; ample garden; exceedingly good opportunity for improvement, giving five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c. FREEHOLD £1,350.—Apply Messrs. HARRY JAS. BURT and SON, Steyning, Sussex.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,
6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone, 63 and 1017.

SUSSEX.

FOR CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST Properties apply to Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

FOR CONVERSION, TWO STONE BARNS, red tile roofs; FOUR ACRES. £500. In Hants, Surrey, Sussex borders.—Write, photos, 71, Church-street, W.8.

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND BRIGHTON.
(In the Crawley and Horsham Hunt district).

FOR SALE, a charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, occupying a secluded position, approached by a long carriage drive, and containing: ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, three handsome reception rooms, tiled entrance hall, servants' hall, &c.; electric light, central heating, company's water; two garages, stabling; three cottages, farm buildings; well-established gardens, including well-stocked kitchen garden, small wood and grass land, the total area being
43 ACRES.
For price, further particulars, and photograph apply to WILKINSON, SON and WELCH, 170, North-street, Brighton. (Telephone, 1828 Brighton.)

GARDEN of ENGLAND.—Midst beautiful country; healthiest part of England; golf; 20 minutes Charing Cross; four bed, two reception, model kitchen, bath room; garage. £1,750, or £250, balance 4½ per cent.—L. HANN, Norfolk House, Bedford Hill, S.W.12. Telephone, Streatham 2258.

GODALMING and GUILDFORD.—Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

HANTS, with lovely views and off main road.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath; co.'s water, electric light; garage; really delightful grounds FOUR ACRES; very moderate price.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

HERTFORDSHIRE (HITCHIN).—To be LET, secluded COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, ample domestic offices; pleasure and kitchen gardens and paddock extending to FOUR ACRES. Rent £130 per annum.—Further particulars of JOHN SHILCOCK, F.A.I., Auctioneer, Hitchin.

KENT.—Four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two baths; Garages. THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,250 (cash reduction £1,600).—L. HANN, Norfolk House, Bedford Hill, S.W.12. Telephone, Streatham 2258.

LITTLEHAMPTON-ON-SEA. — Detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, all modern conveniences and services; tennis lawns; delightful gardens and grounds of 0a. 3r. 0p. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by private treaty or later by Auction.—Full particulars of NEWLAND TOMPKINS and TAYLOR, Land Agents, Pulborough, Sussex.

MALVERN.—For SALE, or possible exchange, well-built HOUSE, near Manor Park, colleges, station; three sitting, eight bed, dressing, bath rooms; electric light, telephone; garage.—K. M., Abbotsleigh.

NEWBURY.—Commons and Open Country.—For SALE, modern delightful HOUSE in about EIGHT ACRES; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and lounge; main water, gas, and electric light; central heating; garage, cottage, and choice grounds.—Personally inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

NEW FOREST & HANTS COAST.

Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

DEVON, EIGHT MILES EXETER.
Picturesque Exe Valley, within one mile salmon and trout fishing; excellent hunting and centres.
OLD-FASHIONED CREEPER-CLAD RESIDENCE, on good road, within 10 minutes' walk of bus service; hall, cloak room (hot and cold), three reception, six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); main water and drainage; electric light; garage and outbuildings; charming grounds, tennis court, fully-stocked kitchen garden, orchards and paddock.
Nearly three Acres. Price Freehold £2,900.
Photo from RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter. (7513.)

OXON.—Old village of SOUTH STOKE.—For SALE by executors, comfortable RESIDENCE with over TWO ACRES. Contains four sitting, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; brick-built stabling, garage; tennis and other lawns.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
AUCTION 17 MAY.

REDHILL.—Exors. SALE. One mile station. Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Three Acres. "THE APPLES," CLAREMONT-ROAD; six light and airy bed and box rooms, three reception, &c.; delightful flower and fruit gardens, tennis lawn. For sale by auction in May unless sold privately.—HUSSEY, WALCOTT and Co., 1, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1.

SUPER HOUSES in PERFECT SURROUNDINGS. RUISLIP, MIDDLESEX.—Detached HOUSES of exceptionally attractive old-world elevation; all modern conveniences; four good bed rooms, two large reception rooms, square hall, radiator-filled kitchen and bath. ¼ to ⅓ Acre gardens and garage. Really bargain price of £1,600 for FREEHOLD. Smaller Houses £1,350. Good mortgages arranged.—Agent, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 2, West End-buildings, High-street, Ruislip. Tele., 165.

SHAFTESBURY, DORSET.—Charming FREEHOLD COTTAGE, standing in own grounds, containing three reception rooms, three good bed rooms, and large attic, bath room, and separate w.c., usual domestic offices; central heating throughout; glasshouse; hard tennis court; excellent state of repair.—BARRETT, CHAMBERLAIN and McDONNELL, 7, Victoria-avenue, Harrogate.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.

SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON.—For SALE, well-built RESIDENCE, in ONE ACRE of ground; four reception, six bed rooms, bath; electric light; tennis lawn; two garages with man's room over. Freehold. To be SOLD privately or by Auction later.—Apply BLAKE and LANE, Southampton.

SUFFOLK.—To garden lovers.—FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception (two panelled), panelled lounge hall, eight to 10 bed rooms, bath, good servants' quarters, stabling for eight; own electric light and water; first-rate repair; grounds three acres; garden a feature.—Particulars write Box 0954, The Times, E.C.4. Recent advertisement.

SUFFOLK.—Attractive detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; hall, two reception, four bed, kitchen, &c.; water; outbuildings; SIX ACRES; ideal for poultry and pigs; £550.—Ince, Shimpling, Bury St. Edmunds.

SUSSEX.

EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX.—LEWES.—OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE; lounge, three reception, five bed, bath; main water, gas, and electric light; good outbuildings; garage; TWO ACRES. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

Fine Sea and Country views yet warm and sheltered.

SUSSEX COAST.—Very sunny HOUSE, nearly all south front, and away traffic; yet accessible; three reception, eight bed, two bath; garage, cottage; excellent order; Town services. Price Freehold on application to JOHN BRAY and SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SUSSEX, lovely rural spot.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE; seven bed; gardens, matured grounds; £2,550, or to be LET.—YOUNG'S, Auctioneers, Hove.

SUSSEX (three miles Lewes).—Charming QUEEN ANNE HOUSE to be LET unfurnished from May; high, beautiful views; hour London, half hour sea and golf; four double, two single bed rooms; central heating, electric light, 'phone; four acres, tennis; garage, stabling; two cottages.—Write Box 6301, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

TILFORD, near FARNHAM. Three miles station. Favourite residential neighbourhood.—Charming old-world COUNTRY COTTAGE. Four bed, bath, three reception, usual offices; company's water, gas, electric light, modern drainage; stabling, garage; attractive garden; rent £120 per annum.—Apply HEWETT and LEE, Estate Agents, South-street, Farnham.

To be LET. LINCOLNSHIRE. BLYBOROUGH HALL, Lincoln 15 miles; hunting two packs; shooting could be had.—Apply JOHN M. LEEDER and SON, Chartered Surveyors, Swaneo.

TO be LET, THE GROVE, DORRINGTON, seven miles South of SHREWSBURY, containing three reception rooms, five principal bed rooms, four servants' bed rooms, bath room, and two cloak rooms; lighting by petrol gas.

Two female cooks, three lower beers, garage, &c.; 18½ ACRES of meadowland; gardener's cottage. If more are the House is useful to let without the 18½ Acres of land.—Apply Thomas and Jones, Shrewsbury.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. TUDD and EVANS, 6, Dogpole, Shrewsbury. Land Agents.

TO be LET, within four miles Broadstairs, RESIDENCE, containing four reception, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage, stabling, and two cottages; 20 acres pasture and arable land; rent £200 per annum.—Apply A. J. BOURNEMAN, Broadstairs.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

HEWETT and SON, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE.—Numerous capital Residences, Business Premises, Shops, Cottages, Building Sites, Freehold Ground Rents, Agricultural Properties, Land, Woodlands, Timber, Plant, Implements, Stock, Furniture, Effects, &c., by Messrs. HEWETT and SON, at the Auction Mart, Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday, May 1st, 1930, at 2 p.m. Particulars and Conditions of Sale (price 6d. each) may be had of the Auctioneers, Tunbridge Wells, and Estate Offices, Crowborough and Uckfield.

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer, Land Agent, Surveyor, Valuer, Estate Agent, COUNTRY HOUSE AGENT, Land and Property Expert, Timber Merchant, Arboriculturist, Forester, Fencing Contractor, Sawmiller, Woodman, Carpenter, Builder, Decorator, Plumber, Glazier, Painter, Paperhanger, Electrical Engineer, Water Engineer, Heating Engineer, Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman, Florist, Corn, Coal, Cake, Manure, Seed, Fruit, Potato, Hop, Wool, Fat Stock, Poultry, Pig, Cattle, Sheep, Horse, Dog, Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Cycle, Aeroplane, Insurance, Mortgage, Loan, Share, Stock, Bond, Debenture, Income Tax, Rating, Valuation, Dilapidation, Arbitration, Compensation, Conveyancing, Probate, Accountancy, Typewriting, Duplicating, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Publishing, Bookbinding, Estate Agency, Auctioneering, Land Agency, Surveying, Valuing, Timber Merchanting, Arboriculturing, Forestry, Fencing Contracting, Sawmilling, Woodmanship, Carpentering, Building, Decorating, Plumbing, Glazing, Painting, Paperhanging, Electrical Engineering, Water Engineering, Heating Engineering, Gardening, Nurserying, Seedsmanship, Floriculture, Corn Trade, Coal Trade, Cake Trade, Manure Trade, Seed Trade, Fruit Trade, Potato Trade, Hop Trade, Wool Trade, Fat Stock Trade, Poultry Trade, Pig Trade, Cattle Trade, Sheep Trade, Horse Trade, Dog Trade, Motor Car Trade, Motor Cycle Trade, Cycle Trade, Aeroplane Trade, Insurance Trade, Mortgage Trade, Loan Trade, Share Trade, Stock Trade, Bond Trade, Debenture Trade, Income Tax Trade, Rating Trade, Valuation Trade, Dilapidation Trade, Arbitration Trade, Compensation Trade, Conveyancing Trade, Probate Trade, Accountancy Trade, Typewriting Trade, Duplicating Trade, Printing Trade, Stationery Trade, Advertising Trade, Publishing Trade, Bookbinding Trade, Estate Agency Trade, Auctioneering Trade, Land Agency Trade, Surveying Trade, Valuing Trade, Timber Merchanting Trade, Arboriculturing Trade, Forestry Trade, Fencing Contracting Trade, Sawmilling Trade, Woodmanship Trade, Carpentering Trade, Building Trade, Decorating Trade, Plumbing Trade, Glazing Trade, Painting Trade, Paperhanging Trade, Electrical Engineering Trade, Water Engineering Trade, Heating Engineering Trade, Gardening Trade, Nurserying Trade, Seedsmanship Trade, Floriculture Trade